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E L E M E N T S
OF THE
COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR
OF THE
INDO-GERMANIC LANGUAGES.

Da muss sich manches Rätsel lösen.
Doch manches Rätsel knüpft sich auch
Goethe's Faust, Part I

ELEMENTS
OF THE
COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR
OF THE
INDO-GERMANIC LANGUAGES.

**A CONCISE EXPOSITION
OF THE HISTORY**

**OF SANSKRIT, OLD IRANIAN (AVESTIC AND OLD PERSIAN), OLD ARMENIAN,
OLD GREEK, LATIN, UMBRIAN-SAMNITIC, OLD IRISH, GOTHIC, OLD HIGH
GERMAN, LITHUANIAN AND OLD BULGARIAN**

BY

KARL BRUGMANN,

PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LEIPZIG

**VOLUME I. PART I,
INTRODUCTION AND PHONOLOGY**

**TRANSLATED FROM
.....**

BY

JOSEPH WRIGHT, PH. D.

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PREFACE TO THE ORIGINAL EDITION.

Those who have impartially followed the development of comparative philology in the last twenty years will be aware of the great progress it has made in the interval. In both the scope and the nature of its work it has shewn all the elasticity and creative vigour of a science that is still young in spite of its seventy years. That its diverse and scattered details need to be once again brought together under one systematic arrangement will hardly be doubted by any competent judge. The first edition of Schleicher's excellent *Compendium* appeared in 1861, and was since twice published in a revised form by the author, the second time shortly before his death. When it was edited finally in 1876 with very few changes indeed, the two editors were already of opinion that it required complete remodelling (see the preface p. IX). Thus I feel sure that the *'Elements'*, the first volume of which is now before the reader, meets a real need.

Time and competent criticism will decide whether it has solved the problem in any degree satisfactorily and whether it can claim to be of the same service to our science and its students as was Schleicher's book in its time. My task was attended by all manner of difficulties and I am fully conscious that in some respects it is inadequately discharged. I trust nevertheless that the result may be of some service, at least for the present.

I take this opportunity of drawing especial attention to one or two points in the plan and execution of my work.

It was not my object to collect all the various views, often widely divergent, which have been from time to time put forward by authorities, on questions relating to the history of the Indo-Germanic languages. As a rule I give only the views that I consider right or at least probable, after submitting them to repeated tests. As to the size of the book necessitated this course. The most important authorities will be found summarily enumerated in the introduction and at the beginning of the separate sections. To mention in each case who has treated the subject, and who was the first author of the view I have accepted, seemed to me unnecessary to the purpose of the book, and excluded by the small space at my disposal. I took what was good wherever I was sure I had found it; all parties among the different methods and schools of linguistic science are fairly represented in these pages. Hence though I may per-

haps have overlooked much that is useful, I still hope that approximately at any rate I have attained the aim I had set before me: to exhibit the present state of our knowledge in a concise form, giving prominence to all the more important points.

At the same time I have not confined myself to stating such results as seem certain to stand for all future time. I have spoken of many problems that are still unsolved, in order to give the reader not only a survey of what has been already accomplished, but also a glimpse of the work that still remains to be done. This was indispensable in view of the position in which the science of the Indg languages at present stands. Thanks to the discovery of many fresh sources of information, and still more, I think, to the fertile combination, which the past ten years have brought about between minute investigation on the one hand and the philosophy of language on the other (the character of which I have endeavoured to sketch in my essay, 'Zum heutigen Stand der Sprachwissenschaft' p 33 ff.), new problems to be solved have of late arisen on all sides, and that in such numbers that many decades of work will still be needed to master them, so far as we can reckon that they are to be solved at all.¹⁾ Had I silently passed over all such unsettled questions in the history of the Indg languages, the picture of the whole subject which I tried to draw would have been marred by many grievous blanks. But further I hoped to incite the reader to independent investigation, by referring to much that has not yet passed the stage of problem and hypothesis. In doing so I have taken care that what is uncertain should not preponderate over what is certain, and should everywhere be clearly distinguished from it. And if, instead of merely marking the phenomenon in question as unexplained, I have often hazarded a conjecture, at all events in something like the direction in which the solution of the riddle is to be sought, despite those who resent every 'probably' or 'perhaps' in scientific works, I may quote Goethe's words: 'The opinions you venture, are like the pawns you move forward on the chess-board, they may be taken, but they have introduced a game that will be won'. The conjectures I have admitted into this book should always be regarded only as challenges to more minute investigation.

As regards the arrangement of the material my aim is to let the different branches of language and the separate languages appear each as a unit complete in itself on the common background of the Indo-Germanic primitive community, yet in such a way that each single phenomenon appears separated as little as possible from the kindred examples in other languages. My method of exposition takes about the middle course between that of Bopp's Comparative Grammar on the one hand, which may

1) As regards exceptions and irregularities it has now become the effort of all scholars to aim at seeking for the reason of the exception, not occasionally only, but in every case, and systematically, and we consider our duty to science undischarged until we have found the answer to the 'why'. How many phenomena of language, which once were thought perfectly clear, so that a final judgment could be pronounced upon them, have by this means become unanswered problems!

be described as a connected picture sinking what belongs to the separate languages in the Indo-Germanic whole, and that of Schleicher's Compendium, on the other, which does little more than string together a number of separate grammars. It seeks to unite the excellences of both. This of course could not be done without some sacrifice of system. In the phonology I was obliged to add a series of chapters on combinatory sound-change after tracing the development of the primitive Indo-Germanic sounds one by one. Here I have had now and then to repeat in sum what had already been mentioned or to expand and supplement what before had been merely hinted at. I prefer to submit to this incongruity of arrangement, which Schleicher has avoided, than to disregard consciously the considerable didactic advantage that it affords, and in this point at least I hope to have on my side the academical teachers who lecture on comparative grammar.

In the transcription I have been as far as possible conservative. The reader will easily perceive why I was obliged to discard one or two symbols widely in use, *e* *g* the representation of the Sanskrit palatal and cerebral sibilants by *ç* and *š* (or *sh*). I ought perhaps in general to have paid even more attention than I have done to the rule that the same sound in different languages should be represented by the same sign: *e* *g* Av *z*, not *γ*, on account of the Germanic (Ags) *z*, Gothic *u*, not *r*, on account of the Old High German *u*. And in several other points the notation might certainly be improved, at least if it be thought desirable to sacrifice what is widely or universally in use in favour of less usual methods. As regards the Aryan languages and Armenian especially, I gladly take this opportunity of expressing a wish, which, I think, most Indo-Germanic scholars share with me, that the Congress of Oriental scholars¹⁾ should sanction by its authority as soon as it is practicable to do so, some suitable system of transcription for these languages, which should have regard to the needs both of special philologists and of comparative scholars, so that the vagaries of the prevailing usage in the matter may be at last brought within bounds. That the question of transcription is not yet ready for a final settlement is no valid objection.

My work has been least independent in dealing with the phonology of Iranian and Armenian. Here I could generally connect it very closely with the excellent works of Bartholomae and Hübschmann, especially with the former's Handbook of the Old Iranian Dialects, and the latter's Armenian Studies. I have only deviated in a very few points from Hübschmann's treatment of the history of the Armenian sounds. In the Celtic branch many will look for a more detailed account of the British dialects. I fully admit that comparative philology must devote more attention to these dialects than has hitherto been the case. But my knowledge in this department is too small for me to venture to set any

¹⁾ The attempt made in the fifth Congress (see 'Verhandlungen des fünften internationalen Orientalisten-Congresses', Berlin 1881, p. 89) has unfortunately led to no result.

dialect of the British group side by side with Irish. It was my intention two years ago to make myself so far familiar with Cymric as to be able to treat the chief features at least of this language along with the rest. My removal to Freiburg however at that time cut me off almost entirely from all Keltological literature, and I was thus obliged to abandon my design. As regards Irish also the want of a library¹⁾ sufficiently furnished with philological literature caused me difficulties in many ways. I am hence all the more thankful to Prof. Thurneysen of Jena (now in Freiburg), who not only sent me information on many points of Keltic philology, but also at my request undertook the trouble of revising the proof-sheets relating to Keltic. Both have been a help to my work in many details, in far more places than has been indicated by a reference to his name. In particular it was such help only that made it possible in all cases to distinguish the British forms correctly according to dialect and period. It may also be remarked that almost all the addenda relating to Keltic p. 565 ff. (now incorporated with the text of this translation) were due to communications from Thurneysen. If I add lastly that my treatment of some of the phenomena of Keltic philology is not in harmony with the views of this scholar, it is in order to prevent misunderstanding, that he may not in any way be made responsible for mistakes that might be found in the Keltic parts of this book. I have to thank Dr. Holthausen of Heidelberg (now in Halle) for some notices relating to Germanic, which he placed at my disposal after an inspection of several proof- and the finally revised sheets and of which I have for the most part made use.

I have not been able consistently to take account of the scientific literature which has appeared this year. I especially lament that the second edition of G. Meyer's Greek Grammar, Braune's Old High German Grammar and the second edition of Leskien's Hand-book of the Old Bulgarian Language did not appear until after my printing had begun.

To facilitate reference, I shall add an index of words at the end of the whole work.

Its continuation and conclusion shall follow as quickly as time and strength permit.

Freiburg i. B., July 1886

KARL BRUGMANN.

¹⁾ It is only since the founding of the chair for comparative philology that the University library here has systematically purchased works on this subject (apart of course from the classical languages and Germanic), so that the necessary material can only be procured very gradually.

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

When Prof. Brugmann and Mr. Trubner proposed to me, two years ago, while I was still a student in Heidelberg, that I should translate the 'Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der indo-germanischen Sprachen' into English as soon as it appeared, I gladly accepted the proposal, in the hope that I should thus be rendering valuable service both to English and American students of philology, especially to the former who would otherwise very possibly, if they did not happen to know German, have to remain an indefinite length of time without being able to enter into a systematic and scientific study of languages, based on firm and rigid principles.

If the work of translating the original has taken me longer than I at first anticipated it would, this is almost entirely due to the poverty-stricken state of our language as regards current philological technical terms. Some of the terms employed by me, e. g. *slurred* and *broken* accent, *intersonorant*, *initiality* *strong-grade* etc., will no doubt sound strange at first reading. But those, who have either been trained at a German university or are familiar with German philological literature, will readily confess how difficult it sometimes is to find a very exact and appropriate English equivalent for many of the German grammatical technicalities. Time will of course show whether I have in each case hit upon the best term, but I have everywhere tried rather to represent as exactly as I could the meaning of the author than to produce an elegant English paraphrase, which could preserve neither the brevity nor the rigidly scientific form of the original.

Last spring Prof. Brugmann gave me in Leipzig a list of corrections, consisting partly of misprints not given at the end of the original work, and partly of a few slight mistakes which were mentioned in the reviews of the work. These as also the corrections and emendations at the end of the German edition have been worked into the body of the translation. I also received from the author a short time ago one or two other corrections of the original which will be found at the end of the present edition.

At the end of the volume will be found a short list of those abbreviations which would be likely to cause the reader any difficulty.

In conclusion I have to express my sincere gratitude to Prof. Brugmann and Mr. P. Giles, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College Cambridge, for the great assistance they have rendered me by helping in the reading of the proof-sheets.

J. WRIGHT.

London, November 29, 1887

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INTRODUCTION.

DEFINITION OF THE SCIENCE OF THE INDO-GERMANIC LANGUAGES, AND THE DIVISION OF THE INDO-GERMANIC FAMILY INTO ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

§ 1. The science of the Indg. languages forms, like Indg. Mythology, a section of Indg. '*Philology*', i. e. of that science, which has to investigate the intellectual development of the Indg. peoples from the time before their separation up to the present day. Its method accordingly is historical and its task is to investigate the whole development of the Indg. languages from the time when they were still one language down to the present day. Its unity is in no sense broken by the results furnished by the specialists in Sanskrit, Ancient and Modern Greek, Latin and the Romance languages, Keltic etc., for the sciences of the Indian languages, of Ancient and Mod. Greek etc. are integral components of the grand whole formed by that of the Indo-Germanic.

It is true that the so called comparative science of language has hitherto been almost exclusively confined to the older periods of the Indg. languages, but this is due to the division of labour which was involved in the method by which alone progress could be made, as well as to the limitations of human strength. Probably the same division of labour will still be necessary, but it implies no real opposition between the different parts of the science.

Compare the author's inaugural address 'Sprachwissenschaft und Philologie' (in his 'Zum heutigen Stand der Sprachwissenschaft', Strassburg 1885, p. 3 ff.).

§ 2. We are not at present in a position to determine finally what was the primitive home of the Indg. tribes. Only so much is clear, that these tribes in pre-historic times must have been far less widely diffused than they were at the beginning of the historic era. It was formerly usual to place this primitive home somewhere in Asia, whereas at present scholars lean rather to the opinion that the Asiatic members of the stock passed over from Europe. Cp. O. Schrader 'Sprachvergleichung und Urgeschichte', Jena 1883, p. 442 ff.

§ 3. It is impossible to suppose that a language should have gone through a long course of development, and be spoken by a people of any considerable numbers, without a certain amount of dialectical variation; and hence we cannot look upon the speech of the Indogermans, even while they still occupied a comparatively small territory and maintained a fairly close degree of intercourse with one another, as bearing in any strict sense, a uniform character. Local differences had no doubt already arisen, though actual instances of this have hardly as yet been established with perfect certainty. One such I have maintained, though only as a conjecture, in §§ 380, 417. In historical times there appear a multitude of dialects, diverging in a greater or less degree, the whole field of which can hardly be included in any one survey. We may take for granted that the differentiation of dialects about the year 2000 B. C. had gone so far, that a number of communities existed side by side, which could no longer, or only with difficulty understand one another. The historic record of the various individual developments begins at very different periods. E. g. the Indian development is known to us from about the year 1500 B. C. onwards, the Latin from about 300 B. C., the Irish since the eighth century of the Christian era (with the exception of the Ogam inscriptions, cp. § 9), and the Lithuanian from the middle of the sixteenth century.

A number of separate developments, which sprung from the primitive Indg. language, have perished without leaving any traces of their existence. Of others we have only very scanty fragments left, on which it is scarcely, if at all, possible to found a grammar, as of Phrygian, Macedonian, Messapian, Gallic, and Burgundian. The remainder have come down to us with a more abundant supply of material.

The dialects belonging to this last class, are arranged into eight groups (branches of language): 1. Aryan, 2. Armenian, 3. Greek, 4. Albanian, 5. Italic, 6. Keltic, 7. Germanic, 8. Baltic-Slavonic. Each group is distinguished by the fact that its individual members show in common a considerable number of changes in sound, inflexion, syntax and vocabulary; e. g. the shifting of the prim. Indg. explosives, discussed in § 527 ff. (what is known as the first sound-shifting), is one of the numerous characteristics of the close relation existing between the Germanic dialects.

Of the dialects, which have come down to us only in scanty fragments, there are a certain number which can be assigned with certainty to one or other of these eight groups, e. g. the Burgundian to the Germanic, and the Gallic to the Keltic group, whilst others, e. g. the Macedonian, seem to belong to none of them.

It is in itself very possible that some of these eight chief members stand to each other in a closer relationship, and form a single group historically distinct from the rest. All attempts, however, to establish such a closer relationship, have hitherto proved futile. The Italo-Keltic hypothesis has perhaps the best prospect of attaining a greater degree of probability in the future.

Cp. Johannes Schmidt *Die Verwandtschaftsverhältnisse der indogermanischen Sprachen*, Weimar 1872. Leaskien *Die Declination im Slavisch-Litauischen und Germanischen*, Leipzig 1876, introduction. Delbrück *Einleitung in das Sprachstudium*, Edition 2. 1884, p. 131 ff. C. Schrader *op. cit.* p. 66 ff. The Author, *Zur Frage nach den Verwandtschaftsverhältnissen*

der indogermanischen Sprachen, in *Techmer's Internat. Zeitschr. für allg. Sprachwissenschaft* I 226 ff.

§ 4. (1) The Aryan branch consists of the Indian and Iranian groups.

The oldest and most archaic dialect of the Indian group is the language of the Veda, the oldest portions of which (the hymns of the Rigveda) possibly go back as far as 1500 B.C.¹⁾. Next comes Sanskrit in the stricter sense of the word (also called classical Sanskrit), the continuation of a dialect now lost, which existed side by side with the Vedic and differed but slightly from it in the formation of its sounds and inflexions. It became separated from the popular development as the literary language, and was stereotyped in a fixed and purely artificial form. The vulgar language, called Prākṛit, as early as the third century B.C. differed very materially from Sanskrit and at that time was divided into at least three chief dialects. Through the influence of Buddhism, Prākṛit was also raised to a literary language (Pāli). From the popular dialects of Prākṛit have descended the numerous modern Indian languages and dialects, Hindi (Hindustani), Bengali, Uriya, Maharatti, Guzerati, Sindhi, Penjabi and others.

In this work we shall only deal with the Vedic language and classical Sanskrit.

Cp. Bopp *Kritische Grammatik der Sanskrita-Sprache in kürzerer Fassung*, Edit. 3., Berlin 1863. Benfey *Vollständige Grammatik der Sanskritsprache*, Leipzig 1852. The same Author's *Kurze Sanskrit-Grammatik*, Leipzig 1855. Whitney *Sanskrit Grammar*, Leipzig 1879 (with supplement I, *Grammatisches aus dem Mahabharata*, by A. Holtzmann, 1884; supplement II, *The roots, verb-forms, and primary derivatives of the Sanskrit language*, by Whitney, 1885).

The oldest recorded dialects of the Iranian group are Old Persian (West Iranian), the language of the Persian

¹⁾ Cp. A. Kaegi *Der Rigveda, die älteste Literatur der Inder*, Edition 2, Leipzig 1881.

cuneiform inscriptions dating from about 520 to 350 B.C., and Avestic, also called Zend and Old Bactrian (East Iranian), the language of the Avesta, the sacred book of the Zoroastrians, which has come down to us with corruptions of many kinds, deviating considerably from its original form. The various portions of the work were composed at very different periods¹). Some parts of the Avesta, including 17 hymns (*gāpā f.*), are written in a peculiar dialect, which is more archaic than the language of the other parts, and as distinct from which the latter is called Later Avestic or Zend in the stricter sense. Not one of the Modern Iranian languages is a direct continuation of Old Persian or Avestic. The Modern Persian dialects (Gilani etc.), Kurdish and probably also Ossetian (spoken in the neighbourhood of the Caucasus) are more closely related to the former, and the language of Afghanistan (*Paštu*) to the latter.

We shall only deal with the two Old Iranian languages.

Cp. Spiegel *Die altpersischen Keilinschriften*, Edition 2., Leipzig 1881. Justi *Handbuch der Zendsprache*, Leipzig 1864. Bartholomae *Handbuch der altiranischen Dialekte*, Leipzig 1883.

§ 5. (2) Armenian, which de Lagarde and Friedr. Müller assigned to the Iranian group, but Hübschmann (*Kuhn's Ztschr.* XXIII 5 ff., 400 ff.) has proved to be an independent member of the Indg. family of languages, is known to us since the fifth century of our era. The literary language (O.Armenian), which had then become fixed, remained in this usage without any material changes down to modern times, and is separated by a great interval from the modern dialects. Historical investigations have hitherto been almost exclusively confined to O.Armenian. The term Armenian will always be used in the sense of O.Armenian.

Cp. Petermann, *Grammatica linguae Armeniacae*, Berlin 1837. The same Author, *Brevis linguae armeniacae grammatica, litteratura, chrestomathia cum glossario*, ed. II, Berlin 1872.

¹) On the difficult question as to the age of the Avesta cp. Eduard Meyer *Geschichte des Alterthums I* (1884) p. 501 ff.

Hübschmann *Armenische Studien I*, Leipzig 1883 (of special importance for the phonology).

§ 6. (3) Greek had strongly marked variations in different localities long before Homer's time and in the historic era appears split up into numerous dialects.

These may be classified in the following manner: 1. Ionic-Attic, a. The district of Ionia, b. Attica. 2. Doric, a. Laconia with Tarentum and Heraclea, b. Messenia, c. Argolis and Aegina, d. Corinth with Corcyra, e. Megara with Byzantium, f. the Peloponnesian colonies of Sicily, g. Crete, h. Thera and Melos together with Cyrene, i. Rhodes with Gela and Acragas, k. the other Dor. islands in the Aegean, as Carpathus, Astypalaea etc. 3. North West Greek, a. Phocis, b. Locris, c. Aetolia, d. Acarnania, e. Phthiotis and the district of the Aenianes, f. Epirus, g. probably also Achaia. 4. Aeolic, a. Lesbos and Aeolian Asia Minor, b. North Thessaly, c. Boeotia. 5. Elean (belonging to North West Greek?). 6. Arcadian-Cyprian¹). 7. Pamphylian.

These dialects are found in their purest form on inscriptions. The literary language, especially that of the poets, is in many respects artificially constructed; even the language of the Homeric poems is in great measure an artificial dialect.

Towards the end of the fifth century B. C. there was formed on the basis of the Attic dialect a literary language common to all Greeks, which almost entirely excluded the use of the other dialects from the later prose literature of antiquity. Hence it is that we have to gather our knowledge of most of the non-Attic local dialects either entirely, or almost entirely, from inscriptions.

The language of mediaeval Greek literature is an artificial mixture of ancient Greek with forms of the then spoken popular language in varying degrees of modification. Modern Greek

1) Collitz (*Die Verwandtschaftsverhältnisse der griech. Dialekte* 1885) places this dialect in close relation with Aeolic and puts forward the hypothesis that 'the Thessalian dialect in point of language forms the transition-stage from Boeotian to Lesbian, from Lesbian to Cyprian-Arcadian and from Cyprian-Arcadian to Boeotian' (p. 9)

exhibits a rich development of dialects; as yet little has been done towards fixing the historical relation of the separate dialects to ancient Greek¹).

We shall confine our attention to the development of the O.Gr. dialects.

Cp. Ahrens *De Græcæ linguæ dialectis*, I. *De dialectis Aeolicis*, Göttingen 1839, II. *De dialecto Dorica*, Göttingen 1843. R. Meister *Die griechischen Dialekte*, I. *Asiatisch-Äolisch. Böotisch, Thessalisch*, Göttingen 1882. G. Curtius *Grundzüge der griechischen Etymologie*, Edit. 5., Leipzig 1879. R. Kühner *Ausführliche Grammatik der griechischen Sprache*, 2 vols., Edit. 2., Hannover 1869—1870. G. Meyer *Griechische Grammatik*, Leipzig 1880 (Edit. 2. 1886) Delbrück *Die Grundlagen der griechischen Syntax*, Halle 1879. The Author, *Griechische Grammatik*, in Iw. Müller's *Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft* II (1885) p. 1—126.

§ 7. (4) Albanian, the language of ancient *Illyria*, has only been known to us from monuments of any extent since the seventeenth century. The historical treatment of this language, which is beset with manifold difficulties — the greatest of which lies in clearly separating pure Albanian words from those borrowed from the Greek, Latin, Romance, Slavonic and Turkish languages —, is still in its infancy.

Cp. Gustav Meyer *Albanesische Studien*, Wien I 1883, II 1884 (in which the whole of the older literature has been collected together) and 'Der Einfluss des Lateinischen auf die alban. Formenlehre' in the *Miscellanea di Filologia, dedicata alla memoria dei professori Caix e Canello* p. 103 ff.²).

We shall only take this language into account in discussing

1) Considerations introductory to the study of the relation of Middle and Modern Greek to O.Greek and the researches on the subject are given by Krumbacher *Beiträge zu einer Geschichte der griech. Sprache*, in *Kuhn's Ztschr.* XXVII 481 ff.

2) The treatise of the same scholar 'Über Sprache und Literatur der Albanesen' in his 'Essays und Studien zur Sprachgeschichte und Volkskunde', Berlin 1885, p. 49 ff. is strongly to be recommended as an introduction to this subject.

the development of the Indg. palatal and guttural explosives § 411 and § 458—460.

§ 8. (5) The Italic branch consists of Latin on the one hand and of the Umbrian-Samnitic dialects on the other.

Latin, with which the little known dialect of Falerii was closely related, is known to us from about 300 B. C. onwards. So long as the language was confined to Latium, there existed no dialectical differences of any importance. The contrast between the popular and the literary language, which had already arisen at the beginning of the archaic period of literature (from Livius Andronicus to Cicero), became still sharper in the classical period, and the further development of the former is almost entirely lost to our observation until the Middle Ages, when the popular Latin of the various provinces of the Roman empire meets us in a form more or less changed and with a rich development of dialects (Romance languages: Portuguese, Spanish, Catalanian, Provençal, French, Italian, Raetoromanic and Roumanian)¹).

We shall only consider the development of the Latin of antiquity.

Cp. Corssen *Über Aussprache, Vocalismus und Betonung der lateinischen Sprache*, 2 vols., Leipzig 1858. 1859, edit. 2., 1868. 1870. R. Kühner *Ausführliche Grammatik der lateinischen Sprache*, 2 vols., Hannover 1877. 1879. F. Stolz and J. G. Schmalz *Lateinische Grammatik*, in *Iw. Müller's Handbuch der klass. Altertumsw.* II (1885) p. 127—364.

The Umbrian-Samnitic dialects are known to a certain extent through inscriptions, which for the most part belong to the last centuries before our era, and through words quoted by Roman writers. We are best acquainted with Umbrian (Bréal *Les tables Eugubines*, Paris 1875, Bücheler *Umbrica*, Bonn 1883) and Oscan (Zvětaieff *Sylloge inscriptionum Oscanarum*, Petersburg-Leipzig 1878). Of the Volscian, Picentine, Sabine,

¹ Cp. Budinsky *Die Ausbreitung der lat. Sprache über Italien und die Provinzen des römischen Reiches*, Berlin 1881, Gröber in the *Archiv für lat. Lexikographie* I 35 ff., 204 ff.

Aequiculan, Vestinian, Marsian, Pelignian and Marrucinian dialects we have only very scanty remains (Zvetaieff *Inscriptiones Italiae Mediae dialecticae*, Leipzig 1884). All these dialects were forced into the background at an early period by the intrusion of Latin. The Sabines, who received citizenship in 267 B. C., seem to have been the first to become romanised. The slowest to give way was Oscan, which in the mountains did not perhaps become fully extinct for centuries after the Christian era.

Cp. further Bruppacher *Osk. Lautlehre*, Zürich 1869, Enderis *Versuch einer Formenlehre der osk. Sprache*, Zürich 1871.

§ 9. (6) The Keltic languages fall into three groups: Gallic, Britannic and Gaelic¹).

We know something of Gallic through Keltic names and words quoted by Greek and Latin authors, through inscriptions and coins. But the interpretation of the forms, mostly proper names, is in most cases so uncertain that from these remains linguistic research has hitherto gained comparatively little.

Britannic broke up into Cymric (or Welsh), Cornish and Bas Breton (or Armorican); the connexion between the last two is especially close. We are acquainted with Cymric and Bas Breton from the eighth or ninth century onward, at first through glosses; the oldest records of Cornish are somewhat later. The last named dialect became extinct at the end of the eighteenth or beginning of the nineteenth century, both the others are still living.

Irish-Gaelic, Scotch-Gaelic (which is also known as Gaelic in the stricter sense), and Manx (spoken in the Isle of Man) form the Gaelic division. All three of these are still living. The first two languages seem hardly to have differed from each other in the ninth century. The oldest monuments are the O.Gaelic Ogam inscriptions (Ogam is the native name for the

1) The first two languages have often been classed together as a special group, but without sufficient reason. See Thurneysen *Kelto-romanisches* 1884 p. 7 ff.

Gaelic runes), which possibly date as far back as about 500 A.D. The literary record of Irish begins in the eighth century, at first with glosses, and then from the year 1100 onward we have many extensive manuscripts which contain sagas, ecclesiastical literature etc. Scotch-Gaelic literature begins somewhat later than that of Irish and in the older period is closely connected with Irish. Manx is only known to us during the last few centuries¹).

We shall consider chiefly Old Irish.

Cp. J. C. Zeuss *Grammatica Celtica* (e monumentis vetustissimis Hibernicae linguae quam Britannicarum dialectorum Cambriae Cornicae Aremoricae comparatis Gallicae praeae reliquiis construxit J. C. Z.), Edit. 2. by H. Ebel, Berlin 1871. Windisch *Kurzgefasste irische Grammatik*, Leipzig 1879.

§ 10. (7) The Germanic branch is divided into Gothic, Norse, and West Germanic.

Gothic, the most archaic language of the Germanic group, is chiefly accessible to us through the biblical translation of the West Gothic bishop Ulfilas (311—381 A.D.). The language perished with the Gothic nation. (The East Goths, who dwelt in the Crimea, retained their language down to modern times; but of this branch of Gothic we possess only a few isolated words.)

Norse (or Scandinavian), which in certain special points closely coincides with Gothic²) and is therefore by some writers classed together with it as East Germanic as opposed to West Germanic, down to the Viking period (800—1000 A. D.) was practically a single language, but later on became broken up into four languages, Icelandic and Norwegian (West Norse) on the one hand, Swedish and Danish (East Norse) on the other. The earliest records are runic inscriptions, the oldest of which

1) Windisch's article «Keltische Sprachen» in Ersch und Gruber's A. Encykl. d. W. u. K. second section, XXXV p. 132 ff., serves as a good introduction to the Keltic languages generally, the monuments of these languages and Keltological literature.

2) The most important of these coincidences are Goth. *ddj* = O.Icel. *ggj* from *ǰ* (§ 142) and Goth. *ggv* = O.Icel. *ggv* from *ǰ* (§ 179). Cp. Braune in Paul-Braune's Beitr. IX 546 f.

appear to belong to the fifth century. By O.Norse was, in former times, generally understood O.West Norse only; the term is now more properly applied to the whole development of the Scandinavian languages up to the sixteenth century.

The oldest representatives of West-Germanic are Anglo-Saxon, the continuation of which is Mod.English; O.Frisian; O.Saxon, now Low German; O.Low Franconian, now Dutch, Flemish, and the language of the German Lower Franconia; and O.High German, the present Upper- und Middle German dialects. The oldest records of these languages date from the eighth or ninth century, the oldest OHG. record belonging to about the period 740 - 745; but with Frisian we are acquainted only since the fourteenth century.

We shall limit ourselves chiefly to Gothic and Old High German.

Cp. J. Grimm *Deutsche Grammatik*, I², II², new reprint, Berlin 1870, 1878, III, IV Göttingen 1831, 1837. Rumpelt *Deutsche Grammatik, mit Rücksicht auf vergleichende Sprachforschung*, I (Lautlehre) Berlin 1860. A. Holtzmann *Altdeutsche Grammatik* I, 1 (Die specielle Lautlehre), 2 (Vergleichung der deutschen Laute unter einander), Leipzig 1870, 1875. W. Scherer *Zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache*, edit. 2., Berlin 1878. Leo Meyer *Die gothische Sprache, ihre Lautgestaltung insbesondere im Verhältniss zum Altindischen, Griechischen und Lateinischen*, Berlin 1869. W. Braune *Gotische Grammatik*, edit. 2., Halle 1882. L. Wimmer *Altnordische Grammatik*, translated from the Danish by E. Sievers, Halle 1871. A. Noreen *Altnordische Grammatik* I (Altisl. und Altnorw. Gramm. unter Berücksichtigung des Urnordischen), Halle 1884. E. Sievers *Angelsächsische Grammatik*, Halle 1882 (2. ed. 1886). W. Braune *Althochdeutsche Grammatik*, Halle 1886. O. Behaghel *Die deutsche Sprache*, Leipzig und Prag 1886.

§ 11. (X) The Baltic-Slavonic branch The Baltic division consists of Prussian, Lithuanian, and Lettic. The former died out in the seventeenth century and we only possess very few imperfectly recorded specimens dating from the fifteenth and

sixteenth centuries. The two latter are still living and their oldest records belong to the sixteenth century.

We confine ourselves chiefly to Lithuanian.

Cp. Nesselmann *Die Sprache der alten Preussen*, Berlin 1845. The same author, *Thesaurus linguae Prussicae*, Berlin 1873. Schleicher *Litauische Grammatik*, Prag 1856. Kurchat *Grammatik der litauischen Sprache*, Halle 1876. Bielenstein *Die lettische Sprache, nach ihren Lauten und Formen erklärend und vergleichend dargestellt*, 2 Theile, Berlin 1863 1864. The same author, *Lettische Grammatik*, Mitau 1863.

The Slavonic languages fall into a South-Eastern and a Western group. To the former belong Russian (a. Great Russian and White Russian, b. Little Russian), Bulgarian and Illyrian (a. Servian and Croatian, b. Slovenian), to the latter Czech (Czech in the stricter sense, Moravian and Slovakian), Sorabian or Wendish (Upper- and Lower Sorabian) and Lechish (Polish and Polabian or Elbe-Slavonian). All these languages, with the exception of Polabian, are still living. The most archaic, and for Indg. grammar the most important, is the language in which the Slavonic apostles Cyril and Methodius (ninth century) wrote. In our investigations we accordingly consider this language of the first importance. It is called O.Slovenian by Miklosich, but by Schleicher, Schaffarik and others with more justness O.Bulgarian. It became the ecclesiastical language of the Greek church, and that form of it, which was modified through the influence of other Slavonic languages, especially of Russian, is generally known by the name of Church Slavonic.

Cp. Miklosich *Vergleichende Grammatik der slavischen Sprachen* 4 vols. Vienna, I² 1879, II 1875, III² 1876, IV 1874. Schleicher *Die Formenlehre der kirchenslavischen Sprache erklärend und vergleichend dargestellt*, Bonn 1852. Leskien *Handbuch der altbulgarischen (altkirchenslawischen) Sprache*, Weimar 1871, edit. 2., 1886.

§ 12. In accordance with what has been said in §§ 4—11, we shall speak exclusively or at all events especially of the oldest periods of those languages whose developments are

known to us through records extending over a great length of time. The term 'science of the Indg. languages', as has been already stated in § 1, does not demand such a restriction. This division of labour is wholly due to the course which the science has hitherto taken, and is fully justified by the present state of the science. Bopp in his *Vergleichende Grammatik* (3 vols., edit. 3, Berlin 1868—1871) and Schleicher in his *Compendium der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen* edit. 4, Weimar 1876) also limit themselves similarly as we have done.

When we speak of primitive Indg. forms; of prim. Ar.; of prim. Gr. or of prim. Ital. etc., we generally mean those forms which were in use towards the close of the primitive period of these languages. But we also often mean such forms as belonged to an earlier period of this stage, and which had already undergone a change towards its termination. For instance, we therefore speak equally well of prim. Germ. **fæxð* and of prim. Germ. **fæxð* (Goth. *faha*, s. § 214), of prim. Gr. **ποροι* and prim. Gr. **ποσαι* (Att. *ποσαι*, s. § 490), as of Lat. *sequuntur* and Lat. *secuntur* (§ 431). Forms, put down by us as prim. Ind., prim. Ar. etc., are therefore not to be indiscriminately regarded as belonging to the same period. Again, if we, for example, uniformly write *χ*, not *h*, in prim. Germ. forms where we put *h* for Gothic words, it must not be implied that *χ* had not in certain cases already become *h* in prim. Germanic (cp. § 529).

ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE INDO-GERMANIC LANGUAGES IN GENERAL. ROOT AND SUFFIXES.¹⁾

§ 13. The Indg. languages belong to the inflexional class. The inflexion of words has not existed from the very beginning, but has been gradually developed and perfected.

1) With what follows compare Delbrück *Einleitung in das Sprachstudium* (Leipzig 1884) p. 61 ff. and Paul *Principien der Sprachgeschichte* (Halle 1880) p. 154 ff.

We have to presuppose a period in which suffixal elements were not yet attached to words. The word-forms of this period are called roots, and the space of time prior to inflexion, is called the root-period. It dates much further back than that stage of development whose word-forms we are able to deduce by a comparison of the separate Indg. groups of languages. This stage is usually simply called the Indg. parent-language.

What we understand by word-formation and inflexion arose by composition, that is, by the following process: a group of words which formed a syntactical complex was fused into a unity, in which the whole was in some way isolated in relation to its elements¹⁾. This word-fusion from the beginning onwards occurred in the same way, just as afterwards, in the age of separate languages (partly even in historical periods) the final members of compounds became suffixes, e. g. Goth *-k* in *mik* (Mod. HG. *mich*) from prehistoric **me ge* (cp. Gr. *ἐμέγε* beside *ἐμέ*), French *-ment* in *fièrement* from *fera mente*, MHG. and Mod.HG. *-heit* in *schœnheit*, originally meaning 'schöne Beschaffenheit' (beautiful state or condition), where *heit* is still an independent word in MHG. and OHG., Mod.Irish *-mhar* in *buaðhmhar* 'victorious' = O.Ir. *mār mōr* Cymr. *mawr* 'magnus' (Zimmer Kelt. Studien II p. 22 ff). The formation of suffixes is not a work which belongs to any special prehistoric period and which was concluded at any definite point of time. But when once this process had begun, it was performed anew through all periods of the history of the Indg. languages and will probably also be repeated again in the future, so long as our languages continue to develop.

1) "With respect both to meaning and form either the whole may pass through a development in which the separate parts do not participate when used independently, or vice versa the separate parts may pass through a development in which the whole does not participate, or it may happen that the separate parts cease to be employed independently, while they are preserved in combination, or lastly the mode of combination may vanish from living use and only remain preserved in certain set forms". Paul in the above work p. 165.

Suffixes are divided into word-forming suffixes or inflexional suffixes in the stricter sense, to which on the one hand belong case endings (e. g. *-m* in Indg. **ēḡom* = Lat. *equom*, Skr. *āśvam*), and on the other, personal endings (e. g. *-mi* in Indg. **ēḡmi* = Gr. *ἔμῃ*, Skr. *ēmi*), and stem-forming suffixes (e. g. *-ter-* in Indg. **pōtēres* = Gr. *πατέρες*, Skr. *pitāras*, *-sko-* in Indg. **gṃskōnti* = Gr. *βάσκοντι* *βάσκουσι*, Skr. *gāchanti*). It is impossible to draw a sharp line between the two species of suffixes, since many an element, which was originally only stem-forming, has come to be treated on the same level with word-forming suffixes. Cp. e. g. Lat. *legimīnī*, whose final part *minī*, felt by the Romans as a personal ending (like *-mur* etc.), contains the stem-forming suffix *-meno-* (cp. Gr. *λεγόμενοι*); properly *legimīnī estis* = *λεγόμενοι ἔστε*.

The derivation as well as the original value of those suffixal elements, which in the Indg. prim. period were already no longer felt to be the members of a compositum, is for the most part very doubtful. Of the conjectures which have been put forth regarding these suffixes, there are only a few to which one can allow a certain amount of probability. To these belongs especially the hypothesis, that a part of the personal endings were originally independent substantival pronouns, cp. the *-m* of the 1. sg. impf. Indg. **ēbherom* (Skr. *ābharam*, Gr. *ἔφερον*) with the pronominal stem **-ne* (Lat. *mē*, Goth. *mi-k*).

There are in the Indg. languages many words of which we can not prove that they either contain or ever did contain a suffix. These, therefore, apparently represent the form they had in the pre-inflexional period, e. g. Gr. *μῆ*, Goth. *mi(-k)* cpf. **me*; Skr. *nū*, Gr. *νῦ*, Lat. *nu(-dius)*, O.Ir. *nu no*, OHG. *nu no*, Lit. *nū(-gi)* 'now'. In other cases, root-words had disappeared in those compositions which we call inflected words. We must guard against fancying that, towards the close of the primitive period, or even later, elements like *es*, which we abstract as root from such forms as Indg. **ésti*, (Gr. *ἔστι*, Skr. *ásti*), had an independent existence and a meaning without any definite syntactical relation.

§ 14. According to the analogy of such forms as Fr. *vis-à-vis*, *rouge-gorge*, it has become usual to indicate component parts of inflected words by hyphens, e. g. Gr. *εἶ-μι*, *πα-τέρ-ες*, *φεί-ο-ι*, in the same manner Indg. **éi-mi*, **pə-tér-es*, **bhér-o-î-t*. It is thus intended to give a clear idea as to what parts of an inflected word once had an independent existence.

With regard to this mode of proceeding the following remarks are to be made.

1. We have seen in § 13, that as the first foundations of derivation and inflexion were laid by the fusion of independent elements, so this process has been continually repeated up to the present time. But the great majority of inflexional forms do not directly depend upon it. No sooner did the first inflexional compounds make their appearance, than they served as the models upon which other words were formed after their analogy, just in the same manner as most of the Mod. HG. composita in *-heit*, *-bar*, *-lich* etc. can no longer be conceived as proper syntactical compounds, but only as imitations of model forms, made at an earlier period. Composita, the formation of which we are able to trace in the younger stages of the separate languages, often exhibit manifold shiftings and deviations. The reason of these latter is, that all feeling for the mode of composition of the model forms became extinct. Thus, for instance, according to the analogy of Mid.HG. *miltekeit* from *miltec-heit* (cp. *miltec-lîch*) etc. have arisen such forms as Mod.HG. *frömmigkeit*, *eitelkeit* etc., by the abstraction of a suffix *-keit*. Such shiftings may also have taken place in the oldest stages of the inflexional period, so that, strictly speaking, we are never sure in the case of a suffix which has come down to us from the Indg. parent language, whether it ever existed as an independent word exactly in the same shape as we extract it from the body of a word, or whether it originally consisted of elements which passed into this shape by regular phonetic changes.

2. It very frequently happens, that two or more suffixes become fused into a unity in those periods of a language which we are able to control. E. g. Mod.HG. *-ner* in *bild-ner*, *harf-ner*

etc. is due to the *-ner* in such forms as *gärtn-er* (Mid. HG. *garten-ære*), which is a derivative of *garten*; Gr. *-ainō* in *νερό-ainō*, *λευκ-ainō* etc. to the *-ainō* in such forms as *τεκταίνω* from **τεκταν-ειω* (to *τέκτων*). In like manner many of the prim. Indog. suffixes, which we are wont to regard as a unity, é. g. the *-ter-* in **pā-tér-es* (Gr. *πατέρες*), may have been fused together out of several suffixal elements. Our inability to analyse a prim. Indg. element proves nothing for its primitive unity.

3. It is theoretically correct when we say that the root of a word is found after we have removed all formative syllables from it. But in the first place we do not know what shape Indg words had towards the end of the root-period, and this applies especially to the fact that we are unable to say whether the language at this stage possessed only monosyllabic words, or only words of more than one syllable, or both categories. Secondly the analysis of elements, which were directly annexed to the ends of roots, is of a most doubtful nature. And lastly we are unable to determine what phonetic changes inflexional compounds had undergone from the beginning up to the dissolution of the primitive community. Hence it must not be supposed that the roots, which we in ordinary practice abstract from words, are at all to be relied upon as representing the word-forms of the root-period. We are utterly unable to determine e. g. whether the complex **anə-* in Gr. *ἀνι-μο-ς*, Lat. *ani-mu-s*, Skr. 3. sg. *āni-ti* 'breathes' (cp. § 110) represents a unitary word of the root-period, or whether it is to be resolved into **an-ə-*, that is, whether *-ə-* was a suffix, and thus originally an independent element.

Such being the state of things, we shall retain the terms 'root' and 'suffix' in this work for such parts of a word as *seq-* and *-e-*, *-tai* in Indg. **ségetai* (Skr. *sácatē*, Gr. *ἐπεται*). We do not however assert that the elements, to which we give these names, ever existed as independent words. We merely indicate by means of hyphens (1) what was probably felt at any particular period as the nucleus (so to speak) of a whole system of word-forms (*seq-*), and (2) what was regarded as the formative

element (-e- and -tai in *seq-e-tai, *bhéydh-e-tai, *bhér-e-tai etc.), shared in common by a greater or less number of different words. The elements -e- and -ə- in cases as Gr. ἐπ-ε-ται (Indg. *seq-e-) and fut. τενέω τενω from *τεν-ε-σω (Indg. *ten-ə-, cp. Skr. fut. tan-ti-ṣyāmi) may nevertheless originally have been parts of roots (disyllabic root-words); but on account of forms like πεύθεται, φέρεται, ἄγεται and νεμέω, φθερέω, βαλέω on the one hand and of forms like ἔψομαι and τέλω (from *τενω, §§ 131. 618) on the other, it becomes highly probable that they simply were for the perception of language (sprachempfindung) that which grammarians call "suffix"¹).

1) 'A certain analysis of forms takes place in the formation of associated concepts which refer to the system of word-formation and inflexion, whereby categories arise which are analogous to the grammatical notions of root, stem, and suffix. But it must always be borne in mind, firstly, that the mind remains entirely unconscious of these categories as such; secondly that they have nothing to do with the original mode of the formation of words, but purely accommodate themselves to the sound-series (Lautreihe) which regularly goes through a number of forms in the language for the time being, so that e. g. in Mod. Germ *tag-*, *hirt-* appear as nominal stems, *trag-* and *brenn-* as verbal and present stems, *trug-* and *brannt-* as the preterite stems of *tragen* and *brennen*; thirdly that the elements arising from analysis are never felt as something entitled to an independent existence, but only as something which is possible in certain modes of combination'. Paul Principien p. 64.

PHONOLOGY.

§ 15. By a comparison of the eight Indo-Germanic dialects (§ 3) we are in a position to arrive at the number and nature of the sounds possessed by the Indg. parent language. These were as follow: —

Vowels. In the function of sonants: *i* *ī*, *u* *ū*, *e* *ē*, *o* *ō*, *a* *ā*, *ə*. In the function of consonants: *ɹ*, *l*.

Nasals. In the function of consonants: *ɱ* (velar), *ɲ* (palatal), *n* (dental), *m* (labial). In the function of sonants: *ɱ̃* *ɱ̃̄*, *ɲ̃* *ɲ̃̄*, *ñ* *ñ̄*.

Liquids. In the function of consonants: *r*, *l*. In the function of sonants: *ɹ̃* *ɹ̃̄*, *l̃* *l̃̄*.

Explosives.

<i>p</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>ph</i>	<i>bh</i>	(labial).
<i>t</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>dh</i>	(dental).
<i>k</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>kh</i>	<i>gh</i>	(palatal).
<i>q</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>qh</i>	<i>gh</i>	(velar).

To these is probably further to be added the *spiritus lenis*, a laryngeal explosive, e. g. Indg. **esti* 'is', Gr. *ἔστι*. In the following paragraphs we shall indicate this sound only in Greek words.

Spirants: *s*, *z*, *j*, *v*.

Phonetic Elucidations¹⁾.

§ 16. 1. Voiced and voiceless sounds. Speech-sounds²⁾ are produced by the breath, expelled from the lungs, undergoing a checking which gives rise to an acoustic effect. This checking takes place partly in the larynx, partly in the organs above the larynx (mouth, or nose), and partly in both at the same time. When the checking in the larynx takes place in such a manner that the vocal cords (which in a state of rest are far apart) are so far brought together as to come into (rhythmical) vibration, a musical clang arises which is called voice. All sounds, which are spoken with voice, are called voiced, and all those without voice voiceless. In the Indg. prim. language the vowels, nasals, liquids, of the explosives the mediae *b, d, g*, and the mediae aspiratae *bh, dh, gh*, and the spirants *z, j, v* were voiced, on the other hand the tenues *p, t, k, q* and the tenues aspiratae *ph, th, kh, qh* and the spirant *s* were voiceless.

The voiceless vowels (the *h*-sounds), nasals and liquids³⁾

1) Cp Ed Sievers Grundzüge der Phonetik, zur Einführung in das Studium der Lautlehre der indogermanischen Sprachen, 2. Edit Leipzig 1881, 3. Edit. Leipzig 1885

2) It is not without considerable justification that the expression 'speech-sound' ('Sprachlaut') has of late been found fault with, so far as it is used to express the smallest elements of language in general, because among the so called explosives there are moments of perfect absence of sound which are also to be taken into consideration. And these moments form an element of a syllable just as much as the moments of sound, while in the analysis of a syllable they can no more be left out of consideration than the pauses in music can be regarded as not existing Cp. § 320. If in this work we have not attached that amount of importance to the latest principles of phonetics — viz. that in the classification of speech-elements, their genesis, not their acoustic effect, should form the chief principle — which some phoneticians might wish to see, it is out of consideration that we do not yet possess a system and terminology, based on these views, which might be applied without considerable difficulties to the historical results of the science of languages

3) Cp Hoffory Kuhn's Ztschr. XXIII 533 ff, 541 ff., 554 ff., XXV 425 f., 'Prof. Sievers und die Principien der Sprachphysiologie' 24 ff.

in the course of the individual developments were added to the respective voiced sounds of the primitive period.

§ 17. 2. Sonorous sounds and noised sounds. The mouth and nose on the one hand, serve to modify the clangs formed in the larynx, on the other hand 'noises', which are independent of the activity of the larynx, can be produced in these organs through the current of breath undergoing a checking and friction. In uttering *t*, *s*, e. g. a noise is made on the inner side of the upper teeth. or on their sockets. Voice and noise formed in the mouth and nose (*Ansatzrohrgeräusch*) can be combined, e. g. in *d* and *z* (Fr. *zéro*, Russ. *zoloto* 'gold'). Those sounds, which are formed with noise, whether they be voiceless or voiced, are called noised sounds, whereas those, in which the formation of voice takes place in the larynx, while the mouth and nose merely serve as resonance chambers, are called sonorous sounds. The Indg. explosives and spirants were noised sounds, and the Indg. vowels and nasals, sonorous sounds. The *r*- and *l*-sounds were and are in the historic periods of the Indg. languages partly sonorous and partly spirantal in their formation. And it is not improbable, that the spirantal pronunciation, where it occurs in historic times, had everywhere first come into being during the course of the separate history of the respective Indg. languages.

§ 18. 3. Sonants and Consonants. Every syllable contains one sound, which is either alone or at least principally the bearer of the accent, e. g. the bearers of this accent in the word *höf-nung* are *o* and *u*. Such sounds are called sonants. The other elements of a syllable are to a certain extent only adjuncts to the sonant which forms the nucleus of the syllable, and are therefore called consonants. Every syllable must contain one sonant and can contain only one, whereas it can have several consonants (Mod. German *strümpfs*) or none at all (Lat. imperative *ī*¹⁾). One set of sounds can be used both as sonants and as consonants, especially the vowels —

1) By this classification we omit to take account of the spiritus lenis, which strictly speaking ought to be reckoned among the consonants.

amongst these particularly *i*, *u* —, the nasals and liquids; we write these sounds *i* *u* *y*, *r* etc. when used as sonants, and *i*, *y*, *n*, *r* etc. when used as consonants. Cp. Mod. German *Ä-si-en* beside *Ä-si-én* (in poets); Lat. *á-quám* beside *á-cú-ám*, *stín-guó* beside *ár-gú-ó*; English *ré-př-zh-tě-šň* (*representation*); Mod. Germ. *réch-né* beside *ré-chňt* (*rechnet*), *gň-nüg* (*genug*), *hán-dlé* beside *hán-dľ*, *gť-rá-dé* (*gerade*); Czech *křt* (*krt* 'mole'), *vľk* (*vľk* 'wolf'); Skr. *pí-trď* (*pitrd*, instr. sg. of *pitár*- 'father') beside *pí-tř-šň* (*pitřšu*, loc. pl. of the same word)¹; in Slovakian *sřn*, *vřn* (*srn*, *vln*) gen. pl. to *sř-ná* (*srna* 'roe'), *vř-ná* (*vlna* 'wave').

In our representation of pre-historic forms we consequently mark *i* and *u* also as consonants when they form the second component of a diphthong, e. g. Indg. 3 sg. **éiti* = Gr. *εῖσι* Skr. *éti*, **bhéydhetai* = Gr. *πείθεται* Skr. *bódhatē*. The vowels *i* and *u* had here the same function as e. g. *r* in the 3. sg. **bhérti* from rt. *bher*- 'bear' (Skr. *bhárti*, Lat. *fert*) and *n* in the 3. sg. **bhebhóndhe* from rt. *bhendh*- 'bind' (Skr. *babándha*, Goth. *band*). Cp. § 308.

Rem. A few phonetic elucidations on the explosives and spirants will be found in § 320 ff. and § 534

On the pronunciation of the letters.

§ 19. The various Indg. languages and dialects were and still are written in various alphabets by the respective peoples and their subdivisions. Sometimes different kinds of alphabets were even employed in different districts lying within the sphere of the same dialect, or also in the same district for different purposes, e. g. in Oscan (inscriptions in the Oscan-Samnitic, Latin, and Greek alphabets) and in Servian (the Cyrillic alphabet is employed by the followers of the Greek Church, and the Latin by the Roman catholics). It also frequently happened that one alphabet was permanently given up in favour of another, cp.

1) Skr. *pitrđ* stands in the same relation to *pitřšu* as *hánvā* i. e. *hānuā* does to *hānuřu* (stem *hānu*- 'jaw-bone') and as *āvya* i. e. *avīā* does to *dviřu* (stem *dvi*- 'sheep').

e. g. the change from the runic to the Latin alphabet among the Germanic races.

It has become usual in works on Indg. grammar to employ native characters only in the case of Greek, Latin, and those younger developments which were and still are written in the Latin alphabet, but for the rest to make use of a transcription, based on the Latin alphabet. Now the Latin system of letters is insufficient for the transliteration of most foreign alphabets, and when this is the case, it is usual either to add a diacritic sign to the Latin letter, or to borrow a letter from other known alphabets.

The exposition of the history of the various sounds will furnish further information as to the living value of the letters. With regard to the transcription which we have adopted for the various languages, we simply make such observations here as will enable the reader to pronounce the words correctly or at least approximately so; in the case of dead languages it is, of course, often impossible to determine precisely the value of a letter.

§ 20. Sanskrit. The alphabet is as follows:

*a a ī ī u ū ṛ ṛ ̣ ̣ ē ē ai ai o au h ̣ k kh g gh ̣ c ch j jh
ñ ṭ ṭh ḍ ḍh ṇ ṇ t th ḍ ḍh n p ph b bh m y r l v ś ś s h.*

ṛ, ̣, ̣ are sonants (s. § 18). *ṛ, ̣* like consonantal *r* are cerebral (cp. *ṭ, ṭh* etc. below), i. e. similar to English *r*; *̣* and *l* are dental.

h (visarga) is our spiritus asper.

We indicate the nasal pronunciation of the sonants by *̣*, e. g. *qśū-ś* 'thread, beam of light', acc. *svādīyās-am* 'suaviorem', *r, ̣* = nasalised *ṛ, ̣*, e. g. in *tṛhā-ti* 'he shatters', *nṛś-ca* 'viros-que'.

The voiceless aspirate explosives *kh, ch, ṭh, th, ph* and the voiced aspirate explosives *gh, jh, ḍh, dh, bh* are to be pronounced as explosives followed by an *h*, but cp. however Whitney's Skr. Gram. § 37.

The palatals *c, ch, j, jh* are generally pronounced as (compound) *tsh*-sounds, e. g. the initial sounds of *ca* 'and' and *jāna-s* 'creature' like the initial sounds of Italian *cento* and *gente* or those

of English *church* and *judge*. But they were simple sounds, similar to Mod.HG. *k* and *g* before palatal vowels, e. g. in *kind*, *gift*.

The cerebrals (cacuminals) *t*, *th*, *ð*, *dh* are uttered with the tip of the tongue turned up and drawn back into the dome of the palate.

ɲ is the guttural, *ɲ* the palatal, and *n* the cerebral nasal.

y = *j*, *v* = *u* or spirantal *v*, s. §§ 18. 127. 161.

s is like Mod.HG. dental *s*, cp. *ásti* and Mod.HG. *ist*. On the other hand *ś* and *š* are *sh*-sounds; *ś* is the palatal and *š* the cerebral *sh*-sound; *ś* is thus the softened *š* (*sz*) found in Slavonic and Lithuanian.

h is pronounced like our *spiritus asper*; it was however a voiced sound, the character of which is doubtful, cp. Whitney's *Skr. Gram* § 65.

§ 21. Iranian.

1. Avestic.

The vowels are: *a i u e o*

ā ī ū ē ǝ ā.

e, *ē* represent the open and *e*, *ē* the close *e*-vowel, *ā* a dull *a* sound approaching to *ǝ*. *ā* is the nasal vowel of *a* and *ā* (§ 200). *y* = *j* or spirantal, *v* = *u* or spirantal (§§ 18. 127. 161).

Diphthongs: *ae* *ōi*, *ao* *ēū*, *āi* *āu*. *ae*, *ao* may be pronounced like the *ai*, *au* in the Middle German pronunciation of *kaiser*, *haus* etc. (cp. Bæot. *ae* and Ion. *ao* § 96, Lat. *ae* § 97).

Liquid: *r*. Nasals: *ɲ* guttural, *ɲ* is palatalised *n* (§ 200), *n* dental, *m* labial; the value of *ɲ* and *ɲ* is doubtful (§ 558, 3).

Explosives: *k c t p*, *g j d b*. *c* and *j* are like *Skr. c* and *j* (§ 20).

Spirants: *x* = Mod. HG. *ch* in *dach*, to which the corresponding voiced sound is *γ*. *č*, a palatalised sound, seems to have been similar to the Mod. HG. *ch* in *ich*. *s* = our voiceless *s* in *nest*, *z* = Fr. *z*. *þ* = Mod. Gr. *θ* and our *th* in *thin*, *ð* = Mod. Gr. *δ* and our *th* in *then*. *f*, *w* = our *f*, *v*. *ś* is our *sh*, *ž* the corresponding voiced sound = Fr. *j*. *š* = *Skr. ś*. The pronunciation of *š*, *þ*, *ð* cannot be more exactly defined.

h is our spiritus asper (not = Skr. *h*).

2. Old Persian.

Vowels. *a i u, ā ī ū. y = i* or spirantal (§ 127), *v = u* or spirantal (§ 161). *y* and *v* were not pronounced in words ending in *-iy, -īy, -uv, -ūv*. Final *-hy* is to be pronounced as *-hi*.
Diphthongs: *ai au, āi ūi*.

Liquids: *r, l*.

Nasals: *n, m*.

Explosives: *k c t p, g j d b* as in Avestic. *d* had also the value of *ḍ* (§ 402).

Spirants: *x, s, z, ḥ, f, š* as in Avestic. The value of *š* is not clear (§ 261).

h = Av. *h*.

Difficulties are caused by *vy, uv, īy, ūv*, which in certain special cases represent *y* and *v*, cp. §§ 125. 159. 558, 3.

Rem. The peculiar character of Old Persian cuneiform letters makes it, in some respects, difficult to decipher the words rightly. A syllable consisting of a consonant and a short vowel (*a, i, u*) was represented by one sign (*da, di, du*). Medially and finally the letters *a, i, u*, which initially expressed both *a, i, u* and also *ā, ī, ū*, were added to the corresponding sign to express length of vowel, e. g. *da + a = dā, di + i = dī*. A consonant which was not followed by a vowel, was also always represented by a syllabic sign, e. g. *pa + a + i a + sa + ma = pārsam* (acc. sg. 'a Persian'). Consequently in order to express a final consonant + *a*, an extra letter *a* was added at the end. Therefore, e. g. *-ma + a (-mā)* might mean both *-mā* and *-ma*. The letters *i, u* were usually added again to the signs for consonant + *i*, or *u*, so that e. g. *vi + i + sa + ma* may be read either as *vīsam* or *visam* and thus we are not able to make a clear distinction between *i, u* and *ī, ū*. Cp. Bartholomae Handbuch p. 5 f. § 21 rem. 1. § 24 rem. 1.

§ 22. Armenian¹⁾.

Vowels. *a, u, i, o, ē, e, ē. ɛ* is an indefinite vowel somewhat resembling German *ö*. Pronounce *y, v* as *i, u* (§ 18).
Diphthongs: *ea, ai, oi, au, iu*.

Liquids: *r, r̄; l, λ*. The difference in the pronunciation has not been determined. Nasals: *n, m*.

1) In the transcription of this language we entirely follow Häbschmann. Cp. his treatise 'Die Umschreibung der iranischen Sprachen und des Armenischen' (1882) p. 31 ff.

Explosives: *k t p, g d b. ð t̃ p̃* are aspirate tenues.

The Affricatae *č č̃, c c̃ j* may be pronounced as *tš thš dz, ts ths dz*¹⁾.

Spirants. *x* is a deep guttural *ch* like the *ch* in Scot. *loch*. *s* and *z*; the latter = Fr. *z*. *š* and *ž*, the former a voiceless, the latter a voiced *sh*-sound.

h = our spiritus asper.

§ 23. Umbrian-Samnitic. The monuments of this dialect-group are almost exclusively inscriptions, which are written partly in the native, partly in the Latin and also occasionally in the Greek alphabet. We reproduce the native writing by spaced Roman type, whereas those words which have come down to us written in the Latin alphabet are printed in italics.

The Umbrian native alphabet does not possess any special letters for *o, g* and *d*, but represents them by *u, k* and *t*.

The *c*, in monuments written in Latin characters, must always be pronounced as *k*.

The sibilant (§§ 387. 502), which arose from *k* before palatal vowels and which we represent by *'s* and *'s* (*s*), may be pronounced like Skr. *ś*. The precise pronunciation of this sound, given by *d* in the native alphabet, and by *S* (or *S*) in the Latin, is not known.

The modification of *d* (§ 369), which on the tables written in Latin is represented by *rs*, and also occasionally simply by *r* or *s*, has the sign *q* in the native alphabet. It was probably a strongly spirantal *sh*-kind of *r*, similar to Czech *ř*. We transcribe this Umbrian symbol with *ř*, and it may be pronounced like Czech *ř*.

Pronounce *z* as *ts*.

h occurs in both kinds of writing as sign of vowel lengthening, e. g. *kumnahkle* read *kumnākle*, *spahmu* read *spāmu*. On tables written in Latin this sign also appears between a double vowel which in itself already indicates vowel length, e. g. *spahamu* beside *spahmu*.

1) More will be found on the pronunciation of these sounds in Hübschmann's work quoted above p. 35 rem 3.

Oscan *i* is a close *e*, in the function both of a sonant, e. g. 1st 'est', and a consonant, e. g. in the diphthong *ai*; *ú* is a close *o*.

Pronounce *z* as *ts*, e. g. *húrz*, *az*, *keenzstur* (*nz's* = *ntss*, cf. *kvaísstur*), *Vezkeí*. But *z* is a voiced *s* (Fr. *z*), e. g. *egmazum*.

In Umbrian-Samnitic we uniformly omit the mark of length over vowels. We write e. g. *matrer* 'matris', although *a* was undoubtedly spoken (§ 105). This plan has been adopted because the cases are too numerous in which the quantity of the vowel can not be determined with certainty.

§ 24. Old Irish writing, a variety of Latin, presents many diphthongs and triphthongs which were in reality only monophthongs and diphthongs. E. g. the *i* in *eich* 'of a horse' and in *tuaith* 'to the people' only marks the *i*-timbre of the following consonant. Hence some write *e'ch tua'th*. S. § 640.

c is everywhere to be pronounced as *k*. On the pronunciation of *c* and *t* compare moreover § 212 rem. and §§ 513. 658.

ch, *th*, *ph* denote the guttural, interdental, labial voiceless spirants (*χ*, *θ*, *φ*), s. § 514. *th* occasionally also stands for the voiced interdental spirant *ð*. *g*, *d*, *b* are both voiced mediae (§ 519) and voiced spirants *ɟ*, *ɗ*, *ɓ* (§ 522), *g* and *d* are even also used for the voiceless spirants *χ* and *θ* (§ 514). In Middle Irish *gh*, *dh*, *bh* took the place of *g*, *d*, *b* as signs for the voiced spirants; after the manner of Modern Irish we pronounce *gh* and *dh* before or after a palatal vowel like our *y* and before or after other vowels as *ɟ*.

s is *h*. *f* is silent. *mh* is a nasalised labial spirant.

Rem. In the Britannic dialects *u* has the sound of *u*, in the greater part of Wales that of *i*. So far as Cymric is specially concerned, it may be remarked that *y* denotes partly a vowel, similar to that in the English word *fur*, and partly = Cymr. *u*; *w* is partly a sonantal vowel *u* and partly *u*; *ch*, *th*, *ff* (*ph*) are voiceless, and *dd*, *f* voiced spirants; *m*, *n*, *r*, *l* are voiced, *mh*, *nh*, *rh*, *ll* voiceless. These values apply in the first instance to the living language only.

§ 25. Gothic.

ai is a short open *e*, and *au* a short open *o*. On the other hand *āi* and *āu* are to be pronounced as diphthongs. Antevocalic *ai* and *au* (e. g. *saijan* and *staua*) were probably the long vowels to *ai* and *au*, i. e. open *ē* and open *ō* (§§ 142. 179) Gothic writing leaves both *ai*, *āi*, *ai* and *au*, *āu*, *au* undistinguished.

ei = *ī*. *ē* and *ō* were close. *v* = *u*, *j* = *i* (§ 18).

The guttural nasal (*ŋ*) was generally (after the analogy of Greek) expressed by *g* before homorganic explosives, e. g. *laggs* 'long', *drigkan* 'to drink', seldom by *gg* (*driggan*) or *n* (*bringan* 'to bring').

q (e. g. *riqis* 'darkness') = Lat. *gu*.

d initially and medially after *n*, *l*, *r*, *z* was a voiced explosive, whereas medially after vowels it was the interdental spirant *ð*. *b* initially and medially after consonants was a voiced explosive, whereas medially after vowels it was the labial spirant *ɸ*. A corresponding difference is also to be assumed for *g*. S. §§ 530. 538 and cp. also §§ 531. 539.

ɸ is a voiceless interdental, *f* a bilabial spirant, *z* = Fr. *z*.

Pronounce initial *h* before vowels (e. g. *haban* 'to have') like our spiritus asper, in other cases (e. g. *hláifs* 'loaf, bread', *rahts* 'right', *táuh* 'I led') it is a spirant like German *ch*.

§ 26. Lithuanian.

Vowels: *a e i u*, *ā ē y ū*, *é o*. *e* and *ē* are to be pronounced very open. *y* = *ī*. *e* and *o* are very close and always long (hence we omit the sign of vowel length). The vowels *a ē i ū* do not differ in pronunciation from *a e i u*; initially and medially they are always to be pronounced long, finally they are partly long, partly short. The little hook under a vowel indicates that the vowel was originally followed by a nasal, this sign has therefore only an etymological value (§ 218).

Diphthongs: *ai ei au*, *āi ēi āu*, *ui oi ē ū*. The *o* in *oi* is to be pronounced long; this diphthong occurs in locatives as *toi* (from the feminine pronominal stem *to*- 'this'), where it is usually

written -oj (*toj*). Pronounce *ē* as *ɛ̃* with a very open *ɛ* or as *ɛ̃ɑ*. Pronounce *ū* as *ũɑ* with a very open *ɑ* or as *ũɑ*.

When the accent is on a short vowel, it is represented by ' e. g. *piktas* 'bad'. In cases where ' and ~ are placed over simple vowels to indicate the accent, these vowels are always to be read long, e. g. *vārpa* 'ear of corn', *gėras* 'good'. In like manner *ái* *áu* *ėi* are also to be read as *ā̃*, *ā̃u*, *ē̃*. More will be found on the accent signs ' and ~ in § 691. *j* is to be pronounced as *ɹ*, and *v* as a spirant (English *v*)¹.

Liquids: *r*, *l*. On the difference between *l* and *l̥* see 'Palatalisation of Consonants' below.

Nasals: *n*, *m*. *n* is to be pronounced as *ɲ* (guttural nasal) before *k* and *g*, e. g. in *rankà* 'hand'.

Explosives: *k t p* (voiceless), *g d b* (voiced).

Spirants *s*, *z* (= Fr. *z*), *sz* (= our *sh*), *ž* (voiced *sh*, Fr. *j*).

c = *ts*, *cz* = English *tsh*.

Palatalisation of Consonants. All consonants (with the exception of *j*) are liable to palatalisation. This uniformly takes place before palatal vowels (*e*, *ẽ*, *i*, *y*): the *t*, *n*, *r*, *ž* in *svėta*, *kūne*, *mūre*, *bėrže* (voc. sg. of the stems *svėta*- 'world', *kūna*- 'body', *mūra*- 'wall', *bėrža*- 'birch') are therefore not to be pronounced the same as in *svėtas*, *kūnas*, *mūras*, *bėržas* (nom. sg. of the same stems). When palatalised pronunciation takes place before non-palatal vowels, it is indicated by an *ɹ* placed after the consonant, but this *ɹ* must neither be read as syllabic *ɹ* nor as *ɹ*, e. g. *kiaūle* 'pig', *pióvau* 'I cut' (past *t*), *piáusu* 'I shall cut', *nėsziau* 'I shall carry'. We express the non-palatalised *l* by *l̥*; it is the 'guttural' *l*, which in those districts bordering on Poland, has a great resemblance to Polish *ł*, and often sounds like *u*, s. § 280. *l̥* is the palatalised liquid; we therefore write *galū* 'I can', not *galū̃*²).

1) This fixing of the pronunciation of *v* is on the authority of Schleicher, who had Prussian Lithuanian in mind. It is pronounced *u* in one part of Russian Lithuania.

2) In this mode of writing we have followed Juskiewicz.

§ 27. Old Church Slavonic (Old Bulgarian).

a e o i ĭ u ŭ y ě. *e* and *o* are open. Pronounce *ĭ* as a very close *ě*; *ŭ* somewhat the same as the *u* in English *but*; *ě* as *ē*; *y* as *ī*. On the quantity of *a*, *i*, *u*, *y*, *ě* cp. § 615. *ę* and *ą* are nasal vowels, the former = Fr. *in*, the latter = Fr. *on*. *j* = *i*, *v* = *u* or spirantal (§ 186).

ch like German *ch* in *ach*, *ś* like English *sh*, *ž* like Fr. *j*, *z* like Fr. *z*.

c = *ts*, *č* = *tsh* (Lith. *cz*).

Rem. We use *m*, *ŕ* to denote the prim. Baltic-Slavonic representation of Indg. *ṃ*, *ṛ*. See §§ 248 302. Pronounce the *ṛ* as a sound lying between *r* and *e*.

HISTORY OF THE SEPARATE PRIMITIVE INDO-GERMANIC SOUNDS¹).

THE VOWELS²).

A. THE VOWELS AS SONANTS.

§ 28. The Indo-Germanic parent-language had *i ĭ*, *u ŭ*, *e ē*, *o ō*, *a ā*, *ə*.

e, *o* (both long and short) were probably pronounced open. Hence some scholars write them *é*, *ô*. On the representation

1) Cp. § 599

2) Amelung die Bildung der Tempusstämme durch Vocalsteigerung im Deutschen (1871); Ztschr. f. deutsch. Altert. XVIII 161 ff., Kuhn's Ztschr. XXII 369. — Osthoff in Paul-Braune's Beitr. III 1 ff., Morph. Unt. I 207 ff., IV 1 ff., Zur Gesch. des Perf. (1884). — The Author in Curtius' Stud. IX 361 ff., Kuhn's Ztschr. XXIV 1 ff., XXVII 201 ff., Morph. Unt. III 91 ff., Zum heutigen Stand der Sprachwissensch. 98 ff. — Fick in Bezzenberger's Beitr. II 193 ff., III 157 ff., IV 167 ff., IX 313 ff., Gött. gel. Anz. 1880 p. 420 ff., 1881 p. 1425 ff. — Collitz in Bezzenberg. Beitr. II 291 ff., III 177 ff., X 1 ff. — Ferd Masing Das Verhältniss der griechischen Vocalabstufung zur sanskritischen (1878). — Verner in Morph. Unt. I 116 ff. — G. Meyer Kuhn's Ztschr. XXIV 226 ff. — Paul in Paul-Braune's Beitr. VI 108 ff. — Kluge Beitr. zur Gesch. d.

of these vowels cp. the Author in Curtius' Stud. IX 367, Morph. Unt. II p. III, Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII 201 ff.

The value of *a* can not be more precisely defined. It may be pronounced as *ä*, that is, an *a* somewhat approaching the sound of *e*.

The regular representation of these prim. Indg. vowels in the individual developments is as follows:

Idg	Ar	Arm.	Greek	Lat (in accented syllables).	O Irish (in accented syllables).	Teutonic.	Baltic-Slavonic	
							Luth.	O. Bulg.
i	i	i	i	i, e	i, e	i, e	i	ĩ
ĩ	ĩ	i (ʔ)	ι	i	ĩ	Got. <i>e</i> i. e. i, OHG. <i>ī</i>	y i e. ĩ	ι
u	u	u	υ (Boeo- tiano etc u)	u	u, o	u, o	u	ũ
ũ	ũ	u (ʔ)	υ (Boeo- tiano etc ũ)	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ	y
e	a	e, i	ε	e	e	e, i	e	e
ē	ā	i	η	ē	ĩ	Got. <i>ē</i> , OHG. <i>ā</i>	ē	ē
o	a, ā	o, (u)	ο	o	o	a	a	o
ō	ā	u	ω	ō	ā	Got. <i>ō</i> , OHG. <i>uo</i>	ũ	a
a	a	a	α	a	a	a	a	o
ā	ā	a	α	ā	ā	Got. <i>ō</i> , OHG. <i>uo</i>	ō	a
ə	i	a	α	a	a	a	a	o

german. Conjugation 1 ff. — De Saussure Mémoire sur le système primitif des voyelles dans les langues indo-européennes (1879). — Mahlow Die langen Vocale A, E, O in den eur. Sprachen (1879). — Möller in Paul-Braune's Beitr. VII 482 ff — Bezzenberger in his Beitr. V 312 ff. Fröhde Bezzenberger's Beitr. V 265 ff, VI 161 ff, VII 97 ff. — J Schmidt in Kuhn's Ztschr. XXV 1 ff. — Bartholomae Ar. Forsch. I 25 ff — Bloomfield American Journal of Philology I 281 ff. — W. Schulze Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII 420 ff. — Curtius Zur Kritik der neuesten Sprachforschung 90 ff. — Delbrück die neueste Sprachf. 30 ff. — Hübschmann Das indogerm. Vocaleystem (1885). — Bremer in Paul-Braune's Beitr. XI 262 ff.

Indg. *i*.

§ 29. Indg. **i*- weak present-stem of rt. *eṯ*- 'go'; 1. pers. pl. Skr. *i-más*, Gr. *ἵ-μεν*. Indg. **uid*- weak perfect stem of rt. *ueṯ*- 'see, know': 1 pers. pl. Skr. *vid-má*, Hom. *φιδ-μεν*, Goth. *vit-um*. Indg. **diu*- 'sky': loc. sing. Skr. *div-i*, Gr. *ΔιF-i*. Indg. **i*- pronoun of the 3. pers.: Skr. neut *i-d-ám*, Lat. *i-s i-d*, Goth. *i-s* 'he' *i-t-a* 'it'. Indg. *-i* in reduplicated syllables, e. g. pres. Skr. *ti-ṣṭhāmi* (3. pers. sing. *tíṣṭhati*), Gr. *ἵ-στημι*, Lat. *si-stō* from rt. *stā*- 'stand', Skr. *bi-bhēmi*, OHG. *bi-bēm* from rt. *bhej*- 'tremble at, be in fear'.

Nominal suffixes Indg. *-i*, *-ti*, *-ni*, e. g. Skr. *ávi-ṣ* 'ovis', Gr. *ὄρις* *oṯis*, Lat. *ovi-s*, O.Ir. dat. pl. *tri-b* 'tribus', Goth. dat. pl. *gasti-m* 'to guests', Lith. *aki-s* 'eye', O.Bulg. *patī* 'way' fr. **patī-s* (§ 588, 7). Superlative suffix Indg. *-is-to-*, e. g. Skr. *svād-iṣṭha-s* Gr. *ἡδ-ιστο-ς* Goth. *sut-ista*- 'suavissimus', cp. also Lat. *mag-is-ter*. Locative suffix Indg. *-i*, e. g. Skr. *div-i*, Gr. *ΔιF-i*, Lat. *rūr-e*. Personal ending Indg. *-mi*, e. g. Skr. *ás-mi*, Gr. *εἰμὶ* fr. **io-mi* (§ 565), Lith. *es-mi*, O.Bulg. *jes-mī*.

§ 30. Aryan. Interrogative and indefinite pronoun *ci*, Skr. *ci-d* Av. *ci-p* O.Pers. *cuy* (read *ci*), enclitic particle: Gr. *τι-ς* *ti-s*, Lat. *qui-s*, Indg. **qi-s* **qi-d*. Skr. *viś-* O.Pers. *viṣ-* 'clan', Indg. **uik-*: cp. O.Bulg. *vīs-i* 'vicus' from **uik-i-s*. Skr. *dīṣṭi*- 'order, direction', Av. *ā-diṣti*- 'assignment': OHG. MHG. *in-ziht* 'accusation', Indg. **diktī*-. Skr. *ásti* Av. *asti* O.Pers. *astiy* (read *asti*) 'is': Gr. *ἔστι* O.Bulg. *jestī* 'is', Indg. **és-ti*. Skr. *ihī* Av. *iḍi* O.Pers. *idīy* (read *idi*) 'go': Gr. *ἴθι*, Indg. **i-dhi*.

§ 31. Armenian *e-lēk* 'he left': Gr. *ἔ-ληπε*, from rt. *leiq*- *e-git* 'he found' (*g* from *u*, § 162): Skr. *á-vid-a-t*, from rt. *ueṯ*- *tiv* 'day': Skr. instr. *dīvā* 'by day'. Stem *eri*- 'three' = Indg. **tri*- (for the initial forms cp. §§ 263. 483), instr. *eri-vēk*. cp. Skr. *tri-bhīṣ*.

i, except in final syllables, disappeared e. g. *gt-ane-m* 'I find', *lē-ane-m* 'I leave'. Cp. § 632.

§ 32. Greek. *πιθ-έ-σθαι* 'to obey': Lat. *fid-ēs*, from rt. *bheṯdh-*. *di-* 'two' (from **diF-*, § 166) in *di-s*, *di-novs*: Skr. *dvi-*, Lat. *bi-*, Ags. *twi-*, OHG. *zwi-*, Indg. **dwi-*. *ēni* 'on': Skr. *ápi*.

The *ε* in Elean πόλερ (= Att. πόλις) beside πόλις and in Thessal. κρεννέμεν (inf., cp. Lesb. κρέινην, Att. κρένειν), Ὑβρέστας (= Att. Ὑβρίστης) seems to have arisen through the proximity of the *ρ*.

§ 33. Italic. Lat. *qui-s*, Umbr. Osc. *pi-s*: Gr. τίς. Lat. *mi-nu-ō mi-nor*, Osc. *mi-nstreis* 'minoris': Skr. *mi-nō-mi* Gr. *μινύω μινύθω* 'lessen', Goth. adv. *mi-nis* 'minus', O.Bulg. *мъ-нижъ* 'minor', from rt. *mej-*. Lat. *tri-* in *tri-bus tri-plex*, Umbr. *tri-pler* 'tripilis': Skr. *tri-*, Gr. τρι-.

Already at an early period Lat. *i* had a tendency towards *e* close (open *i* or *i* pingue), hence e. g. the spelling *tempestatibus* (C. I. L. 32) for *tempes-tāti-bus* (cp. Skr. *ariṣṭātati-bhyas* dat., abl. pl. of *ariṣṭā-tāti-* 'unimpairedness'). This was especially so before vowels (where *i* had partly arisen from *i*, see § 135), hence the inscriptional forms *fileai*, *Oveo* for *filiai*, *Ovio*. This intermediate sound was also represented by *ei*, e. g. *fileiai*.

e purum arose from *i*:

1. Before *r* = Indg. *s* (§ 569). *serō* from **si-sō*. Gr. ἱημι, original form **si-sē-mi*, from rt. *sē-* 'throw, sow'. *cineris* fr. **cinis-is*, cp. *cinis-culu-s*.

2. Finally *mare* fr. **mar-*, *leve* fr. **levi-*, cp. *mari-a mari-timus*, *levi-bus levi-ter*, and Gr. neut. ἱδρι 'acquainted with', Skr. *bhūri* 'multum'. Loc. sing. *rūr-e*: cp. Skr. *div-i*. *ante* fr. **anti* cp. *anti-stō*, Gr. ἀντί, Skr. *ánti*.

Rem. 1. On the other hand the *e* in the suffix of the acc. case sing. of *ex*-stems as *ignem* (Skr. *agnī-m*, Lith. *ūgni*), *mortem* (Skr. *mṛti-m*, O.Bulg. *sm-mrŭti*), *facilem* (cp. *facili-a*), was borrowed from such forms as *ped-em* (-em = Indg. -*ni*, §§ 224, 238), as *siti-m*, *parti-m* etc. show. The *e* in *jū-dex*, *in-dex* beside *-dic-is* etc. (from rt. *deṣk-* 'direct', Skr. *dīk-* 'order, direction', Gr. *δεξ-η*) and the *e* in *comes* by the side of *comitis* etc. (stem *com-i-i-* 'accompanying', from rt. *ej-* 'go') has also probably arisen through the influence of analogy; cp. *opi-fex* beside *faciō*, *super-stes* beside *staius* etc.

The combination *-ri-*, between consonants in unaccented syllables (according to the principle of accentuation in primitive Latin, § 680), became *r*, which passed into *er*. *in-certu-s* fr. **in-*

cri-to-s = Gr. ἄκριτο-ς, *sē-cernō* fr. **sē-crinō*. *abs-tergō* fr. **abs-trigō* (cp. Gr. τριβω); later also uncompounded *cernō*, *tergō*, cp. § 65 rem. 2. In the same manner, perhaps, also arose the forms *cón-testor testor testāmentu-m* (test- from **terst-*, cp. § 269) beside Osc. *trístaamentud* abl. 'testamento'. The process was the same as that whereby **ágro-s* (Gr. ἀγρό-ς) became **agrs* **agers* and lastly *ager* (§ 623 rem. 1. 655, 9). This process may be dated back to the Italic primitive period. Cp. also § 633.

Rem. 2 *ācri-bus ācri-tās* etc. are new forms, made by analogy

The orthographical fluctuation in Umbrian between *i* and *e*, as neut. *piř-e pirs-e*, *peř-e pers-e* 'quid, quodcunque'; imper. *aha-tripursatu*, *ah-trepuratu* 'abs-tripodato'; acc. sing. of *ei-* stems in *-i-m* and *-e-m*, and the Oscan representation of this sound in its native alphabet by *í*, e. g. *píd* 'quid', *slagí-m* acc. sing. of the stem *slagi-* 'locus', show that *i* was pronounced open in both dialects

§ 34. Old Irish. *fiss* 'knowledge' from prim. Ir. **uissu-s*, that is, **uid+tu-s*, root. *ueřd-*. *fid* 'tree' from prim. Kelt. **uidu-s* (Gall. *Vidu-casses*). OHG. *witu* 'wood'. Gen. sing. *fir* fr. **firi* from Indg. stem **u-ro-* 'man': Lat. *vir*, Goth. *vair* fr. **uira-z* (§ 35).

Cp. also Gall. *Ambi-gatus* (Liv.), *Ἀμφί-δουνοί* (Ptol.): Gr. ἀμφί; Gall. *tri-* 'three' in *tri-garanus*, O.Ir. dat. pl. *tri-b* 'tribus'.

i became *e* (by assimilation), when an *a* or *o* stood in the following syllable e. g. *fer* nom. sg. fr. original **u-ro-s*, *fedo* *fedā* gen. sg. to *fid*

In syllables with secondary accent *i*, so far as it did not entirely disappear (§§ 634. 657), became an irrational vowel, whose quality regulated itself after the timbre of the following consonants. E. g. beside the simple *fiss* stood the compound *cūbus* 'conscientia' fr. **cón-f(i)uss*, that is, the *u*-timbre of the *ss* (presupposed through the older form **uissu-s*) had caused the preceding irrational vowel to become *u* in the compound, whilst it left the accented *i* in the simple *fiss* unchanged. The *u* in *fíuss* beside *fiss* merely indicates the *u*-timbre of the *ss*.

§ 35. Germanic. Goth. *viduþ* OHG. *witnwa* OS. *widowa* Ags. *widewe* 'widow': Skr. *vidhāva-*, Lat. *vidua*, O.Ir. *fedb*, O.Bulg. *vidova*. Pret. 1. pers. pl. Goth. *bitum* OHG. *bizzum* O.Icel. *bitom* 'we bit': Skr. *bi-bhidimá*, Lat. *fidimus*. Goth. *fisks* OHG. and OS. *fisk* O.Icel. *fiskr* 'fish': Lat. *pisces*. Pronominal stem *hi-* 'this', Goth. dat. sing. *hi-mma* 'huic' adv. *hi-drē* 'huc', Engl. *hither*: Lat. *ci-* in *ci-ter ci-trā*, Lith. *szì-s* O.Bulg. *sъ huc* (§ 84. rem. 1), Indg. **h₁-*.

In Gothic *i*, before *h* and *r*, became *ai*, that is, open *e*. *maihstus* 'dung': OHG. *mist* 'dung', Ags. *mist* 'misty vapour', Skr. *mih-* Gr. *ούμυλη* O.Bulg. *mīgla* Lith. *miglā* 'fog'. *vair* (pl. *vairōs*) 'man': Lat. *vir*, O.Ir. *fer*, Indg. **u₁-ro-s*.

In High German, the Indg. and Prim. Germanic *i* became *e* through the influence of a following *a*, *e* or *o* (cp. Irish). OHG. *welsal* 'change': Dutch *wissel* O.Icel. *vīxl* 'change', prim. Germ. stem **u₁xsla-*, Lat. *vic- vic-ēs* 'change', Gr. *φέλω* 'yield'. *lecchōn* 'to lick': Ags. *liccean* 'to lick', Gr. *λυχνέω* 'I lick'. *wer* 'man': Goth. *vair*. *wessa* 'I knew': Goth. *vissa* 'I knew', pret. of OHG. *wizzan* Goth. *vitan* 'to know'. To this rule there are a number of exceptions of which some are difficult to explain. It may be assumed that they have arisen through form-association, e. g. in *-zigan* 'pulled together' by the side of pret. pl. *zigum* opt. *zigi* from rt. **deh₁-* 'show', and in *wissa* (= *wessa*) by the side of *wissum*, *wissi*. Cp. Paul's article in Paul and Braune's Beitr. VI 82 ff

Rem Some scholars assume that *i*, already in prim. Germanic, passed into *e* through the influence of an *a* or *o* of the following syllable, e. g. in OHG. *welsal*. The difficulties, however, opposed to this theory seem to me greater than those presented by the hypothesis given above.

§ 36. Baltic-Slavonic. Lith. *pikis* (gen. *pikio*) O.Bulg. *piklū* 'pitch': Lat. *pix*, Gr. *πίσσα* (from **πικία*, § 489) 'pitch'. Lith. *līpū* (pret. *līpau*) 'I stick' (intr.), O.Bulg. *pri-līna* from **-līpnā* (§ 545) 'I stick to, remain hanging': Skr. *līpnāti* 'he smears', Gr. *λίπος* (neut.) 'fat'. Lith. *deszinė* 'right hand', O.Bulg. *desinū* 'dexter': Skr. *dākṣiṇa-* 'dexter'. Lith. *tri-sė*, O.Bulg. *trъ-chū*: Skr. *tri-śū*, Gr. *τρι-σί*, loc. pl. from *tri-* 'three'.

In one portion of the Lithuanian dialects *i* is at the present day pronounced very open; hence such frequent spellings as *lepaū lepo* = *lipaū lipo* 1. and 3. pers. sing. pret. of *lūpaū*.

Slavonic *ī* must, already in prim. Slav., have been a reduced sound, with a quality approaching *e*.

In Modern Slavonic developments *ī* became a full vowel in closed syllables (such syllables often arose through the falling out of an *ī* or *ū* in the following syllable), Russ. *e*, Serv. *a*: e. g. Russ. *den* Serv. *dan* = O.Bulg. *dīnī* 'day'; Russ. *čest* Serv. *čast* = O.Bulg. *čīstī* 'honour' On the other hand final *ī* as a sonantal vowel disappeared in every case; e. g. Russ. Serv. *dam* = O.Bulg. *da-mī* Lith. *dū-mi* 'I give' (Balt.-Slav. original form **dōdmi* from rt. *dō*, Gr. *δίδομι*, § 547). Medial *ī* also, as a rule, disappeared in open syllables, e. g. Russ. *vdová* = O.Bulg. *vidova* 'widow'; Serv. *dne* = O.Bulg. *dīn-e* gen. sing. of *dīn* 'day'. All these modifications can be traced as far back as the period of Old Church Slavonic. On the one hand they follow from such double spellings as *trechū trīchū*, *patēmī patīmī* (instr. sing.), *patēchū patīchū* loc. pl. from *patī* 'way', *denī dīnī* 'day', *vesī vīšī* 'entire', *levū līvū* 'lion' — these forms can only be understood by assuming that the final *-ī* and *-ū* were no longer syllabic (because *e* did not become *ī* e. g. in *patīmī* Instr. pl.)¹⁾ — on the other hand from such double spellings as *visi vīši* gen. 'vici' (cp. Skr. *viś* 'clan'), *psati pīsatī* 'to write' (cp. Skr. *piś* 'adorn', rt. *peik-* 'cut, cut out'). The same laws hold for *ī* in the combinations *īn*, *īm*, *īr* from Indg. *yn*, *ym*, *yr* (§§ 252. 305). E. g. pres. O.Bulg. *mīnā* 'I press, tread under foot': Lith. *minū* 'I tread', original form **myn-ō*, rt. *men-*; thence Russ. *mnū*. O.Bulg. *tīmīnica* 'prison' from *tīmīnū* 'dark', adj. to *tīma* 'darkness' from **tym-ā* rt. *tem-*; thence Russ. and also already O.Bulg. *temnica*. O.Bulg. *tīrā* 'tero' original form **tīr-ām*, thence Russ. *tru*. The analogous treatment of *ū* § 52 may also be compared with these modifications of *ī*.

1) Cp. also such spellings as *legūko* (i. e. *legko*) for *līgūko* 'leve, facile' (§ 52).

ĩ before *j* became *i* in the period of Old Church Slavonic. *přija-znĩ* and *prija-znĩ* 'love, 'good will': Skr. *priyā-* 'dear', Goth. *frijōn* 'to love', Indg. adj. **prijō-* 'dear'. Gen. pl. *trijĩ* and *trijĩ*: Lith. *trijũ* 'trium'. ĩ in the combination *-ij-* from Indg. *-ei-* (§ 68) underwent the same treatment, e. g. *vřja* and *vja* = Lith. *veją* 'I turn, wind', Skr. *váyāmi*, Indg. **uélō*. The change of *ũ* to *y* before *j* went parallel to this modification, e. g. *dobřujĩ* and *dobryj* 'the good man' (§ 84).

Rem. In the Zographos gospel *ũ* frequently is found for ĩ before non-palatal vowels; e. g. *vũdova* 'widow'. Cp § 252 rem. and § 305 rem.

Indg. ĩ.

§ 37. Indg. **gt-uo-s* 'living': Skr. *jīvā-s*, Lat. *vīvo-s*, Lith. *gyva-s* O.Bulg. *živũ*. Indg. **pĩ-uo-*, **pĩ-uen-*. Skr. *pĩ-van-* 'swelling (partic.), plump, fat', Gr. *πĩ-(f)os* *πĩ-(f)ων* 'fat, plump'. Indg. **sĩ-men-*: Skr. *sĩ-mān-* 'parting of the hair on the top of the head', Gr. *ĩ-μᾶς* (st *ĩ-μαρ-τ-*) 'a leathern strap, rein', *ĩ-μων-ιά* 'rope of a draw-well', O.Icel. *sĩ-me* *sĩ-mi* 'cord, rope'

Nominal suffix-form Indg. *-ĩ-*: Skr. *napťĩ-s* 'daughter, granddaughter', *vidũĩ* 'idvũĩ', Lat. *vic-tr-ĩ-c-s*, Goth. *frijōndi* 'female-friend' from prim. Germanic **frijōnd-ĩ* (§ 660, 2), Lith. *viļkusi* O.Bulg. *vlūkũsi* from prim. Baltic-Slav. **uļkusi* (§§ 303. 664), fem. particip. pret. act. of Lith. *velkũ* O.Bulg. *vlěka* 'I draw, pull' (rt. *uēlq-*). Nominal suffix *-ĩno-*, forming adjectives denoting origin or material: Lat. *haed-ĩnu-s*, Goth. *gāt-eins* 'kid's', Lat. *su-ĩnu-s*, O.Bulg. *sv-ĩnũ* 'pig's', Goth. *sv-ein* (neut.) 'a pig' (cp. *gātein* neut. 'a young he-goat'), Gr. *χορακ-ĩvo-s* 'a young raven'. Indg. *-ĩ* the ending of the Nom. Acc. dual of *ei*-stems: Skr. *pāti* to nom. sing. *pāti-s* 'master', O.Ir. *fāith* (original form **uātĩ*) to nom. sing. *fāith* (original form **uāti-s*) 'poet', Lith. *naktĩ* O.Bulg. *nošti* (prim. Baltic-Slav. **nokťĩ*, § 664, 3) to nom. sing. Lith. *naktĩ-s* O.Bulg. *noštĩ* 'night'. Weak form of the optative suffix *-ĩ-*: Skr. *dviš-ĩ-māhi* 1. pers. pl. Mid. of *dvēš-mi* 'I hate', Gr. *εἰδεῖμεν* from **eiδēσ-i-μεν* to *ᾔδα* 'I knew' from **ᾔ-Feid-ēσ-a*, Lat. *s-ĩ-mus*, Goth. *vīl-ei-ma* = Lat. *vel-i-mus*,

OHG. 1. pers. pl. *s-i-m s-i-n* 'we may be' = Lat. *simus*, O.Bulg. *jad-i-mŭ* from *jad-* (*ēd-*) 'eat' (§ 76), cp. Lat. *ed-i-mus*.

Rem. Of all the prim. Indg. vowels *i* is the one which has been least changed in the development of the separate languages.

§ 38. Aryan. Skr. *vī-rá-s* Av *vī-ra-* 'man, hero': Umbr. *veiro-* 'vir' (cp. § 41), secondary form of Indg. **u-ro-s* (§ 34), denoted originally, 'endowed with strength', and is related to Lat. *vī-s*. Skr. *jī-rá-* Avest. *-jī-ra-* 'active', imper. 2. pers. sing. Skr. *jīva* O.Pers. *jīva* (read *jīva*) 'live'. Skr. *bṛhat-t-m* Avest. *ber^hzait-i-m* 'magnam, altam', cpf. **bhṛgh-ūt-i-m*.

§ 39. Armenian. I do not know any certain examples for the representation of *i*. See, however, *siun* 'pillar' = Gr. *στῦν* and *çm* 'milvus' = Gr. *ἰκτιρὸς* in Hubschmann's Arm. Stud. I 49. 53.

§ 40. Greek. *ἰς i-qi* 'strength': Lat. *vī-s*. *ῥό-s* 'poison' fr. **Fīoo-s*: Lat. *vīru-s*, O.Ir. *fī*. *ῥῑγος* 'frost': Lat. *frīgus* (§ 570). *πῖ-vw* 'I drink', imper. *πῖ-θι*: Skr. *pī-tá-s* 'drunk, having drunk' *pī-tī-s* 'draught (of liquids)', O.Bulg. *pi-ti* 'to drink' *pi-vo* (neut.) 'potus, beer'.

§ 41. Italic. Lat. *vīvo-s*, Osc. *bivus* nom. pl. 'vivi'. Lat. *in-clī-nō*, *ac-clī-ni-s*: Gr. *κλῖ-vη κλῖ-τῦ-s*, Skr. *abhi-śrī-nā-ti* 'leads on, unites with'. Lat. *s-i-mus*, Umbr. 2. pers. sing. *sir* 'sis', Osc. *fefac-i-d* 'fecerit' opt. of redupl. perf. (cp. Skr. 3. pers. sing. opt. pf. mid. *va-vṛt-i-tá* from *vart-* 'roll, turn'); the *-i-* (*-ī-*) in the Umbr. and Osc. forms, as well as in Lat. *sim sis* (O.Lat. *siem siēs*), has been taken over from the 1. and 2. pers. pl. Osc. *li-mu* 'famem': Gr. *λι-μός-s*.

In Latin *ei* was also written for this *i*, e. g. *veivos, faxseis*. It was not, however, pronounced as a diphthong, but as a long (probably open) *i*. The old diphthong *ei* in *deicō* (cp. *δεῖκ-νῶ-μι*), *feidō* (cp. *πεῖθω*) etc. had become *i*, but the spelling *ei* for this *i* was still retained. At this period the sign *ei* began to be used for the old *i* which had fallen together with *eī* (cp. also the late Greek spelling *ei* for original *i*, as *πολείτης*). Cf. § 65.

The *i* in the Umbr. and Osc. words *sir* and *bivus*, *limu* (quoted above) is to be pronounced long. This quantity can be directly proved in Umbr. *persnihmu persnihimu*, i. e. *persnīmu* (§ 23) 'precamino', depon. 3. sing. imper. from a verbal stem *persnī-*, cp. Lat. *finī-re*. It also follows from the spelling *ei* (on tables in Latin alphabet) in *sei* beside *sir si* = Lat. *sīs*, in *veiro* beside *viro* 'viros' (cp. Skr. *vīrá-s* § 38), probably also in *pers-ei* beside *pers-i* 'quid', the ending of which was a demonstrative particle corresponding to the *-ī* in Gr. *ούτοσ-ī*. This spelling *ei* is to be put on a like footing with the *ei* in Lat. *veivos* and similar forms (see above), and points to an open pronunciation of the *ī*. The same quality of the *ī*-sound follows for Oscan from *fusid* 'foret, esset' (opt. of the *s*-aorist, cp. Skr. 3. sing. mid. *mā-s-ī-tā* from *man-* 'think'), assuming that the vowel in the end syllable had not been shortened and then become *i*.

§ 42. Old Irish. *lī* Cymr. *llw* 'color, splendor': Lat. *livor*. It is less certain that the *ī* in *crīthid* 'emax' = Indg. *ī*: Skr. *kṛī-nā-ti* 'buys'.

For the treatment of *ī* in unaccented syllables see §§ 613. 634. 657, 2. 6.

§ 43. Germanic Goth. *sheirs* (st. *shei-ra-*) O.Sax. *skīr* O.Icel. *skīrr* 'clear, bright', prim. Germ. **skī-ra-*, related to Gr. *οἶα* 'shadow' or to Lat. *dē-sci-scō* 'I withdraw, depart from'. Goth. *freudjan* 'to spare', OHG. *vriten* 'to foster, pamper', O.Icel. *frīða* 'to adorn, decorate': cp. Skr. *pri-tā-s* 'dear, pleased, joyful, satisfied'. Goth. *sv-ein* OHG. OS. *swīn* Ags. *swīn* O.Icel. *svīn* 'pig': O.Bulg. *sv-inū* Lat. *su-inu-s* 'pig's (adj.), belonging to a pig'. 1. pers. pl. opt. pf. Goth. *vēs-ei-ma* OHG. *wār-ī-m* O.Sax. *wār-i-n*, O.Icel. *vær-i-m* 'we might be': cp. Skr. 3. sing. opt. pf. mid. *vayt-ī-tā* (from *vart-*).

It must be observed that *ei* in Goth. always signifies the monophthong *ī* (§ 25).

§ 44. Baltic-Slavonic. Lith. *vý-ti* O.Bulg. *vi-ti* 'to wind, turn': Gr. *ἑ-ρέα* 'willow, salix' fr. **Fī-tesā*. Lith. *dovynū* (dual) 'twins': Lat. *bīnī*. O.Bulg. *griva* 'mane': Skr. *grīvā-* 'nape'.

Observe that *y* is the Lith. symbol. for *ī* (§ 26).

Indg. u.

§ 45. Indg. **jug-ó-m* 'yoke': Skr. *yugá-m*, Gr. ζυγό-ν, Lat. *jugu-m*, Goth. *juk*, O.Bulg. *igo* fr. **ǵūgo*. Indg. weak stemform **kū-n-* 'dog' (strong stemform **kū-on-*, Skr. acc. sing. *śvān-am*): Skr. gen. sing. *śú-n-as*, Gr. gen. sing. *κν-ν-ός*, O.Cymric nom. pl. *cŷn cŷn*, Goth. *hun-d-s*, Lith. gen. sing. *szu-ñ-s* fr. **szu-n-es* (§ 664, 2). Indg. **nu* 'now': Skt. *nú*, Gr. *νῦ*, Lat. *nu-diu-s*, O.Ir. *nu no*, OHG. *nu no*, Lith. *nù-gi* 'now then'.

Weak nominal suffixes Indg. *-u-*, *-tu-*, *-nu-*: Skr. *svād-ú-ś*, Gr. ἡδ-ί-ς 'sweet', Lat. *fruc-tu-s*, O.Ir. *fiuss fiss* 'knowledge' from **uissu-s*, Goth. *su-nu-s* Lith. *sū-nù-s* O.Bulg. *sy-nŭ* (from **sy-nŭ-s*, § 665, 4) 'son'. Weak form of the suffix of the pf. part. act. Indg. *-us-*: Skr. *vid-úṣ-ī* Gr. *ιδνῖα* from **fid-vṣ-ia* (§ 131) fem. 'knowing', Goth. *bēr-us-jōs* 'parents' (properly 'those who have brought forth'), Lith. *višk-us-i* O.Bulg. *vlūk-ŭši* fem., to Lith. *velhū* O.Bulg. *vlēka* 'I draw'.

§ 46. Aryan Skr. *putrá-* Avest. *puṣra-* O.Pers. *puša-* (§ 261) 'son': Osc. *puklo-* 'son'. Skr. *úpa* Avest. *upa* O.Pers. *upā* (read *upa*) prep. 'to'. Gr. *ύπο*, Lat. *sub*. Skr. *su-* Avest. *hu-* O.Pers. *u-* prefix = 'well, good, very': O.Ir. *su-* so- Suffix of the loc. pl. Ar. *-su-*: Skr. *áśv-é-śu* Avest. *aspaṇ-šu* 'in equis', O.Pers. *māдай-šuv-ā* 'in Medis' (*-ā* is postposition): O.Lith. *knýgo-su* (Mod. *knýgo-sc* is formed by analogy) 'in libro' from *knýgos* pl. 'liber', O.Bulg. *raķa-chŭ* 'in manibus' from *raķa* 'manus'.

In Sanskrit *ru* before a following *u* seems to have passed into *ṛ* (dissimilation). Present stem *śṛ-nu-* ('hear') from **śru-nu-*, cp. Avest. 2. pers. sing. opt. *srunu-yā* (Skr. *śṛnu-yās*), O.Ir. 1. pers. sing. pres. *clu-ni-m*, rt. *kley-*. *bhṛ-kṛti-ś* 'distortion of the eye-brows' beside *bhru-bhaṇga-s* *bhrū-bhaṇga-s* the same. Cp. Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV. 215 f.

§ 47. Armenian. *dustr* 'daughter': Skr. *duhitār-* Gr. θυγάτηρ Goth. *daūhtar* (§ 51) Lith. *duktė* O.Bulg. *dŭsti* 'daughter'. *surb* 'clean': Skr. *śubhrá-s* 'clear, bright'. *nu* 'daughter-in-law': Skr. *snuṣā* Gr. νύ-ς OHG. *snur* O.Bulg. *snŭcha* 'daughter-in-law'.

u in non-final syllables was dropped: *dster* gen. of *dustr*, *srboy* gen. of *surb*, verb *srbem* 'I clean'. Cp. § 632.

§ 48. Greek. κλυ-τός 'celebrated': Skr. śru-tá-s 'heard, celebrated', Lat. *m-clu-tu-s*, O.Ir. *cloth* from **clu-to-s* (§ 50) 'celebrated', OHG. *Hlud-rīch* *Hlud-olf* *Hlot-hari* (§ 51). ὑπέρ *ὑπέρ* 'over': Skr. *upāri* 'above, over', Lat. *s-uper*, Goth. *ufar* 'over'. Weak present suffix -*nu-* in *τά-νν-ται*: Skr. *ta-nu-tē*, from root *ten-* 'stretch', Lat. *mi-nu-ō*. •

In prim. Gr. and probably also for some time after the introduction of the letter *Y*, *u* was spoken by all Greeks. At an early period one part of the dialects changed *u* into *ι* which in the christian era was further changed into *i*. Another part, the Boeotians, Laconians, and probably also the Arcadians, Cyprians, Pamphylians, Chalcidians and Lesbians, retained *u* until far into historical times, e. g. Boeot. *λιγυρό-ς* (*ou* = *ū*) = Att. *λιγυρό-ς*. Meanwhile the vowel *u* in Boeot. underwent a modification which cannot be precisely defined, after *τ*, *θ*, *δ*, *ν*, *λ*, as is seen by the spelling *ιου* instead of *ου*, e. g. *Πολιού-ξενος* = Att. *Πολύ-ξενος*; cp. Osc. *iu* = *u* § 49.

The spiritus asper in ὕδωρ (Skr. *udán-* 'water'), ὕπο ὕπερ (Skr. *úpa úpari*) etc. seems to point to a transition from initial *u-* to *yu* in prim. Greek. Cp. ὕμῃς: Skr. *yuśma-*. It is not improbable that *ν* became *ι* through the dissimilating influence of a following *ν*, as *πινυτό-ς* from **πν-νν-τό-ς*, Skr. *pu-nā-mi* 'I clean, clear up'.

§ 49. Italic. Lat. *rubro-* (nom. *ruber*) Umbr. *rufro-* 'red': Skr. *rudhirá-s* Gr. *ἐρυθρό-ς* O.Bulg. *rŭdrŭ* 'red'. Lat. *duō* Umbr. neut. *tuva* 'two': Skr. ved. *duvā* Gr. *δίω* 'two'. Osc. *pu-klo-* Pelig. Mars. *pu-clo-* 'son' Lat. *pu-tu-s* 'boy': Skr. *pu-trá-s* 'son'.

In Latin, before labials and perhaps also before *l*, a frequent sound, lying between *u* and *i*, made its appearance for Indg. *u*. *libet*, older *lubet*: Skr. *lubh-* 'to feel a strong desire'. *finu-s finu-m*, probably related to Gr. *θύ-μω-ν*. *limpa* (*limpidus*), older form

lumpa to Osc. Diumpaís 'Nymphis', prim. Italic **dumpa*-¹). The relation between *silua silva* and Gr. ἑλῆ is uncertain (cp. Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 158 f., W. Meyer Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVIII 163 f.). This *i* occurs especially often for the *-u-* of *u-(eu)-*stems, e. g. *lacri-ma*, older form *lacru-ma*, *laci-bus flucti-bus flucti-vagus mani-festus* beside *lacu-bus manu-festus*. Compare the change of *a* to the same *u*: *i*-sound (§ 97) in unaccented syllables before the same consonants.

Rem. It has been conjectured (Osthoff in the above named work pages 125, 158) that the *i* in *libet*, *finius*, *lumpa*, *silua* arose from *u* phonetically only in unaccented syllables, in such combinations as *quí libet*, *cónlibet*, *ín fumō* (cp. *ilicō* from **in slocō*). But should not the historical relation of *loebertatem leiber* to Osc. Lúvfreís 'Liberi' Falisc. *loferta* 'liberta' be such that in Lat. **lovb-* (= prim. Italic **lovf-*, § 65 page 52) the consonantal *u* before *b* underwent precisely the same change as the sonantal *u* of *libet*, so that **lovb* first became **loxb*, then *loxb*, and lastly *lib*? In that case the change of *libet* (with *u* in the chief accented syllable) to *libet* could scarcely be questioned. For the change of *loxb-* to *lib-* cp. § 81 rem 2. I cannot resolve to separate Lat. *liber liberta* from Osc. Lúvfreís and Falisc. *loferta*, although I do not fail to recognise the overwhelming difficulties which present themselves (s. Danielsson in Pauli's Ital. Stud. 4, 156 ff.).

The spelling with *o* shows that *u* in Umbr. had, in certain cases or everywhere, an open sound: *sopam* 'suppam, supinam', *somo* 'summum', *trifo* 'tribum'. For Umbr. *i* from *ju-* see § 133.

In Osc., *u* after *d*, *t*, *n*, *s* underwent a change which was represented by *iu*. Diumpaís 'Nymphis', Lat. *lumpa* (see above); *eitiuvam* beside *eitiuam* 'pecuniam' (suffix *-u(u)a-*). *tiurri* 'turrim' (a borrowed word?). Niumsieís Νῦμοδιής gen. 'Numisií', to Lat. *numeru-s*. Siuttiis 'Suttius'. Cp. Bœot. *iov* = *ov* § 48.

§ 50. O. Irish. *suth* neut. 'birth, fruit' fr. **su-tu*: Skr. *su-tá-s* Gr. υῖός υῖός 'son'. *sruth* neut. 'river' fr. **sru-tu*: Skr. *sru-tá-s* Gr. ῥυ-τός 'flowing', Lith. *sru-tà* 'dung-water'. *clu-ni-m* 'I hear': Skr. *śru-* Gr. ἄλν-, rt. ἤλν-.

1) The spellings of the Lat. word as *lumphā*, *limpha*, *lymphā* are due to the supposed derivation from *νῦμφη*, which even gave rise to *nymphaticus* (Löwe Archiv. f. Lat. Lexikogr. I 25).

Compare also Gall. *Druid-es*, O.Ir. *drui* (pl. *druid*) perhaps to, Skr. *dru-* Gr. *δρυ-* 'wood'; Gall. *catu-* 'combat' in *Catu-rig-es* etc. (O.Ir. *cath*, gen. *catha*): OHG. *hadu-* 'war'.

u became *o* through the assimilating influence of *a* or *o* in the following syllable (cp. the similar change of *i* to *e* § 34). *cloth* from **clu-to-s*: Gr. *κλυ-τό-ς* etc. (§ 48). *srotho srotha* gen. of *sruth*. *bond bonn* 'solea' fr. **bundo-s*: Lat. *fundu-s* Skr. *budh-ná-s* 'bottom' (§ 469, 8). Compare West Germanic and Norse *o* from *u* § 51.

u became *o* in monosyllabic words. *nu no* = Skr. *nú* etc. (§ 45). *su-so-* 'well' = Skr. *su-*. *du-do-* 'bad' = Skr. *duš-* Gr. *δυσ-* Goth. *tuz-*. In this case too it is probable that the change from *u* to *o* was caused by the vowels of the following syllables.

For the fate of *u* in other than chief accented syllables cp. §§ 634, 657.

§ 51. Germanic. 1. pers. pl. pf. Goth. *ana-budum* 'we bade', OHG. *butum* O.Icel. *buðom* 'we offered': Skr. *bu-budh-imá* 'we watched, observed', Gr. *πέ-πυσται πηθ-έσθαι*, Lith. *būd-inti* 'to rouse', O.Bulg. *būd-ěti* 'to wake', from rt. *bheydh-* 'wake, observe'. Goth. *ga-kusts* (st. *ga-kusti-*) OHG. *kust* 'test, choice': Skr. *júṣṭi-s* 'show of affection, favour'; *kustu-s* 'trial': Lat. *gustu-s* 'taste' from rt. *gēys-* 'choose, γένεσθαι'.

Before *h* and *r* Indg. *u* appears in Goth. as *aú*. *aúhsa* (st. *aúhsin-*) 'ox'. Skr. *ukṣá* (st. *ukṣán-*) 'bull, ox'. *daur* (st. *daira-*) neut. 'door': Skr. *dúr-* (concerning the *d-* see § 480) Arm. *dur̄n* Gr. *θύρα* Lith. pl. *dūrys* 'door'.

In West Germanic and Norse *u* became *o* through the influence of an *a* or *o* of the following syllable. Part. passive OHG. *botan* (Mod. High Germ. *ge-boten*) O.Sax. *badan* Ags. *boden* O.Icel. *boðenn* = Goth. *budans*, cp. Skr. part. *budháná-s*. OHG. *tor* = Goth. *daur* (prim. Germ. **đura-m*) beside *turi* 'door'. Cp. §§ 247, 299.

Rem. Some scholars look upon this umlaut also as prim. Germ. (cp. § 35 rem.).

§ 52. Baltic-Slavonic. Lith. *krūvina-s* O.Bulg. *krūvinū* 'bloody': Lat. *cruentus*. Lith. pl. *musai* (stem *musa-*) 'mould

on sour milk', O.Bulg. *mŭchŭ* 'moss': Lat. *mus-cu-s*, OHG. *mos* (prim. Germ. stem **musa-*) 'moss'. Lith. *sũ-nũ-s* O.Bulg. *sy-nŭ* 'son': Skr. *sũ-ni-ŝ* 'son'.

In some Lith. dialects *u* is pronounced very open, so that it can be regarded as a closed *o*, e. g. *sukaũ sũko* (1. and 3. pers. sing. pret. of *sukũ* 'I turn') appear as *sõkaũ, sõkõ*.

Slavonic *ŭ* must, already in prim. Slav., have been a reduced sound, approaching the quality of *o*.

ŭ, in Modern Slavonic developments, became a full vowel in closed syllables (such syllables often arose through the falling out of an *ĩ* or *ũ* in the following syllable), Russ. *o*, Serv. *a*, e. g. Russ. *son* Serv. *san* = O.Bulg. *sũnũ* from **sŭpnũ* (§ 545) 'sleep': Gr. *ŷn-vo-c*; Russ. *doč* = O.Bulg. *dũŝti* 'daughter': Lith. *duktė*. On the other hand final *ũ* disappeared, e. g. Russ. *syn* O.Bulg. *synũ*, loc. pl. Russ. *rybach* Serv. *ribah* = O.Bulg. *rybachũ* (from *ryba-* fem. 'fish'), cp. Skr. loc. pl. *ásva-su* (from *ásva-* 'mare'). Medial *ũ* also, as a rule, disappeared in open syllables, e. g. Russ. Serv. *sna* = O.Bulg. *sũna* (gen. sing. of *sũnũ*), Russ. *spat* = O.Bulg. *sũpatĩ* 'to sleep', *legka* = O.Bulg. *lġgũka* nom. fem. of *lġgũ-kũ* 'easy' (further formation of an old *ũ*-stem by means of the suffix *-ko-*). All these modifications can be traced as far back as the period of old Church Slavonic. On the one hand they follow from such double spellings as *krovĩ krũvĩ* 'blood', *domochũ domũchũ* (loc. pl. from the stem *domũ-* 'house' = Lat. *domu-*); these forms can only be understood by assuming that the final *ĩ* and *ũ* were no longer syllabic; on the other hand from such double spellings as *rekŝu rekũŝu* dat. sing. of the stem *rekũŝe-*, that is, **rek-ũs-jo-* according to §§ 84 and 147 (part. pf. act. of *rekq* 'I say'), *lġgũko* beside *lġgũko* neut. to *lġgũkũ*. With these modifications of *ũ*, compare the parallel treatment of *ĩ* § 36.

Prim. Slav. *ĩũ* became *ĩř* (cp. *ĩi* from *iy* § 60 and *ie* from *io* § 84). O.Bulg. *řivq* 'I chew' from **řivũq*: OHG. *chiuwnu* (§§ 143. 147). *igo* 'yoke' from **řigo* (§ 145) and this fr. **řigo*: Skr. *yugá-m*, Lat. *jugu-m*.

Rem. In the Zographos gospel *ī* for *ū* occurs occasionally before palatal vowels, e. g. *būdētī* = *būdētī* 'to wake', *dūva* m., but *dvē* fem. neutr. 'two'.

Indg. *ū*.

§ 53. Indg. **dhū-mó-s* 'ebullition, smoke': Skr. *dhūmā-s*, Gr. *θυμός*-ς ('courage, passion'), Lat. *fūmu-s*, Lith. pl. *dūmai*, O.Bulg. *dymū*. Indg. **bhū-*, weak form of the the rt. *bhey-* 'be, become' (§ 312): Skr. *bhū-tā* 'become, been' *ābhā-tam* 'ye two were' *bhū-tī-s* 'good condition, well-being', Gr. *φῦ-ταλή* 'a planted place' 2. pers. du. *ἐφῦ-τον*, Lith. inf. *bū-ti* O.Bulg. *by-ti* 'to be'. Indg. **mūs-* 'mouse': Skr. *mūś-*, Gr. *μῦς*, Lat. *mūs mūr-is*; OHG. *mūs* and O.Bulg. *mysī* fr. **mychī* (§ 588, 2), that is, originally **mūs-i-s*, show the change of the monosyllabic stem into the *ei*-declension.

Indg. *-ū* as ending of the nom. acc. du. of *eu*-stems: Skr. *sūnū* O Bulg *syny* from Indg. stem **sū-neu-* **sū-nu-* 'son', Lith. *žmogū* fr. **žmogū* (§ 664, 3) to *žmogū-s* 'man', O.Ir. *mug* fr. **mogū* (§ 657, 2) from stem *mogū-* 'servant'.

§ 54. Aryan. Skr. *dū-rā-* Avest. O.Pers. *dū-ra-* 'far' from rt *deu-* 'withdraw' (Gr. Hom *δέυεσθαι* 'fall short of'). Skr. *śū-ra-* 'hero', Avest. *sū-ra-* 'strong': Gr. *ἀ-κῦρος* 'weak, invalid'. Skr. *nū* Avest. *nū* 'now': Gr. *νῦ-ν* O.Bulg. *ny-nē* 'now'.

§ 55. Armenian. I do not know any sure examples for the regular representation of Indg. *ū*. The following comparison of words may, however, be taken into consideration. *ku*, gen. *ku-oy*, 'dung' to Skr. *gūtha-* 'excrement', Avest. *gūpa-* 'dirt'. *mukn*, gen. *mkan*, 'mouse, muscle', to Skr. *mūśikā-* *mūśakā-* 'rat, mouse,' O.Bulg. *mysīka* 'mouse', Lat. *mūsculu-s* (cp. Hübschmann Zeitschr. d. deutsch. morgenl. Ges. XXXV 170, Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 217 f.). Pl. *srun-ē* (*-ē* is the sign of the plural) 'shins, shanks', to Lat *crūr-a* (Hübschmann, as above, page 177). Compare also Hübschmann Armen. Stud. I 62.

§ 56. Greek. *ὄφρως* *ὄφρῶν* 'eye-brow': Skr. *bhrū-* § O.Icel. *brū-n* Ags. *brū* 'eye-brow'. *βου-λῶ-τό-* 'the time for unyoking oxen': Lat. *so-lū-tu-s*, O.Icel. *lūðr* 'bruised, crushed, deafened,

tired out' (cp. *λύτο γούνατα*). *στῦ-λο-ς* 'pillar': Skr. *sthū-rā-sthū-lā* 'coarse, thick, massive'.

The change from *ū* to *ī* went parallel with that of *u* to *ī* (§ 48). The dialects, which retained *u*, retained also *ū*: Bæot. *Εὐ-θουμο-ς* = Att. *Εὐ-θύμο-ς*, Lac. *μονοίῳδει* (which according to Hesychius means *λαλεῖ*) = Att. **μῆθιζει*.

It is doubtful whether *ī* became *ī* through the dissimilating influence of a following *v* (cp. § 48). *qī-rv* (neut.) 'twig, sprout' has been brought together with Skr. gerund *bhū-tv-ā* and Lat. *fu-tu-ō*. It may, however, be connected with Lat. *fū* and O.Ir. *bū* 'flo, sum', the original form of which was **bhū-ijō* (§§ 170. 175). It is still more uncertain whether *īthi-ς* has come from **īthv-ς* (Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 188 ff.).

§ 57. Italic. O.Lat. pf. *fū-i fū-īnus* (Inscript. *fuueit*), Osc. *Fuutrei* 'deae creatrici': Skr. *bhū-tā-* etc. (§ 53). Lat. *sū-s sū-bus*: Skr. *sū-karā-* 'pig, boar', Gr. *ῥ-ς ῥ-γ*, OHG *sū* (Mod.HG. *sau*) from prim. West-Germ. **sū-z* (§ 583). Lat. *cūpa* 'vat, recess for the dead': Skr. *kūpa-s* 'pit, hole'.

It is quite possible that in Umbr. the *i* in *pīr* (*πῖρ*) beside abl. pure Osc. *purasiāi* (loc. sing. of the stem *purasiā-* 'igniaria'), in *sim* (Gr. *ῥν*, Lat. *suem*) and *sif* (acc. pl.) beside *suŕum sorsum* 'suillum', and in *frif* acc. pl. 'fruges', represents an older *ū* which may have been pronounced *ī*. (cp. O.Bulg. *y* fr. *ū* beside *ū* fr. *u*, §§ 52. 60.). It is however impossible to form a correct judgment owing to the quantities not being marked, and the scantiness of the material. Cp. Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 16, Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 432.

§ 58. Old Irish. *rūn* (fem.) 'secret': OHG. *rūna* O.Icel. *rūn* f. 'secret, rune'. *dūn* (neut.) 'castle', Gall. *-dūnum* in names of towns (*Lupo-dūnum* and others): O.Sax. Ags. masc. *tūn* OHG. masc. *zūn* O.Icel. neut. *tūn* 'hedge, enclosure'. Pron. *tū* 'thon': Avest. *tū* Gr. *τῦ-ν-η* Lat. *tū* O.Icel. *pū* O.Bulg. *ty*.

For such forms as acc. sing. *rūin* beside nom. sing. *rūn* see § 640.

For *ū* in unaccented syllables cp. §§ 613. 634. 657.

§ 59. Germanic. In Goth., where *u* and *ū* in the native alphabet were not kept apart, *ū* can scarcely ever be established without the help of the other languages Goth. *fals* OHG. Ags. *fūl* O.Icel. *fall* 'foul': Lith. pl. *pūlei* 'matter', Gr. *πῶθω* 'I make to rot, putrefy', Lat. *pūs pūris* 'matter, spittle' *pū-teō* 'I smell bad, stink'. Goth. *rūms* OHG. O.Sax. m. *rūm*, O.Icel. neut. *rūm* 'room, open place', from the same root as Lat. *rūs rūris* 'open field, country', Avest. *ravah-* 'free'. OHG. *ūtar* Ags. *ūder* 'udder': Skr. *ūdhar* 'udder'. OHG. *hlūt* Ags. O.Sax. *hlūd* 'loud' from rt. *hley-* 'hear' cp Gr. imperative *κλῦ-τε*, O.Bulg. *sly-šati* 'to hear', *sly-tije* neut. 'call, name'.

§ 60. Baltic-Slavonic. Lith. *tūla-s* adj. 'so many a', originally a substantive denoting 'a mass', O.Bulg. *tylū* 'nape', originally 'intumescence': Skr. *tūla-* neut. 'panicle, tuft, cotton', Gr. *τῶλη* 'a swelling or lump, callosity', from rt. *tey-* 'tumere'. Lith. *sūra-s* 'saline', O.Bulg. *syrū* 'raw': OHG. *sūr* O.Icel. *surr* 'sour, bitter'. Lith. *jūs* 'ye': Avest. *yūš yūšem* 'ye'. O.Bulg. *svekry* 'mother-in-law': Skr. *śvaśrū-* 'mother-in-law'.

The change of *ū* to *y* belonged to the prim. Slav. period.

Prim Slav. *xy* became *xi* (cp. *ix* from *xū* § 52). O.Bulg. *šiti* fr. **sytī* (§ 147), and this fr. **sijytī*: Lith. *siūti* 'to sew', Skr. *syūti-* fem. 'sewing, sack'. Compare also *kraji* instr. pl. of *kraji* 'edge' but *rabij* instr. pl. of *rabū* 'servant'.

Indg. *e*.

§ 61. Indg. pres stem **bhero-* **bhere-* 'bear': Skr. *bhārāmi*, Arm. *berem*, Gr. *φέρω*, Lat. *ferō*, O.Ir. *berim*, Goth. *baira*, O.Bulg. *bera*. Indg. **ēs-ti* 'is': Skr. *āsti*, Gr. *ἔστι*, Lat. *est*, O.Ir. *is* (proclitic), Goth. *ist*, Lith. *esti* (now archaic), O.Bulg. *jesti*. Indg. *e* in the root syllable of neuters in *-es-*, e. g. Indg. **régos* 'vapour, darkness': Skr. *rājas*, Arm. *erek*, Gr. *ἔρεβος*, Goth. *rigiz-a-*; Indg. **nébhos*, 'cloud, atmosphere': Skr. *nābhas*, Gr. *νέφος*, Lith. *debes-īs* (the origin of the *d-* instead of *n-* is not clear), O.Bulg. *nebo*, comp. also with *l-* suffix Gr. *νεφέλη* Lat. *nebula* O.Ir. *nél* (prim. kelt. stem **neblo-*, § 526) OHG. *nebul* 'cloud, fog'. Indg. **qe* 'and': Skr. *ca*, Gr. *τε*, Lat. *que*. Augment

of the past tenses of the Indicative (originally an independent particle) Indg. *é*: 3. pers. sing. Skr. *á-dṛśat* Gr. *ἑ-δραξε* (rt. *derk-* 'see'), Arm. *e-lilē* Gr. *ἑ-λιπε* (rt. *leix-* 'leave'), Goth. *i-ddja* Skr. *á-yat* 'he went' (for Goth. *ddj* see § 142).

-e Indg. ending of voc. sing. of o-stems: Skr. *vṛka* Gr. *λύκε* Lat. *lupe* 'wolf', O.Ir. *maicc maic* from prim. kelt. **makye* 'son', Lith. *vilkė* O.Bulg. *vlūče* 'wolf'. The 'thematic vowel' Indg. -e- (by the side of -o-): e. g. 2. pers. pl. Skr. *bhár-a-tha*, Gr. *πίρ-ε-τε*, Lat. *veh-i-tis*, Goth. *bair-i-p*, O.Bulg. *ber-e-te*. Nominal suffix Indg. -es-: gen. sing. Skr. *nábh-us-as* Gr. *νίq-ε(ο)-ος* Lat. *gen-er-is* O.Bulg. *neb-es-e*, Goth. stem *riq-iz-a-* (a further formation by means of -a-), Lith. nom. sing. *deb-es-į-s* (a further formation by means of -į-). Nominal suffix Indg. -ter-: Nom. pl. Skr. *pi-tár-as* 'fathers', Arm. *ds-ter-ē* 'daughters', Gr. *πα-τίρ-ες*, gen. sing. Lith. *mo-ter-ės* O.Bulg. *ma-ter-e*. Ending of the nom. pl. Indg. -es: Skr. *áśmān-as* from *áśman-* 'stone', Gr. *ἄκμων-ες*, O.Lat. *turbin-ēs*, Lith. *ākmen-s* from **akmen-es* (§ 664, 2) O.Bulg. *kamen-e* from **kamen-es* (§ 665, 4) 'stones'. Ending of the 3. pers. sing. indic. pf. act. Indg. -e, e. g. **de-dórċ-e* (from rt. *derk-* 'see'): Skr. *dadrś-a*, Gr. *δέδορξ-ε*, O.Ir. *ad-con-dawc* from prim. Kelt. **-dorke*.

Indg. tautosyllabic *e*¹). Skr. (ved.) *bhédamī* 'I cleave', Goth. *benta* 'I bite', original form **bhéidō*; Arm. *lizeṃ* Gr. *λείχω* 'I lick', original form **léighō*; Lat. *fidō* Gr. *πείθω*, orig. form **bhéidhō*; O.Ir. *tiagim* 'I go', Gr. *σείχω* 'I go', Goth. *steiga* 'I climb', orig. form **stéighō*; Lith. *geidžiū* 'I have a desire' for older **geidu* = O.Bulg. *židā* 'I wait, expect', orig. form **ghéidhō*. Indg. **éi-ti* 'he goes': Skr. *éti*, Gr. *εἶσι*, Lat. *it*, Lith. *eiti eit*, cp. O.Bulg. *i-dā* 'I go'. Indg. **ghej-men-*: Skr. *hēman-* 'winter', Arm. *jün* 'snow', from **jivn*, **jiman* (§ 202), Gr. *χειμα χειμών*.

1) We call a sound-group tautosyllabic, when its elements belong to the same syllable, i. e. are uttered with the same expiration-impulse; heterosyllabic, when the last element or elements are produced by a fresh expiration-impulse e.g. *is* tautosyllabic before consonants (**bhej/dhō* = Gr. *πείθω*) and in a pause (**hoj/kei* = Gr. *οἶκει*). It is, as a rule, heterosyllabic before sonants (**ghej/tes* = Skr. *gātayas*, Gr. *βάσις* from **bas-(i)es*).

Indog. tautosyllabic *ey*. Skr. *bódhāmi*, Gr. *πρόδομαι*, Goth. *ana-biuda*, cpf. **bhéydhō* 'I watch, observe'; Lat. *dūcō* 'I lead', Goth. *tuuha* 'I draw'; O.Bulg. *skubā* 'I pull, tear', Goth. *af-skiuba* 'I shove off', Skr. *kṣóbhatē* 'falls in motion, wavers'. Indg. **kley-men-* **kley-my-to-*: Skr. *śrómata-* neut. 'the act of hearing' Avest. *sraoman-* neut. 'hearing', Goth. *hlīuma* masc. (gen. *hlīumins*) 'hearing' OHG. *hlīumunt* 'renown'. Gr. *ῥέυμα* 'that which flows', O.Ir. *sruaim* (dat. 'pl. *sruamannaib*) 'stream', cpf. **srey-men-*. Gr. voc. *Ζεῦ*, Indg. **drey*.

§ 62. Aryan. Indg. *e* became *a* in the prim. Aryan period. This change however did not take place until after the vowel had changed the preceding *q*, *g*, *gh* into *c*, *j*, *jh* (§ 445). Skr. Av. *ca* O.Pers. *cā* (read *ca*) 'and': Lat. *que*. Skr. *pāñca* Av. *panca* 'five': Arm. *hing*, Gr. *πέντε*, Lat. *quīnque*, O.Ir. *cōic* from prim. Kelt. **kwenkue* (cp. § 212), Goth. *fimf*, Indg. **péage* 'five'. Skr. *śrávas-* neut. 'renown', Av. *sra vah-* neut. 'word, prayer': Gr. *κλέψ-ος* 'renown', O.Bulg. *slovo* 'word' (§ 68), Indg. **kléy-os* (stem **kley-es-*) Present stem Ar. *pat-a-* 'fly, fall' Skr. 3 sing. pres. act. *páta-ti* av. 3. sing. pret. act. *a-pata-p* O.Pers. 3. sing. pret. mid. *a-pata-tā* (read *-ta*): Gr. *πίτεται*, Lat. *peti-t*. Skr. *pári* Av. *pairi* O.Pers. *pariy* (read *pari*) 'round, about': Gr. *πέρι*.

Indg. tautosyllabic *e₂*, *ey* became *a₂*, *ay* in prim. Aryan, thence Skr. *ē*, *ō*, Av. *aē*, *ōi*, *ao ēu*, O.Pers. *ai*, *au* (cp. §§ 126. 160). Skr. *é-ti* Av. *aeiti* (= **ae-ti*, § 638) O.Pers. *ai-tiy* (read *aiti*) 'he goes': Gr. *εἶσι*. Skr. *bódhatē* Av. *baodāitē*: Gr. *πρόδομαι*, Indg. **bhéydheta₂* from rt. *bheydh-* 'guard, watch, observe'. O.Pers. *daustar-* 'friend', Skr. *jōṣṭár-* 'one who desires' from rt. *jey-* 'choose': cp. Gr. *γευστήριον* 'a thing to taste with, a cup'.

Rem. Av. final *ae* became *ē*, see §§ 78, 94. Here would have to be mentioned loc. sing. *aspē* beside *aspōi* and *aspaṣ-ca* (*-ca* = Gr. *καί*, Lat. *-que*) = Skr. *ásvē* (from Indg. stem **ekyo-* 'horse'), if *-a₂*, the prim. Ar. ending of *o*-stems, arose from Indg. *-e₂* (cp. *oiskē*). This, however, can also be traced back to Indg. *-o₂*. Cp. § 116 and the accidence.

For Av. *e*, *i*, *ē*, *o* from prim. Iran., prim. Ar. *a* = Indg. *e* see § 94.

§ 63. Armenian. *cer* 'old man': Gr. γέρον 'old man', Skr. *járant-* 'fragile, old man'. *elan* (gen *elun*) 'stag': Gr. ἔλαφος (orig. form **elq-bho-s*) 'stag', Cymric *elain* 'cerva', Lith. *ėlu-i-s* O.Bulg. *jelen-ŭ* 'stag', cpf. **elen-*. *evēn* 'seven' Gr. ἑπτά, Lat. *septem*, O.Ir. *secht n-* (§§ 211, 243), Goth. *sibun*, Lith. *septyni*, O.Bulg. *sedmŭ*, Skr. *saptá ev* 'and, also'. Gr. ἐπὶ 'on, at', Skr. *ápi* 'also', cpf. **épi*

e became *i* before nasals *hun* (gen *hnoy*) 'old': Gr. ἔνο-ς 'old', Lat. *sen-ior*, O.Ir. *sen* 'old', Goth. *sin-istu* 'the oldest (man)', Lith. *sėna-s* Skr. *sána-s* 'old', Indg. **seno-s cin* 'birth': Gr. γένος. *hing* 'five'. Gr. πέντε

Occasionally *a* is found instead of *e*, c. g. *tasn* 'ten'. Gr. δέκα, Lat. *decem*. The circumstances under which *a* occurs for *e* have not been ascertained

Indg. tautosyllabic *ex* appears as *ē* in final syllables, in other syllables as *i* *dizem* 'I accumulate', orig. form **dhéig̃hō* (cp Gr. τεῖχος 'wall', Av. *pairi-darza-* 'fence'), aor. 1.sing. *dizi*, 3. sing. *e-dēz*. *lizem*, *lizeanem* 'I lick': Gr. λέγω *junn* 'snow': Gr. χεῖμαίν

Indg. tautosyllabic *ex* appears as *oi* in final, as *u* in non-final syllables. *lous*, gen *lusoy*, 'light'. Gr. λευκό-ς 'white', Goth. *luh-aþ* 'light'. *unain* 'empty' from **oin-ain*. Gr. εὐ-νι-ς 'bereft' *ex* probably in the first place became *ou*; cp § 79 and *nor* (gen *noroy*) 'new' as compared with Gr. νέφο-ς, νε(φ)αρό-ς.

§ 64. Greek *ἔπεται* 'he is together with, follows': Lat. *sequatur*, O.Ir. *sechur* 'sequor', Lith. *sekù* 'I follow', Skr. *sácatē* 'he is together with, follows', Indg. 3. sing. pres. mid **seq-e-taž* 1. sing. *ēw ō*: Lat. *erō* (used as future), Skr. *ásāmi*, conj to Indg. **és-m* 'I am' γένος neut. 'sex, race': Lat. *genus*, Skr. *jānas*, Indg. **gēnos* πλέ(φ)ω 'I sail, swim': O.Bulg. *plovq* 'I flow, sail' (§ 68), Skr. *plávātē* 'he swims, sails', Indg. 1. sing. act. **pléy-ō*. *ἐγώ* 'I': Arm *es*, Lat. *ego*, Goth. *ek*, Skr. *ahám*. Comparative suffix -τερο- πό-τερο-ς, ὠμό-τερο-ς: Skr. *i-tara-s* 'other', Lat. *i-teru-m*, O.Ir. *luathi-ther* 'quicker', O.Bulg. *je-terŭ* 'quidam'.

λείπω 'I leave': Goth. *leiþva* 'I lend', cpf. **léiq-ō*. ζεύγος neut. 'yoke': Lat. *jūger-o-* (cf. dat. abl. *jūger-ibus*) 'acre'. ζευκτηρες

'straps of the yoke' Skr. *yōktār-* 'he who puts the harness on'.

In the Elean dialect *ε* was pronounced very open, as is seen through the representation of this sound on inscriptions by α. e. g. *σπυάων* gen pl beside *σπύεα*, *εὐσαβίαι* = Att. *εὐσεβοί*.

In the Locrian dialect *ε* became α, e. g. *παῖάρα* = *πατέρα*, *ἀνγούταρος* = *ἀμφότερος*

In the Doric dialects, as well as in Lesbian, Thessalian, Pamphylian and Cyprian *ε* became *ι* before vowels, especially before *ο* and *α*, e. g. Lacon. *θιός* = *θεός*, Cyp *ἱέπιτα* = Ion. *ἔπειτα*, whilst *ε* in this case at least, was pronounced close in the Boeot. and Ionic-Attic dialects. This is shown by the representation of this short vowel by means of *ε*, *ει*, *ι* in Boeot (e g *θεο-θειο-θιο-*) and by *ε*, *ει* in Ionic-Attic (e g *ἑατῶν* and *εἰατῶν* from **σε(τ)᾿αῖτον*, *ἐννεα* and *εννεία* from **ἐν-νε(F)α*).

The Indg tautosyllabic *e* in *λείπω* etc. was still a diphthong in Ionic and Attic at the beginning of the V. century B. C., but during this century it became a close *ē* and in the III cent B C *ι*, though the spelling *ει* was retained. This change also took place in the other dialects, earliest in Boeot., where *ι* appears on inscriptions already in the V cent B C and *ει* was dislodged from the written language.

In Cret. *ε*υ became *ο*υ by the assimilation of the *ε* to the second component of the diphthong, e g *ψονδία* = *ψευδέα* *ψευδῆ* *ε*υ for *ει* in Ionic can be traced back to the V cent. B C, e g *φεόγειν* (cp *α*υ from *αι* § 96)

§ 65 Italic Lat Falisc. Umbr *est*, Volsc *estu* 'esto', Osc. *estud* 'esto': Gr *ἐστί*, *εστω* Lat *decem*, Umbr *desen-duf* (1 e. *de'senduf* see §§ 23, 387) 'duodecim', Osc *dekkvīarīm* 'decurialem': Gr *δέκα*, O Ir. *deich* *n-* fr prim. Kelt **deken* (§ 66), Goth. *taihun*, Lith *dėšimt*, O Bulg *desetī*, Skr. *dāśa*. Lat. *en* (*en manom* 'in mortuum') *en-do*, *in m-du*, Umbr imper. *en-etu* 'inito', Osc *em-bratur* 'imperator', Pelign. abl. pl *em-pratois* 'imperatis, iussu'. Gr. *ἐν*, Goth. *in*. *e* in the perfect reduplication, O.Lat. *pe-pugī*, Umbr. *pe-purkurent* 'rogaverint', Osc. *fe-facīd* 'fecerit': Gr. *πύ-φύασι* Skr *ba-bhūva* from *rt bheṣ-* 'to be, be-

come', O.Ir. *ce-čan* 'cecini' (cp. Lat. *canō*, *ce-cinī*), Goth. *rai-rōþ* (to pres. *rēda* 'I advise'). Lat. *pecu*, Umbr. *pequo* 'pecua': Goth. *faihu*, Skr. *páśu*, cpf **péku* 'cattle' Lat. Umbr. *et*: Gr. *ἔτι*. Lat. *mediu-s*, Osc. *mefiaí* loc. from st. *mefiā-* 'media': Gr. *μέσσο-ς μέσο-ς* 'medius', O.Ir. *medōn* 'the middle', Goth. *midjis* 'medius', O.Bulg. *mežda* 'medium, boundary', Skr. *mádhya-s* 'medius', Indg. **médhjo-s* 'medius'.

Heterosyllabic and tautosyllabic Indg. *eu* became common Italic *ou*.

1. O.Lat. *tuus* 'tuus', Umbr. gen. *tover* 'tui', Osc. dat. *tu vai* 'tuac', prim. Italic **toyo-s* Gr. *τε(τ)ό-ς* O.Lat. *sovo-s* 'suus', Osc. abl. *súvad* 'sua', prim. It. **soyo-s* Gr. *ῥός*, from **σετ-ό-ς*. Lat. *novem* (for **noven*, formed after the analogy of *septem*, *decem*, cp. § 233), Umbr. *nuvis novies* (Goth. *mun*, Skr. *náva*, Indg. **núw* 'nine'). Lat. *novu-s*, Osc. acc. *Núvellum* 'Novellum' nom. pl. *Núvlanús* 'Nolani', Mars. dat. pl. *Novesede* 'Novensilibus', prim. It. **noyo-s* 'new': Gr. *νέτ-ο-*, Lat. *pluvēbat*, *perplovere* Gr. *πλέ(τ)-ω* For *-u-* from *-ou-* in unaccented syllables, as *dénuō* from *dē novō*, see § 172, 1.

2. Lat. *doucō dūrō* 'I lead' Goth. *tuha*, cpf **dēykō* *ūrō* 'I burn': Gr. *ἔω εῖω* 'I singe', Skr. *ósāmi* 'I burn', Indg. **éysō*. (Cp. also O.Lat. *Polouces* (*l = ll*), later *Pollācēs = Πολυδεύκης* Umbr. *totam* 'civitatem', Osc. *τωfto* 'civitas' *toftad* 'civitate' *túvftíks* 'publicus', Marruc. *toftai totai* 'civitati' Goth. *þiuda* 'people', cpf **teytā-*. Osc. gen. *Lúvfreis*, Falisc. *loferta* 'liberta': Gr. *ἐλευθερος*, concerning Lat. *loebertatem liber* see § 49 rem. On the history of this tautosyllabic It. *ou*, which fell together with Indg. *ou*, cp. § 81 page 77.

Rem. 1 The nature of the transmission and the historical facts of the language, as exhibited above, exclude any importance being attached to the form *Leucesie* in the Saliar hymn, cp. also Jordan Krit. Beitr. zur Gesch. der lat. Sprache 1879, p. 31 ff.

e remained unchanged in Latin.

1. Before *r*. *ferō*, *cōnferō*, *vertō*, *convertō*, *alter*, *alterius* with *r =* Indg. *r*, the form *lēvir* 'brother-in-law' arose through popular etymological association with *vir*, cp. Gr. *δᾱήρ* acc. *δαέφα*, Lith. *derer-i-s* *gerō*, *ingerō*, *sceleris* with *r* from *s* (cp. § 569).

2. Finally, *lupe* λύπε. *age agite* ἄγε ἄγετε. *quīnque* : πέντε.

3 As a rule before double consonants: *scelestu-s*, *ob-sessu-s* (*ob-sideō*), *au-sper* (*au-spici-is*).

Change of *e* to *i*

1. According to prim Lat. accentuation in unaccented syllables (§ 680) followed by a single consonant (except *r*). *colligō legō* λέγω. *ob-sideō sedeō* ἔδος *oppidum Pedum* πίδον. *prō-tinus tenuis. agite agitō* ἄγετε ἄγέτω. *agrimini. ἀγόμενοι*.

Rem 2 The *i* instead of *e* in *pluiō* (Gr. πλέω), O Lat. *spiciō* (rt. spēk-) *miniscor* (rt. men-), and others, is to be explained from the fact that the form, which regularly arose in composition, made itself independent (*com-pluiō*, *cōn-spicio*, *re-miniscor*)

Rem 3 *iuven-em* with *-en-* instead of *-m-* was, perhaps, influenced by *iuentūs iuentu-s* etc. *ap-petō*, *ex-petō* for **ap-pitō*, **ex-pitō* re-formed from analogy with the simple form *petō*, or else formed at a time when the activity of the law had died out according to which *colligō* etc. arose, cp. *exquiritō* beside *exquiritō*, *exaequō* beside *iniquo-s*, *conclausu-s* beside *conclusu-s* etc.

2 Independent of accent, in closed syllables before nasals. *quīnque*¹⁾ πέντε *tinguō* τέγω 'I wet' *in intus* ἐν ἐντός. To which may be added *dignu-s* beside *decet*, as well as *lignu-m*, *tignu-m*, in case they really are related to *legō* 'I gather, collect' and τέχω; for *qn* was pronounced *wn* (§§ 500. 506). This change also affected *en* and *em* from *η* and *ηι* (§ 237), e. g. *vīgintī*. Dor. *τίρατι*, *sim-plex*. ἁ-παξ. There are, however, in both cases many exceptions, the explanation of which is difficult, e. g. *offendimentu-m* (*fend-* = Indg. **bhendh-* and *-mento-* = Indg. **-myto-*), supine *ventum* (= Skr. *gāntu-m*, Indg. **gém-tu-m*), part *in-ventu-s* (= Gr. παρό-ς, Skr. *gatá-s*, Indg. **gyn-tó-s*). Cp. further *decem* (= Skr. *dāśa*, Indg. **dékṃ*) beside *undecim*.

For Lat. *-o-* from *-ue-* see § 172, 3

Tautosyllabic *ei* seems to have still been a diphthong in Lat. at the period of the oldest monuments, cp. the spellings *deivos deriva*, *deico*, *feido* and others. The diphthong, however,

1) Concerning the long vowel in *quīnque*, *dignu-s*, *lignu-m*, and *tignu-m* see § 619

at an early date became an open \bar{e} , and the sign *ei* now became also employed for the representation of open \bar{e} -vowels (or close \bar{e} -vowels) of other origin (see §§ 41. 73).

In Umbrian and Oscan Indg. *e* was mostly represented by *e*. Besides the examples already mentioned, the following may be compared: Umbr. *petur-pursus* 'quadrupedibus', Osc. *petora* 'réttapa', Umbr. *co-vertu* 'convertito', *destram-e* 'in dextram', Osc. dat. Genetai 'Genitae' (to Lat. *genitor*). Beside these occurs also *i*, Osc. *i*. e. g. Umbr. *tisit* 'decet', Osc. *ist* 'est' (beside *estud* 'esto'), *nistrus* 'propiores' (beside *nesimum* 'proximum'). Owing to the scarcity of the material it is impossible to decide whether the change to *i* (open) took place under certain conditions, unknown to us, or whether *e* had everywhere the same close pronunciation in Umbrian-Oscan, and that we have here to do with a mere irregularity of the graphic representation of the sound.

Tautosyllabic *e* was represented in Oscan by *ei*, *ei* and (rarely) *ii* *deikum* *deicum* inf. 'dicere'. *deivai* dat. 'divae', *deivatud* imper. 'iurato', *diivnai* dat. 'divinae' (a derivative like Umbr. *devent* 'divina'). *tereí* loc. 'in terra', cp. Gr. *οἶκει*. The spelling *ii* points to a passage of the diphthong into open \bar{e} . In Umbrian *ei* certainly became closed \bar{e} . *etu etu* 'ito'. *deveia* 'divina'. *destre* loc. 'in dextro', cp. Osc. loc. *tereí*.

§ 66. Old Irish. *e* was often retained as such in chief-accented syllables *con-dercar* 'conspicitur': Gr. *δέχομαι* 'I see', from rt. *deik-*. *celum* 'I hide': OHG *hulu* 'I hide', cpf. **kelō*. Gen. *meda* 'of mead', Skr. *mádhv* 'sweetness, honey', Gr. *μέθυ* 'wine', OHG *metu* 'mead', O.Bulg. *medŭ* 'honey', Indg. **médhv*. *ech*, Gall. *epo-* (in *Epo-rēdia* name of a town): Lat. *equo-s* Goth. *aíhva-* (in *aíhva-tundi* 'thorn bush') Skr. *áśva-s* Indg. **ekwo-s* 'horse' *tech teg* 'house' from **tegos* Gr. *τέγος*. *cethur* 'four': Gr. *τέτταρες*. Cp. further Gall. *πεμπέ-δουλα* 'quinquefolium': Gr. *πέντε*, Indg. **pétage*.

In such cases as: gen. *eich* 'equi' from prim. Kelt. **ekwī* (-i still in Ogam inscriptions, as *maqui* 'fili'), and in Gall. *Sego-mari* etc.): Lat. *equī*; 3. sing. pres. *as-beir* 'he brings forward,

says' from **berit*, prim. Indg. **bheret*, *deich u-* 'decem' from **deken*, Indg. **dek̃m* (§§ 242 243) the *i* after the *e* only indicates the palatal timbre of the following consonant, which had been produced through the palatal vowel of the next following syllable. In a corresponding manner the *u*-(*o*)-timbre of the following consonants is represented by *u* and *o* in the dat sing. *neurt*, *each* from **nertō*, **ekyō* (nom. *nert*, *eh*, stem *nerto-* 'power, might', *echo-* 'horse'; with *nerto-* cp Gall *Nerto-marus*, *Cob-nertus* etc) See § 634. Under certain conditions chief-accented *e* became *i* before a following palatal vowel or *u*. *tige* fr. **tegesos*, gen. sg. to *tech* 'house' *as-bír* 'thou sayest' fr. **biru(s)*, prim f **bhere-s*. *mad* 'mead' fr **medu*, to gen. sg. *meda*, *s* above *as-biur* 'I say' fr **biru*, prim f **bherō*.

e in other than chief-accented syllables, in case it did not entirely vanish, (§§ 634. 657), became an irrational vowel, the quality of which adjusted itself mostly to the timbre of the following consonants.

i. *as-béru* 'you say' = Gr. *q̃épetr*. *is* 'est' always proclitic = Gr. *ἔστι*, the accented form would be **eis*

u. *as-* 'ex' in *as-béru*, *as-rénaim* 'reddo' and others beside *és-* (O Gall. *ex-*, Cymr. *eh-*: Lat. *ex*, Gr. *ἔξ*) in *és-rechtaid* 'exlex' *és-orgun* 'a striking, killing' etc.

u. (*ni*) *épur* (fr. **éd-hur*) beside *as-biur* 'dico' fr. **beru*, prim. Kelt. **berō* = *q̃épw*. *cóm-mus* 'proportion, weight, worth' to *méss* 'measure, judgment' fr. **messu-s* (**med + tu-s*, to Goth. *mitan* 'to measure').

In forms like *só-nurtu* adj. pl. 'strong, bravo', *só-nirte* 'strength, power' compar. *só-nortu* 'stronger' beside *nért* *er* had first become *ɣ*. S. § 634. In the later orthography *só-nairti* *só-nairte* beside *só-nurt* *só-nirte* *a* merely indicates the timbre of the preceding consonant. S. § 640.

Indg. and prim. Keltic tautosyllabic *ẽ* became *ē*, whence *ia*, if *a*, *o*, or *u* followed. *ad-fēded* 'narrabat', *ad-fiadat* 'narrant': Gr. *ἑλδομαι*, rt. *yeid-*. Fut. 2. pers. pl. *for-tēsíd* 1. pers. pl. *for-thasam*, to 1. sg. pres. *for-tiagaim* 'I help': Gr. *στέλω στείλω*, Goth. *steiga*. Voc. *dē* 'O God' from **dē(y)e* (Lat. *deive*), nom.

dia from **dē(u)o-s* (Lat. *deivos*). On the 2. sing. *for-tēs* cp. § 640. *ē* = Indg. *e* is to be held for prim Kelt. Cp. *e*. *g* Gall. *rēda* 'waggon' *Epo-rēda*, O Ir. *rēid* 'passable, free, even, smooth' Cymr *rhwydd* 'prosper, expeditus' (st **rēdi-*), O Ir. *riadam* 'I drive, ride', rt. *reidh-*: OHG. *rītan* 'to move oneself away, drive, ride' and *be-reiti* 'ready, equipped' (the latter with rt. form *roidh-*)

Indg tauto- and heterosyllabic *eu* The Irish and British branch concurrently point to *ou*. This, before consonants, became in O.Ir. *ō*, whence probably in the first instance *ua*, when *a*, *o* followed, in British *u* O Ir *tuath* Cymr Bret *tut* Corn. *tus* 'people' from **tōtā*: Goth. *þiuda*, cpf **teytā*. O Ir *lōche* (gen. *lōchet*) 'lightning', *luach* 'white' in *luach-te* 'whitehot'. Goth. *liuhaf* 'light', Gr. λευρό- 'white'. O Ir. dat pl. *srua-mannab*, nom. sing. *sruaim* 'stream'. Gr. ῥέϋ-μα, Indg. stem **srey-men-*. In like manner we have *ō* from antesonantal *ou* in O.Ir. *nōi n-* 'nine' (beside Cymr. *naw* Corn. *naw* Bret *naw nao*), fr **noyen*, Indg **nény* (cp. §§ 65 174 233); whereas *ā* in O Ir *clā* 'renown' = Gr. κλέϊ-ος and in *nāe* 'new' beside O Bret *nowid*, to Skr *nāvyā-s* (cp. §§ 139 154)

Rem If the change from *o* to *ua* in O Ir was occasioned by an *a* or *o* in the following syllable, then such forms as nom *sruaim* fr **sriomn*, dat. *tuath* from **tōti* cannot have been formed according to law, but are merely due to a levelling with the forms of other cases

eu is still found in Gall. in forms like *Tento-matus*, *Leucetius* (Zeuss-Ebel G. C 34 f.); beside these already also *Toutus* *Τοῦτιον*, etc (as quoted above) In like manner also *Nivella*, *Nivisium*, the *i* of which is also probably a direct continuation of *e*, but also already *Novesium* and *Norio-dūnum* 'New-castle' (as quoted above 56). The question is probably here a difference of dialect within the Gallic branch itself

§ 87. Germanic Indg *e* became *i* in prim. Germ in the following cases:

1. before nasal + consonant. Goth. O.Sax. Ags. *bindan* OHG. *bintan* O.Icel *binda* 'to bind', 1 sing. Indg. **bhéndhō*: Skr. *bāndhana-m* 'a binding' fut. *bandhiṣyā-ti* 'he will bind', Lat. *of-fendimen-tu-m* 'chin-cloth'.

Rem 1 That this *i* made its appearance already in prim Germ, is confirmed by the fact that the verb Goth. *rinna* OHG *rinnu* 'I run', whose orig form **ri-nu-ō* contains Indg *i*, and which belongs to Skr *ri-ṇā-ti* 'lets flow, lets run', *ri-ni-tē* 'begins to flow' (Osthoff Morph Unt IV 45), passed over into the series *binda* · *bund* in its tense-formation in every Germ. dialect (pret Goth OHG etc *iann*). This could only have taken place, if the *i* in *bindan* etc had already arisen.

2. In hetero- and tautosyllabic *ei*.

a. Nom pl Goth *þreis* OHG *dri* O.Icel *þrír* 'three' from **þrii(i)z* **þreiez* : O Bulg. *triĭe* (§ 68), Skr. *tráyas*, Gr *τρεῖς* from **τρε(i)z*, Indg. **tréi-es*. Goth. *gasteis* OHG *gesti* O.Icel. *gester* *gestir* 'guests' from **gasti(i)z*, **gasteiez* O.Bulg. *gostĭje*, cpf. **ghostei-es*, cp. Skr. *ávay-as* (nom sing. *ávi-ś*). Goth. *sutjan* O Sax *settian* O Icel *setja* infin 'to cause to sit, to set', 1 sing Goth *satja* from **satiō*, **sodéiō*, causat from rt *sed-* 'sit' : cp. Skr *sādayat-mi* 'I make to sit, set', Gr *ποβεῖω* 'I make to flee, scare' from **γοβεῖω*.

b Goth. *steigan* OHG *stīgan* O Icel *stīga* 'to climb', prim. Germ 1. sing **stīzō* from **stiizō*. Gr *στίχω*, Indg **stéighō*.

Rem 2 The great antiquity of this *i* is confirmed by the fact, that the present Goth. *þiuka* OHG *dihu* 'I extend', which in prim. Germ had arisen from **þināzō*, older **þenzo* (= Lith *tenkù* 'I reach out with something') (§ 214), gave occasion for the formation of the pret. form Goth. *þāuh* OHG *deh* etc (after the analogy of preterites from such roots as *steigh-*) This was only possible, if the *i* in **stīzō* (goth *steiga*) was already there

3. When the following syllable contained a pre-Germanic *i(i)* or *ī*. From 3. sing. **esti* (= *ἔστι*) **isti* : Goth. OHG. O.Sax. *ist*, Ags *is*. From 3. sing **bhereti* (O.Bulg. *bereti*, Skr. *bhárati*) **berēdi*, thence **beridi* Goth *bairiþ*, OHG. *birt* Prim. Germ. **liġana-n* 'to lie' : O Icel. *liġga* O.Sax *liġgan* OHG. *likkan* · Gr. *λέγω*, 'bed' rt. *leg-*. Prim. Germ **vġinaz* 'earthen' (OHG. *irdin*) beside **erþō* 'earth' (OHG. *erda*) : Gr. *ἐρ-α-ῖ* 'on to the earth'.

Rem 3 We have also here a proof of the great antiquity of the *i*. The verb **biġana-n* 'to beg' (Goth. *biġan* O Sax *biġġan* O Icel *biġja*), which belongs to Gr *πείθω* 'I prevail upon, persuade' rt *bheġdh-*, would not have had *a* in the pret of all Germ. dialects (3 sg **bād(i)* Goth. *baþ* etc), had not prim Germ **liġana-n*, **siġana-n* (rt *sed-*) been pronounced with *i*.

4. Finally, *e*. g. 2. sing. imper. **fari* (Goth. *far*) from **fare* cp. Gr. ἄγε. Such an *-i*, like Indg. *i* (see 3) had influence upon a preceding *e*, hence 2. pers. pl. **fariūi* (Goth. *fariþ* OHG. dial. *ferit*): Gr. ἄγετε; acc. **mi-ki* (Goth. O Icel. *mik* OHG. *mih* 'me'). Gr. ἐμέ-γε, etc. Cp. Kogel in Paul u. Br. Beitr. VIII 135 f.

5. In isolated cases, where no reason for the change has yet been discovered, especially in unaccented syllables: *e*. g. Nominal suffix prim. Germ. *-iz-* = Skr. *-as-* Gr. *-εσ-* Lat. *-es-* (Goth. *ag-iz-a-* 'fear'). Cp. Paul's article in Paul-Braune's Beitr. VI 85, Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 419.

The West Germanic dialects in general stopped at this point. An *e*, preserved in uninterrupted continuity from the Indg. prim. language, is retained *e*. g. in OHG. *beran* 'to bear' = prim. Germ. **berana-n* (Gr. φέρειν) and *reht* 'right' = prim. Germ. **rehta-z* (Gr. ὀρθεύω).

Rem. 4 The change of *e* to *i* through the influence of a following *u* is questionable. E. g. in OHG. 1 pers. sg. *briu*, *nimu*, to *beran*, *neman* *situ* m 'custom', probably to Gr. ἔθος 'custom' *sibun* 'seven' Lat. *septem* *haruz* 'stag' fr. prim. Germ. **xerut-* (with anaptyctic *u*, s. § 628). Gr. κέρας 'horn'. See Paul in Paul-Braune's Beitr. VI 78 f., Braute in Bezzenb. Beitr. XI 185, Braune Ahd. Gramm. p. 19.

The *i* also of the root syllable in *briu*s, *briu*t etc. might only have been produced in West Germanic through the following:

The Norse dialects have also such an old *e*, *e*. g. O. Icel. *bera* = OHG. *beran*.

On the other hand every *e*, which had remained in prim. Germ., became *i* in Goth. Then this *i*, through the influence of a special Gothic law, which also concerned *i* = Indg. *i* (§ 35), became *e* (*ai*) again before *r* and *h*. *niman* 'to take', as opposed to OHG. *neman* O. Icel. *nema* = Gr. νέμειν. *ga-vigan* 'to stir, move', as opposed to OHG. *wegan* O. Icel. *vega* 'to move oneself' = Lat. *vehere* *fill* (neut.) 'hide' (in *þruts-fill* 'leprosy'), but OHG. *fel* Ags. *fell* O. Icel. *fjall* 'hide' from **fella-* **felna-* (§ 214) = Lat. *pellis*, Gr. πέλλα; but *baíran* from **biran* = OHG. *beran*, *raihts* from **rihts* = OHG. *reht*. The forms *atrþeims* = OHG. *irdin* 'earthen' and *ga-raihtjan* = O. Sax.

rihtan OHG. *rihtan* 'to judge' may serve as evidence to show that *baiṛan* and *raihts* had not an *e* which had been preserved in uninterrupted continuity through the influence of *r* and *h*. For it is scarcely possible to separate the *ai* in these forms from that in *airþa* 'earth' and *raihts* 'right'.

Indg. tautosyllabic *eu* appears in Goth. as *iu*. *kriusa* 'I choose, test, select': Gr. *γείομαι*, cpf. **gēys-ō*. *ana-biuda* 'I bid, command': Gr. *πείθομαι*, cpf. **bléhēthō* *biuda* 'people': Osc. *tovtad* 'civitate', O.Ir. *tuath* 'people', cpf. **teyta-*. In High German it became, before *a*-, *e*-, *o*- vowels, in the oldest period *eo*, then *io*, in all other cases *iu*. *deota diotu* 'people', but *diutisc* 'popularis' (Goth. *Þundiskō* adv. 'θνικῶς'). *reozan riozan* 'to weep' = Goth. **rutan*: Skr. *ródana-m* 'weeping' (noun), rt. *reyd-*. It is probable that the pronunciation *eu* still existed generally in prim. Germ. and that *iu* only arose at that time when there was an *i* in the following syllable, e. g. **Þriutiskaz* (OHG. *diutisc*) beside **Þeuitō* (OHG. *deota*)

§ 68. Baltic-Slavonic. Lith. *vežù* O.Bulg. *vezu* 'I drive': Gr. Pamphyl. *ἔχω* Lat. *vehō* Goth. *ga-viga* Skr. *vāhām*, Indg. **uēghō* 'I move, drive'. Lith. *velkù* O.Bulg. *vlēka* from **velka* (§ 281) 'I draw, drag': Gr. *ἔλω* (cp. § 164 *rem*), cpf. **uēlqō*. Lith. *keturi* O.Bulg. *četyrye* 'four'. Gr. *τέτταρες* Umbr. *petur-* O.Ir. *cethir* Skr. *catvār-as* Nominal suffix *-ter-*, gen. pl. Lith. *mo-ter-ū* O.Bulg. *ma-ter-ū* 'matrum'. cp. Gr. *μη-τέρ-ες* Voc. sing. *vulkē* O.Bulg. *vlūče* 'wolf': Gr. *λύνε*, Lat. *lupe*. Personal suffix of the 2. pers. pl. Lith. *es-te* *žsa-te* O.Bulg. *jes-te* 'estis': cp. Gr. *ἐστέ*.

In Lith. *e* is mostly pronounced very open and in some southern and eastern dialects it regularly became *a*, when initial, e. g. *asù* = *esù* 'I am' (§ 666, 2).

Indg. hetero- and tautosyllabic *eu* apparently became *ou*, whence Balt. *au* (cp. § 84), already in the period of the Baltic-Slavonic prim. community.

a. Heterosyllabic: Lith. *av*, O.Bulg. *ov*. Lith. *tava-s* 'tuus', *sava-s* 'suus': Gr. *τε(φ)ό-ς*, *έ(φ)ό-ς*. O.Bulg. *novŭ* 'new': Gr. *νέφο-ς*. O.Bulg. *plovaz* 'I flow, sail': Gr. *πλέ(φ)ω*. O.Bulg. nom.

pl. *synove* 'sons' from **sūney-es*. cp Gr. ὁῦ(τ)-ες, Goth. *sunjus* 'sons' from **sunys* prim. Germ **suney-ez* (§ 179), Skr. *sūnāv-as*. — Lith. *devyni* Lett *devīni* 'nine', Pruss. *newints* 'the ninth', O Bulg. *devetī* 'nine' are to be explained as being formed from analogy with Lith. *dėšimt* O.Bulg. *desetī* 'ten'; we may observe also that the initial *d-* instead of *n-* cannot well be explained otherwise than as being borrowed from the word for ten

Rem 1 It is doubtful whether the *d-* of the Lith and Lett word for 'nine' was due to Slavonic influence and *ney-* was the right form in prim Baltic, which was retained in Pruss, or whether already in prim Baltic-Slavonic *dey-* took the place of *noy-* and the *n-* of the Pruss form was borrowed from Germ (cp Bopp Vergleich Gramm I³ 76, Fick Worterb. II³ 584. 744, Bruckner Litu-Slav Studien I 80, Osthoff Morph. Unt I 93)

b. Tautosyllabic. Lith. *an*, O.Bulg. *u* (fr. *ou* § 185) Inf Lith *pláu-ti* 'to rinse' O Bulg *plu-ti* (1 sing pres *plorę*), supine Lith *pláu-tu* O Bulg *plu-tū* cp Gr. ἔπλεν-σα, Skr inf *plōtu-m* (3. sing. pres mid *plāv-a-tē* 'he swims'). Lith *randu* (an archaic pres form, now *randū*) 'I lament, complain': Skr. *rōda-mi* 'I lament, weep', Indg. **rēud-mi* or **lēud-mi* Lith *raugū* 'I belch'. cp Gr. ἐρύγομαι. Lith *naūje-s* 'new': Goth *nūji-s* 'new'. O Bulg inf *sluti* 'to be called', supine *slutū*: Skr. inf. *śrōtu-m* 'to hear', to O.Bulg. *slovo* (stem *sloves-*) 'word': Gr. κλέφο, Skr. *śrāvas* (neut.) 'renown'.

Heterosyllabic Indg prim Baltic-Slav. *e* became *ū* in prim Slav and this *ū* was, in the period of Old Church Slavonic, lengthened to *ı* (cp § 36 page 37) O Bulg. *vŭjā vŭjā*: Lith. *vėjū* 'I turn, wind', Skr. *vāyāmi* 'I weave', Indg. **uēlō* Nom pl. *gostīje*, *gostije* 'guests' (nom. sing *gostī*) from **goste₁-e(s)*: cp Skr. *āvay-as* 'oves'. *trīje trīje* 'three'. Skr *trāy-as*, Indg **trē₁-es*.

Indg. tautosyllabic *e* appears in Lith. as *ei* and *e*. in Slavonic as *i*. The course of development of the latter was **e₁*, **i₁* (**ū₁*), *ī*, cp the change of heterosyllabic *e₁* Lith 1 sing *eimī* 'I go', 3 sing. *eiti* (Pruss. *ēit*): Gr. εἶμι εἶσι; supine *ēitu* O.Bulg. *itū*: Skr. inf. *ētum* from Indg. **e₁-tu-m*, rt. *e₁-* Lith. *szlei-va-s* *szlei-vi-s* 'having crooked legs' (Lett *slēi-ja* 'stripe', *slēi-ju* 'I lean against'): Gr. κλει-τύ-ς, rt *klei-*. Lith. *vėidu-s* 'face' O.Bulg. *vidū*

'looks' (noun), Lith. *vėizdžiu* 'I see' (for the *z* cp. § 547 rem.), O.Bulg. *viždę* 'I look' from **vīdiję* (§ 147): Gr. *φείδομαι*, *φείδος*. Lith. *geidžiū* 'I long for', Pruss. 3. pl. *geide* 'they wait', O.Bulg. *židę* 'I wait'. Lith. *deivg̃s*-idol' *deivė* (fem.) 'ghost' beside *dēva-s* (Lett. *dīvs*) 'god', Pruss. *deiva-s* 'god': Lat. *deivos* *dīvus*. Lith. *žema* (Lett. *jīma*) O.Bulg. *zima* 'winter': Gr. *χεῖμα*, *χειμών*. Lith. *de-nū* (Lett. *dīna*) 'day', Pruss. *dei-na-n* acc. sing. 'day' from a stem **dej-n-* (**dej-en-*) beside **di-n-* (O.Bulg. gen. *dīn-e* 'day's') Lith. *snęga* (Lett. *snīg*) 'it snows': Gr. *νείκει*, rt. *sneigh-*. Lith. *leku* 'I leave' (Lett. *līku* 'I lay'): Gr. *λείπω*, rt. *leig-*. O.Bulg. *pisę* 'I write' from **pīs-iję* (§ 147). Gr. *πέικω* 'I scratch' rt. *peik-*.

Rem 2 The circumstances, under which *e* at one time remained (*ei*) in Lith., and at another time became *ι*, have not been ascertained (cp. Mahlow Die langen Vocale A, E, O, page 143 f. and Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 112). We are inclined to think that only circumflexed *ei*, *e g* in *eiti* 'to go' (cp. § 691), regularly became *ι* when the following consonant had not a palatal timbre, caused by an *ι-* or *ι-* vowel in the next following syllable (cp. the double forms *ē* and *ia* in Irish § 66), hence *dēvas* beside *deivys* *deivē*, *eim* beside *līkū*. The supine *eitu* instead of **ēitu* would have been formed after the analogy of *eiti*, *eimū* *eina* 'I go' 'he goes' (instead of **eimū* **ēimū*) with *ei-*, because they were not formed until after this sound-law had ceased to operate. Such verbs as *lūzū* *lēsztu* 'to lick' = O.Bul. *lžę* (from **līz-iję*) beside such as *geidžiū* *grīsti* (Leskien Der Ablaut in Wurzelsilben im Litauischen p. 144 f.) present difficulties. For it is certainly hardly probable that the few forms as sup. *lēsztu* etc. could have extended their *ι* to the whole verb. Cp. the change *ai* *ι* § 84 rem. 2.

en, *em* before explosives and spirants became *e* in Slavonic e. g. *sveťn* 'holy', *zēbę* 'dilacero, frigeo'. S. § 219.

Indg. *ē*.

§ 69. Indg. *dhē-* 'set, lay': Skr. fut. *dhā-syāmi dhāna-* (neut.) 'position', Gr. fut. *θή-σω*, Goth. *ga-dēps* (st. *ga-dēdi-*) 'deed, position', Lith. fut. *dē-siu* inf. *dē-ti*, O.Bulg. aor. *dē-chū* inf. *dē-ti*. Indg. *plē-* 'fill': Skr. part. *prā-tā-*, Arm. *li* (gen. *lioy*) 'full' from **plē-jo-s*. Gr. *πλή-ρης* 'full' aor. *ἔπλη-σα*, Lat. *plē-ni-s* *im-plē-tu-s*, O.Ir. *līn* 'numerus, pars', O.Icel. *fleire fleiri* 'more' (from st. **flē-iz-en-*, cp. § 614).

Optative suffix Indg. *-iē-* *-iē-*: 2 pers. sing. Skr. *s-iyā-s s-yā-s*,

Gr. *εἰς* from **ē-s-iz-iz-*, Lat. *s-ic-s* from rt. *es-* 'be'. *-tē(r)* nom. sing. ending of *-tei-* stems. Skr. *mā-tā* Arm. *mair* from **mā-tēr* Gr. Dor. *μά-τηρ* 'mother', Lith. *mo-tē* and *mó-te* 'wife, married woman', O. Bulg. *mati* from **matē* 'mother'. *-ē* Indg. ending of the instr. sing. of *o*-stems: Skr. *uccā* 'above', Gr. Lacon. *πή-ποκα* 'usquam' or 'unquam', Goth. *þē* to *þa-* 'the', *hwē* to *hwa-* 'who'¹).

Perfect stem Indg. *ēd-* from rt. *ed-* 'eat'. Skr. part. *ād-i-ran*, Gr. *ἔδ-ηδ-ώς*, Lat. *ēd-imus*, Goth. *ēt-imn*, Lith. part. *ēd-ęs*, O. Bulg. part. *jud-ŭ*. Imperfect stem Indg. *ēs-* from *es-* 'be': Skr. 1 sing. *ās-am* 3. sing. *ās*, Gr. 1 sing. Hom. *ἦα* 3. sing. Dor. *ἦς*, Indg. 1. sing. **ēs-m* 3. sing. **ēs-t* Cp § 114.

The tautosyllabic diphthongs *ēi* and *ēu* probably did not frequently occur in the prim. language E. g. Imperfect stem Indg. *ēi-* from *ei-* 'go'. 2. sing. Skr. *āi-*, Indg. **ēi-s* **plēystō-* 'most'. Gr. *πλεῖστο-ς* O. Icel. *flestr* (§§ 116, 611, 614). Nom. sing. Indg. **dēi-s* 'sky'. skr. *dyāu-*, Gr. *Ζεύς* from *Zēus* (§ 611)

§ 70. Aryan 3. sing. pret. Skr. *á-dhā-t* Avest. *dā-p* O Pers. *a-dā* from rt. *dh-* 'put'. Skr. *vá-ti* Avest. *vāti* 'it blows'. Gr. *ά(τ)η-σι* 'it blows', O. I. G. *wāan* 'to blow', Lith. *vē-jė-s* 'wind', O. Bulg. *vē-jė-ti* 'it blows', It. *uē-*

The change from *ē* to *ā* took place in the prim. Aryan period, after the vowel (like Indg. *e*) had palatalised the preceding *g*-sounds, e. g. Skr. *-jānu-* 'wife, spouse': Goth. *qēns* (st. *qēnu-*) 'wife', Indg. **gēnu-* (§ 445).

For Avest. *ē*, *ō*, *ā* from prim. Iran. prim. Aryan *ā* = Indg. *ē* see § 102

§ 71. Armenian. *mi* 'that not': Skr. *mā*, Gr. Dor. *μή*. *mit* (Gen. *mti*) 'sense': Gr. *μηδο-* 'advice' *μήδομαι* 'I contrive', O. Ir. *ro mīdar* 'iudicavi' (cp § 314). *lu* 'full', aor. 3. sing. *e-lu-* 'he filled', Indg. *plē-* (§ 69) This *i* disappeared in non-final syllables Besides gen. *mt-i* cp further gen. *amsoy* 'of the month' beside nom. *amis* (*-s-* from *-us-* § 202): Gr. Lesb. gen.

1) Skr. *uccā* is not a certain example for Indg. *-ē*, since it might also represent Indg. *-ō* The *e*-type must, at all events, be claimed for the prim. Indg. language s §§ 114 115

μῆνν-ος (cp § 72); *l-nu-m* 'I fill': Lat. 3. pl. *ex-plē-nu-nt*, O.Ir. *lī-naim* 'I fill'.

The representation by *ē* in *alunēs* 'fox' beside Gr. ἀλώπηξ, Ski. *lōpāša-* is uncertain (Hübschmann Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVI 603).

§ 72. Greek. *ῖημι* from *σι-ση-μι 'I throw, jerk, send off' ῖ-μα 'a throw'. Lat. *sē-men*, O.Ir. *sī-l* 'seed', Goth. *mana-sēþs* 'mankind, world', Lith. *sėjū* O.Bulg. *сѣя* 'I sow' *сѣ-ме* 'seed', ri *sē-* 'throw, sow' μῆν, gen. μῆν-ός Lesb μῆνν-ος, 'month' (concerning nom sing. μῆς cp § 611) μῆνη 'moon': Skr. *mās-* 'moon', Arm *amis* (gen *amsoy*) 'month', Lat. *mēns-i-s* (cp. however, § 612), O.Ir. *mī* (gen. *mīs*) 'month' (cp §§ 212 574), Goth. *mēna* 'moon', Lith. *mėnu* (gen *mėnes-io*) 'moon', O.Bulg. *mēsєcъ* 'moon' (cp §§ 220. 221) ἦβα ἦβη 'youth': Lith *jeigu* 'I am able' Nom *δυσ-μενής* 'evil disposed, hostile': Skr *dur-manās* 'downcast, sad', cpf **dus-menēs*

This *η*, which was probably pronounced open in prim. Greek, and which is marked as open *ē* in Lesb by the spelling *αι* (αἰμίσεων: Lat *sēmī-* 'half'; *ἡσιόδοος* = Dor Att. *Ἡσιόδοος* Boeot. *Ἐσιόδοος*), became *ā* in Elean, e g *μά, εἶα, πατάο*, whereas in Boeot and Thessal it became closed *ē* which, after the introduction of the Ionic alphabet, was represented by *ει*, e g Boeot *μεῖνα, πατεῖο*, Thess *ὑστερο-μεννία, εἶβα*; the latter pronunciation can also be established for the Ionic dialects (§ 104).

§ 73 Italic Lat *fc-mīna* 'woman' *fc-lū* 'I suck', Umbr *feliuf filu* 'lactantes' *fel* (abbreviation) 'filius'. Arm *di-em* 'I suck' (aor *di-ec-i*), Gr. *θή-σατο* 'he sucked' *θη-λή* 'teat, nipple', O.Ir. *dī-nu* 'lamb', OHG *taan* 'to suckle', Lith. *delė* 'leech' *pirm-delys* 'first-birth', O.Bulg. *dē-tę* 'infans', Skr *dha-trī* 'wetnurse'. Lat. *plē-nu-s*, Umbr. *plener* 'plenis': Gr. *πλή-ρης* Lat. *mēns-i-s*, Umbr. *menzne* 'mense' (i e. *mentsne* from **mensne*, § 209), *se-menies* 'semenstribus'. Gr. *μήν*; for the Lat. *ē* cp § 612. Lat. *rē-s*, Umbr. *re-per* 'pro re' abl. *ri re*: Skr. *rā-s* 'wealth, treasure, kingdom' Lat *rēx rēg-is*, Osc. *regaturei* 'rectori', Marruc. *regen[a dat 'reginae*'. O.Ir. *rī* (gen. *rīg*) Skr. *rājan-* 'king'. Lat. *lēx lēg-is, lēgātū-s*, Osc. *lyud* 'lege' *ligatūis dat. 'legatis*', prim Ital. stem *lēg-* Lat. *dīcs diem, diē-cula*, Osc.

zi-colours 'diebus' (to which probably also d]ikúlús pl. 'dies'): cp. Skr. acc. *dyām* 'sky, day', Gr. Ζῆν (§ 188).

The fluctuation of the spelling *e*, *i* in Umbr. and *e*, *í*, *i*, *ei* in Osc. points to a close \bar{e} . Since orig. long *e* is represented on the tab. Bant. by *i*, and on the cippus Abell by *í*, while the new \bar{e} , which arose from the lengthening of \bar{e} on Ital. soil, is represented by *e*, we must conclude that the latter had a more open sound in Osc.

That Indg. \bar{e} had a close pronunciation also in Lat. follows from such spellings as *pleib[es*, *leigibus* on inscriptions (see §§ 41, 65).

The \bar{i} , which arose from \bar{e} in Lat. *fīlius* (*fē-*), *suspīciō* (*spēc-*), *convīciū-m* (*vēc-*, rt. *neg-* in *vocāre*) is by Osthoff, perhaps rightly, assigned to the influence of the following *i* (i); cp. also *dē-līmō* beside *dē-lēmō*, *sub-tīlia*.

§ 74. Old Irish. In accented stem-syllables \bar{i} *fīr* 'true': Lat. *vērū-s*, Goth. *tuz-iērjan* 'to doubt', O Bulg. *věra* 'faith'. *mīl* 'animal'. Gr. *μῆλο-ν* (Boeot. Thess. *μεῖλο-ν*).

The other Kelt. dialects also present \bar{i} (i), e. g. O Cymr. O. Bret. *-ri* = O Ir. *rī* 'rex', O Corn. O Bret. *guir* = O. Ir. *fīr* 'verus' and so also Gall. \bar{i} in *rīx* 'rex' (*Catu-riges* etc.) The great antiquity of this sound-change would also be supported by the Germ. **rīk-* 'ruler' (Goth. *reiks*), if this, as it is believed to be, was borrowed from Kelt. *rīg-* in prim. Germ. times.

Rem. The form *Dūbno-rix* beside *Dumno-rix* (Zeuss-Ebel G C 20) is due to the influence of Lat. *rēx*.

Concerning the treatment of \bar{e} in secondary accented syllables see §§ 613 634 657.

§ 75. Germanic. Prim. Germ. open \bar{e} . Goth. \bar{e} , which was pronounced very close, as follows most clearly from the pretty frequent spelling *ei*, e. g. *gēms* beside *qēns* 'wife' (occasionally also *i*, e. g. *spēdistis* beside *spēdistis* 'the last'). German *a*. This change to *a* had its beginning in High German, where it is first found in Bavarian (about 170 A.D.) From thence it was gradually extended to North Germany. *a* was

established in Franconian in the seventh century, but in Saxon not until several centuries later. See Bremer in Paul and Braune's *Beitr.* XI p. 1 ff. *a* is found in Norse already in the oldest runic monuments, e. g. *-marik* = Goth. *-mērs* (*vāla-mērs* 'of good report'). I must leave the difficult question undecided as to whether Ags *a* and O Fris *ē* represent the retention of the prim. Germ. *e*-quality, or have passed through the intermediate stage *ā*. Bremer and Siebs (in the above named work p. 12 ff. and 226 ff.) accept the first theory.

Rem. 1. *e*, in unaccented syllables, seems not to have undergone the change to *a*, but to have retained its quality, unaccented prim. Germ. *e* appears in OHG OS as *e*, and in ON as *e*, *i*. See Bremer's article in the above named work p. 29 ff.

Goth. *mana-sēps* 'mankind, world', Ags *sēd* O Fris *sēd* OHG *sāt* OS *sād* 'seed'. Lat. *sē-men* O Bulg. *sē-mę* 'seed', rt. *sē-*. Goth. *ga-dēps* Ags *died* OHG *tāt* OS *dād* 'deed'. Gr. *θήσω*, Lith. *dē-siu* 'I shall place' rt. *dhē-*. Goth. *ga-rēdan* 'to reflect', Ags *rēdan* O Fris *rēda* OHG *rātan* OS *rādan* O Icel. *rāðu* 'to advise': Lat. *rē-rē* 'to think' *rē-bar*. Goth. *nēpla* OHG *nādala* 'needle', OHG *nāan* 'to sew': Gr. *νήμα* 'yarn', *νήπο-ν* 'distaff', Lat. *nēmen* 'yarn, thread' *nētu-s* 'spun', rt. *snē-nē-* (§ 589, 3). OHG *sāmu-* 'half' *sāmu-quick*. Gr. *ἡμι-βίος*, Lat. *sēmī-vīvos* 'half-alive', Skr. *sāmī* adv. 'half', Indg. **sēmī*.

Concerning Goth. *ai* fr. Indg. *ē* in *saiu* 'I sow' fr. rt. *sē-*, see § 142.

Rem. 2. Side by side with prim. Germ. open *e* there existed also a close *ē*, which appears in Goth. also as *ē*, in OHG as *ea*, *ia* (OS *e*, O Icel. *e*), as Goth. *hēr* OHG *heo* *huar* OS *hēr* O Icel. *hei* 'here', Goth. *fera* 'side, country, district', OHG *feua* *faru* 'side, part', OHG *heiz* *haz* O Icel. *het* 'I was called', OHG *leaz* *laz* O Icel. *lēt* 'I left'. The origin of this prim. Germ. *e* has not yet been satisfactorily explained (cp. the chapter on Germ. strong preterites in the introduction). The sound can scarcely be traced back in any case to an Indg. *ē*.

§ 76. Baltic-Slavonic. Lith. *spėjū* *spėti* 'to have leisure, or time for a thing, to be quick enough', O Bulg. *spēja* *spėti* 'to progress, to have success': Lat. *spēs-s* *spēr-āre*, Goth. compar. *spēdizu* 'later' OHG. *spātu* 'late'. Lith. *dedė* 'uncle', O Bulg. *dėdū* 'grandfather'. Gr. *ρηθή* 'grandmother' *ρηθίς* 'aunt' O Bulg.

mēra 'measure'. Lat. *mētior* 'I measure', Goth. *mēl* 'time' (O.Icel. *māl* 'measure, time', OHG. *māl* 'mark, sign'), Skr. *mātra* 'measure'. Verbal stems in Lith. -*e*- O.Bulg. -*ě*-, e.g. Lith. *sėdėti* O.Bulg. *sědětī* 'to sit' · cp. Lat. *sēdē-* *sēdēre*.

Throughout the whole domain of Lithuanian *e* is pronounced very close, and in some places can hardly be distinguished from *y* (*ī*)

In Slavonic the sound-combinations *hě*, *gě*, *chě*, *jě* passed into *čā*, (*d*)-*ā*, *šā*, *jā* (cp. §§ 461—464. 588). O.Bulg. inf. *kričati* 'to scream' fr. **krikěti* · *krikū* 'scream, cry' *běžati* 'to flee' fr. **běgěti* *běgū* 'flight' *slyšati* 'to hear' fr. **slychěti* cp. *sluchū* 'a hearing' *stojati* 'to stand' fr. **stojěti*.

In like manner initial *č*- became *jā-* *jastī* 'cats'. Lith. *ėsti* 'eats like an animal', cp. Lat. *est* *īd-* became first **jěd-*, as *jestī* fr. **estī* = Gr. *ἔσσι* (§ 66b, 1), then *jād-* as *stojati* fr. **stojěti*

Final -*ě* became -*i* Nom. *matī* 'mother', = Lith. *motė* 'wife' Skr. *mātā* 'mother', cpf. **mātī* cp. §§ 84. 665, 3

Indg *o*

§ 77. Indg 3 sg pf act. Indg **de-dōh-e* fr. rt. *derk-* 'see': Skr. *dadārśa*, Gr. *δ'ὀψε*, Lat. *memordit momordit* 'he bit', Skr. *mamārda* 'he rubbed, ground' fr. rt. *merd-*; Goth. *band* Skr. *babāndha* 'he bound' fr. rt. *bhendh-*, Gr. *γ'γῶρε* Skr. *jayāna* fr. rt. *ḡen-* 'gignere' 1 sg pres act. causat Indg **dorhēō* 'let see' fr. rt. *derk-* Skr. *darsāyāmi* 'let see', Goth. *ga-tarhja* 'mark'; Gr. *ὄχ'ω* 'let go, ride', mnd. 'go, ride, swim', Goth. *vagja* 'move', O.Bulg. *vožq* fr. **vožq* (§ 147) 'let go', Skr. *vāhāyāmi* 'let go, run' fr. rt. *uegh-*, Lat. *torreo* fr. **tonseō* (§ 134) 'cause to dry up', Skr. *tarśāyāmi* 'let thirst, languish', OHG. *derran* O.Icel. *þerra* 'to dry, wither' fr. prim Germ. **þarzanana-n* (cp. Goth. *ga-pairsan* 'to wither') fr. rt. *ters-*. Indg *o* in the root syllable of nominal stems, and the -*o-* which serves to form nominal stems. Arm. suffix -*a-vor* (properly 'bearing, bringing', cp. Mod. HG. -*bar*) in *lus-a-vor* 'clear' (§§ 332 485), Gr. *λεπτο-φόρος*, cpf. **bhoro-s*, G1 Acc. *oxo-* 'waggon, carriage' O.Bulg. acc. *vožū* 'waggon, carriage',

cpf **uoŕho-m*; Lat *procu-s* 'wooer' to *precor* 'I beg'; Goth *dags* fi **đaza-z* 'day' (the flexional -a- retained in Norse runic inscriptions. *dagaz*), Lith *išs-daga-s* 'burnt out place' *dāga-s* m (beside *dagù* f) 'harvest' properly 'hot season, time', Skr. *dāha-s* 'burning, fire-brand' *m-dāghá-s* 'heat, hot season, summer', Indg. **dhoghō-s* fi it. *dhugh-* 'burn'; Ski *tāna-s* Gr. *τόνο-ς* 'thread, string' from it *ten-* 'stretch out, extend' Ski. *rfha-s* 'wolf', Gr *λέω-ς* Lat *equo-s lupu-s*, O Ir *fer* 'man' fr **uuro-s* (in Gall. still the prim form of the ending, e g *tarvo-s* 'bull'), Goth Acc pl *nulfa-n-s* 'lupos', Lith *vilkā-s* 'wolf', O Bulg. dat. du *vlūkō-ma* to nom sg *vlukŭ* 'wolf' Indg. pronominal stem **to-* 'thus, the', nom acc neut Ski. *tá-d*, Gr *τό*, Lat. *istū-d*, Goth *þa-t-a*, O Bulg *to*, Indg. **tó-d* The so-called thematic vowel -o-. e g Indg pres stem **bhero-* fr. rt *bher-* 'carry, bear' 3 pl Ski *bhára-nti* 1 pl *bhára-mas*, Gr Dor. *qégo-vti qégo-uic*, Lat *ervo-nt feru-nt*, Goth 3. pl *baíra-nd* 1 pl *baíra-m*, Lith 1 pl *vežā-me* (*vežù* 'I ride'), O Bulg 3. pl. *vezati* fi **vezu-utŭ* (§ 219) aor 1 pl *vezu-mŭ* (1 sg. pres. *vezā* 'ride'), -os Indg suffix of the gen sing (beside -es in O Bulg *homen-e* Lat *patris*, § 81 rem. 1). (Gk *πατρ-ός*, O Lat. *pater-us*, O Ir *athar* fi **puter-os* or **patr-os*)

Indg **ohtō* **ohtōn* 'eight' Skr *aṣṭi* *astāu*, Arm *ut*, Gr. *ὀκτώ*, Lat *octō*, O Ir *ocht* Goth *ahtāu*, Lith *asztām* O Bulg *osmŭ*. Indg. **poti-s* 'master' **potnī* 'mistress': Ski *pátinī* 'mistress', Gr *πόσι-ς* 'husband' *πόρνη* 'lady, mistress', Lat *poti-s* 'capable, able', Goth. *bi ūþ-faþs* 'bridegroom', Lith. *pats* 'husband', *rēsz-patis* 'sovereign master' Ski *ākṣi* neut. 'eye', Arm *ač-k* pl 'eyes', Gr *ὀσσε* du. 'eyes' fr **okʷe* (§ 489). *ὀψομαι* 'I shall see', Lat *oculu-s*, Lith. *akī-s* 'eye', O Bulg *oko* neut 'eye' Indg. **pró* 'before, in front, forth' · Skr *prá*, Gr *πρό*, O Ir *ro*, Goth *fia-*, Lith *pra-* O Bulg *pro-*. Personal ending of the 3 sg mid Indg -to: Skr *ābhara-ta*, Gr *ἐπίτε-το*

Indg. tautosyllabic *oz* 3 sg pf Indg **uóut-e* 'he knows': Skr *vēda*, Gr *φῶδε*, Goth *vāt*; O Bulg *vīmŭ* fr. **vēd-mŭ* 'I know' (the pf personal endings have been replaced by the pres.) also represents the stem **uóut-*, 3 sg pf Indg **le-lóut-e* 'has

left' : Skr. *rīrēca*, Gr. *λέλοιπε*, Goth. *lūihv*. Indg. pres. causat. **yoṛdēlo-* fr. rt. *yeid-* 'see, know' : Skr. *ṛedāyāmi* 'I let know, communicate', OHG *weizen* (prim. Germ **waizmanu-n* 'to cause to know, prove'; O Bulg. *bēditi* 'to compel', Goth. *bādjan* OHG. *peittan beitan* 'to compel', cpf. 1 sg. pres. **bhoṛdhēlo*. Gr. *λοιπό-s* 'remaining', Lith. *lēka-s* 'remaining single, odd' *āt-lēka-s* and *āt-laika-s* 'remnant, remainder' O.Bulg. *otū-lēhū* 'remnant' fr. rt. *leiq-*. Av. *karnā-* fem. 'penalty, punishment', Gr. *ποινή* 'ransom, reward, penalty', O.Bulg. *čenu* 'pretium' (Lith. *kaina* according to Mikuckij in Geitler Fonolog. 38. 110), cpf. **goṛnā-* 'ransom' fr. rt. *gry-*. Indg. nom. pl. masc. **to-* fr. stem *to-* 'this, the' : Skr. *tē*, Gr. *τοί*, Lat. *istī* (cp. *poploe populī*), Goth. *þái*, Lith. *tē* O.Bulg. *ti*. The gen. sg. of *ei*-stems in Indg. *-ois* : Skr. *āvēś* (*āvi-* 'ovis'), Goth. *anstáris* (*anst-* 'favour'), Lith. *akės* (*akl-* 'eye') O.Bulg. *paṭi* (*paṭī* 'way'). The optative of the thematic tenses with Indg. *-oi-*, 2. sg. **bhérois* (indic. 2. sg. **bhère-si* 'thou bearest') : Skr. *bhārēś*, Gr. *γέροις*, Goth. *baúais*, O.Bulg. *beri*, Lith. 3. sg. (permissive) *te-sukē* (*sukē* 'I turn').

Indg. tautosyllabic *oiu*. 3. sg. pf. Indg. **bhe-bhōydhī-e* 'has waked, marked'. Skr. *bubōdha*, Goth. *báuþ*, Gr. Hom. *εἰλήλουθ* (with the added Attic reduplication) beside *ἐλεύσομαι* 'I shall come'. Pres. causat. Indg. **bhōydhēlo* 'I cause to awake, wake, remind' : Skr. *bōdhāyāmi*, O.Bulg. inf. *buditi*; Goth. *káusja* 'I taste, test', Skr. *jōśāyatē* mid. 'likes, finds pleasure in', Indg. 1. sg. **ḡoyśēlo*. The Gen. sg. of *eu*-stems in Indg. *-oys* : Skr. *sānōś* (*sānū-* 'son'), Osc. *castrovs* (*castru-* 'fundus'), Goth. *sunáus* (*sunu-* 'son'), Lith. *sūnaūs* (*sānū-* 'son') O.Bulg. *synu* (*synū* 'son').

§ 78. Aryan. Indg. *o*, in closed syllables and finally became *a* in the prim. Ar. period. 3. sg. pf. Skr. *tatákša* Av. *tataša* 'has made, created' fr. rt. *tēks-* (cp. § 401), prim. f. **tetókse*. Skr. *aśtá* Av. *ašta* 'eight' : Gr. *ὀατοί*. Skr. *bhāra-nti* Av. *bara-nti* : Gr. Dor. *γέρο-ντι* Skr. *ábhara-m* O.Pers. *abura-m* : Gr. *ἔφο-ν*. Skr. opt. mid. *bhārē-ta* Av. *baraē-ta* : Gr. *γέφο-το*.

Indg. tautosyllabic *oḥ, oḥ* became in prim. Ar. *uḥ, uḥ*, thence Skr. *e, ō*, Av. *ae ōi, ao ēu*, O.Pers. *ai, ai* (cp. §§ 126. 160)

1. *oi*. Prim. Ar. perfect stem **yauid-* = Indg. **yoṛd-* fr.

rt. *veda-* see, know' : Skr. 3. sg. *vēda* 2. sg. *vētha* Av. Gāp. *vaēda vōisthā* : Gr. *oīδε οἶσθα*. Prim. Ar **a₂-ya-* = Indg **o₂-ya-*, Av. *aeva-* O Pers. *aiva-* 'unus' : Gr *οἷ(f)ος*. Prim. Ar. optative stem **bharay-* = Indg. **bheroy-* fr. rt. *bher-* 'bear' : Skr. 1. pl. *bhārēma* 3. sg. *bhārēt*, Av. 1. pl. *baraēma* 3. sg. *barōiḥ* : Gr *φείπομεν φείποι* Final *ac* became *ē* in Av. : *tē* nom. pl. 'hi' beside *tar-ca tōi* Skr. *tē* Gr. *τοί*, Indg. **toi* 'the, these', cp. O.Pers. *tyaiy* (read *tyai*) 'qui' fr. stem **ti₂o-*

2. *oy* Prim. Ar causative stem **bha₂ydhāya-* = Indg. **bho₂ydhēyo-* fr. rt. *bhe₂ydh-* 'wake' : 3. sg. Skr. *bōdhāya-ti* Av. *baōdayēti*, cp. O Bulg inf. *buditi* Prim. Ar *-ayš* = Indg. *-oys*, the ending of the Gen. sg. of *ey*-stems, Skr. *sūnōś* 'fili', Av. *vayuoś* 'aeris', O.Pers. *kūrauš* 'Cyrī'

In Aryan *a* = Indg *o* can still be distinguished from *a* = Indg. *e* (§ 62), in so far as *y*-sounds were not palatalised before it, e g prim. Ar fem. **ka₂nā-* (Av *kaenā-* 'penalty') fr. Indg. **qoy-nā-* (cp Gr *ποινή*) beside prim. Ar. pres 3. sg. mid. **ca₂-ata₂* (Skr *cāyatē*) fr Indg **qey-e-ta₂*. See § 445 ff.

Indg *o* in open syllables probably became *a* in the prim. Ar period Acc sg. Skr. *pād-am* Av. *pāḍ-em* 'pedem' : Gr *πόδ-α* 3. sg. pf. Skr. *ja-jān-a* 'genuit' : Gr *γέ-γον-ε*, Av *da-dār-u* = Skr *da-dhār-u* 'held fast', fr. rt. *dher-* (Lith. *derù* 'I hire'). Causat. Skr. *dhāráyāmi* Av *dārayēmi* O.Pers. *dārayāmīy* (read *-mi*) fr. the same rt. *dher-*; Skr. *bhāráyāmi* Av. *bārayemi* fr. rt. *bher-* 'bear' : Gr *φορέω*, Skr. *sādáyāmi* Av *hādāyēmi* O.Pers. *hādayāmīy* (read *-mi*) fr. rt. *sed-* 'sit' : Goth. *satja*. Skr. *jānu* 'knee' : Gr. *γόvv*. 1. pl. Skr. *bhāra-masī* Av *barā-mahī* 'ferimus', O.Pers. *ḥahyā-mahy* (read *-mahī*) 'dicimur' : Gr. Dor. *φέρο-μες*. Acc. sg. Skr. *āśmān-am* O.Pers. *asmān-am* 'stone' : Gr. *ἄξμων-α* 'anvil', cp. Goth. *ahman* 'spirit'; Skr. *tikṣān-am* 'carpenter' Av. *taśān-em* 'creator' : Gr. *τέκτων-α*; Skr. *svāsār-am* 'sister' : O.Ir. *siair* cp. Goth. *svistar*; Skr. *dātār-am* Av. *dātār-em* 'giver' : Gr. *δώροα*; nom. pl. Skr. *nāpāt-as* Av. *napāt-ō* 'descendants, grand-children' : Gr. *νένοδες* (concerning *δ* instead of *τ* see § 327). Participial suffix Skr. Av. *-āna-* (Skr. *dādāh-ana-* Av. *daḥ-ana-* fr. rt. *dhē-* 'set, do', Skr. *juṣ-*

-*and-* fr rt. *gēus-* 'taste': Goth. -*ana-* (*baír-ans*, *gib-ans* etc.), perhaps also Gr -*ovo-* (e g *Κρ-όvo-ς* = Skr. *kr-āná-s* 'efficient, active', see Osthoff Morph Unt. IV 374, and on the other hand Froehde Bezenb Beitr VII 322).

Rem Some scholars, especially Collitz and Joh Schmidt, dispute the validity of this sound-law and assume that Indg *o* was in every case regularly represented by *a* in Aryan. I too am still for from considering my theory given above as mathematically certain (cp Morph. Unt III 129). But the difficulties, which it leaves unexplained, seem to me to be less and easier to dispose of than those which the hypothesis of Collitz and Schmidt presents. Nor does Collitz's latest treatment of the graded declensions (though containing certain acute ideas which further the subject) convince me of the validity of his standpoint, since among other things it leaves the distribution of *e* and *o* in the Germanic declension (*ahmanis*, *ahoun*, *ahman*, *ahmans*) unexplained. Cp the author's articles in Stud IX p 367 ff, p 390 ff and Morph Unt III 102 ff, Collitz Bezenberger's Beitr III p 291 ff, X p 2 ff, Joh. Schmidt Kuhn's Ztschr XXV p 2 ff, Osthoff Morph Unt I p 207 ff., IV p XV and pp 226 303 368 ff, Hubschmann Das Indg Vocalsystem 1885.

Concerning Av *e*, *i*, *e*, *o* fr prim. Iran. prim Ar. *a* = Indg *o* see § 94.

§ 79. Armenian *ost* 'branch': Gr. *οἶκος* Goth *asts* 'bough', cpf **ozdo-s* orb 'orphan': Gr *ὀρφο-* in the pl. compound *ὀρφο-βάρται* (*ἐνιρποναι ὀρφαρῶν*, Hesych), Lat. *orbu-s*. The nominal suffix -*o-*: *mardo-* 'man', gen *mard-o-y*, cp Gr. -*ο-ιο*, Indg. **-o-s-to*

o is often weakened to *u*, a process which may be regarded as regular for the combination of *o* with a following nasal + consonant -*sun* in *ere-sun* 'thirty' etc: Gr. -*κοῦτα*, *hun* 'ford, way': Lat *pons* 'bridge', O.Bul. *paŭi* 'way'

Beside *o* (*u*) appears also *a*, without the special conditions for this representation being ascertained. *ač-k* 'eyes': Gr. *ὄσσε*, Lat. *oculu-s*. *at-ea-m* 'I hate': Lat. *od-u-m*)

Indg. tauto-syllabic *o* appears as *ai* in *ait-nu-m* 'I swell' *ait* (gen. *aiti*) 'cheek': Gr. *οἰδάω οἰδέω* 'I swell' *οἶδος* 'tumour', OHG. *eiz* 'ulcer'. By the side of this perhaps also as *ē*, which became *i* in non-final syllables, e. g. *mēg*, Gen. *migi* 'mist': Skr. *mēghī-* 'cloud'; *gini* 'wine': Gr. *οἶνο-ς*. It is not certain

1) Cp now also Bartholomae Ar. Forsch. II 46.

whether *ē*, *i* in these words (cp. Hubschmann Armen. Stud. I p. 60) do not rather represent Indg. *e* (cp § 63).

Indg. tautosyllabic *ou* seems to occur as *oi* (thence *u* in non-final syllables) in *ῥοιτ*, gen. *ῥοιτοῦ*, 'σποιιδή', *ῥοιταμ* 'σπονδαζω'. *oi* (*u*), however, can here and in other cases (Hubschmann Stud. I p. 62) be also regarded as representing Indg. *eu* (cp § 63).

§ 80. Greek Pf *κέκλοιφ* (instead of *κεκλοπε after the analogy of *τέτρομφ* and others): Goth *hlaf*, cpf. **qe-qlōp-e* 'has stolen' fr rt. *qlep-*. Causat. σοβέω 'I drive away, scare': Skr *tyājāyāmi* 'I bid one leave a thing', to οίβομαι 'I step back before something, am afraid, reverence'; Skr. *tyājāmi* 'betake myself away, stand back from a thing'. λόχος-ς 'bed, couch, ambush' ἄ-λοχος (fr. **u*-λοχο-с, § 564) 'bed-mate, wife': O.Bulg. *sq-logŭ* 'consors tori', fr rt. *legħ-* δύς-πορο-ς 'hard to pass'. Skr. *duṣ-pāra-*, fr. rt. *per-*. ολκός-ς ὀλκή 'a dragging, furrow': Lith. *ūž-palka-s* 'over-coat, bed-cover', cpf. **uolgo-s* fr. rt. **uelq-* (cp. § 164 rem) δῖμο-ς 'house': Lat *domu-s* O.Bulg. *domŭ* 'house' ἀ-οσσητήρ 'helper' (§ 489). Lat *sociu-s* ῥοιτ ἄ ῥοή 'stream', prim f. **srou-a* fr. rt. *srey-* φθόγ 'consumption, decline' fr. **qθoŭ-ā* fr rt. φθει- in φθί-σι-ς. ὀστέον 'bone': Lat *os ossis*, Skr. *āsthī* (neut.) 'bone'. ὀζω 'I smell'. Lat *odor*. 2 du. impf. act. ἐφίρει-τον: Skr. *ābhara-tam*, cpf. **ē-bhere-tom*; 3. sg. impf. mid. ἐφίρει-το: Skr. *ābhara-ta*, cpf. **ē-bhere-to*, fr. rt. *bher-* 'bear'.

In Aeolic (Lesb., Thessal., Boeot.), Arcadian-Cyprian and Pamphylian *o* either became fully *u* or a sound approaching it (written *υ*), e. g. Thess. ἀπὺ = ἀπὸ, Arcad. ἄλλυ = ἄλλο, Pamph. gen. Κοιρασίων-υς = -ων-ος. *o* certainly did not undergo this sound-change in every sound-combination and word-position; the limits and conditions, however, under which it took place, cannot be precisely determined owing to the scarcity of monuments.

Tautosyllabic *oi* πέποιθε 'trusts': Goth. *báiþ* 'has waited for' (pres *beida*), cpf. **bhe-bhódh-e* οἶνό-ς οἶνή: Lat. *oino-s ūnu-s*, O.Ir. *oen*, Goth. *áins*, Pruss. acc. *aina-n*, cpf. **o*-*no-s* 'unus'. Loc. pl. λύκοι-σι: O.Bulg. *vlŭcě-chŭ*, Skr. *vṛkē-ṣu*, Indg. **u*lqo-*su*, stem **u*lqo- 'wolf'.

oi became *oe* in Boeotian, e. g. 'Ἀριστί-θαινο-ς inscript. of Tanagra (to θοίρη 'feast' fr. rt. *dhe-*, Skr. *dhi-nō-mi* 'I satiate'), thence *ū* in the third century B. C., Θένναρχο-ς, *Ἰνρία* (= *Φοικία*) and in the youngest Boeot. inscriptions beside *ū* also *ei*, that is, *ɛ* or a sound closely approaching it, e. g. pl ποιόμεναι = ποιούμεναι (cp. τοί: Skr. *tā*, Goth. *hái*). The change to *ē* took place in the other dialects (but not before the second century A. D.) and led to the Mid. and Mod. Gr. *i*.

Tautosyllabic *ou*. Hom. εἰλῆλουθε 'has come' beside fut. ἐλεύσομαι σπουδή 'zeal' beside pres. σπεύδω. This diphthong became *ū* in Ionic and Attic in the fifth century B. C., but the spelling *ou* was retained. The diphthongic pronunciation may have remained longer in the other dialects. The representation in Cypr. is noteworthy: *o-vo* = *ou*, *u-ro-u-ra-i* = *ἀρούρα*.

§ 81. Italic. In the prim. Italic period *o* appears, with the exception of certain reductions in final syllables, to have been still unchanged in every sound-combination.

Lat. *totondit* 'has shorn' pf to **tendō* = Gr. τένδω τένθη 'I gnaw at'. Causat. *noceō* 'I injure' (Skr. *nāśāyām* 'I make to disappear, destroy') to *nex necis* *procu-s* 'wooer' to *precor*. Abl. *poundō* 'by weight' to *pendo*.

The *o* in unaccented syllables, which in older Latin still remains unchanged (e. g. *fīlio-s*, *dōno-m*, *opos*), became *u*, except before *r* = *s* (§ 569) and after *u* and *u*: *fīliu-s*, *dōnu-m*, *opus*, *rehunt*, *tetuli*, *con-tuli*, *sēdulō* (fr. *sē-dolō*). *o* was retained before *r* = *s*, e. g. in *temporis* fr. **tempoz-is* (a new form, in place of **tempez-is*, after the analogy of the Nom. acc. *tempus*), and after *u*, *u*, e. g. in *vīvos*, *vīvom*, *vīvont*, *equos*, *sequontur*, *mortuos*. The forms *vīvus*, *vīvum*, *vīvunt*, *mortuus* etc. (like *locus*, *legunt*), do not occur before the eighth century A. U. C., by which process *gu* (*ku*), *gu* (*gu*) passed into *c*, *g*: *ecus* (gen. *equi*), *relinunt* (1. pl. *relinquimus*), *ungunt* (1. pl. *unquimus*) etc. (cp. Bersu Die Gutturalen und ihre Verbindung mit *v* im Lat., Berlin 1885, p. 53 ff.).

u fr. *o* occurs also in chief accented syllables, especially before nasals. *uncu-s*: Gr. ὄγκο-ς 'bow, hook'. *uncia* older *oncia* 'ounce'

to Gr ὄγκος 'mass, bulk'. *hunc* fr. older *honc.* *unguis* to Gr. ὄνυξ. *umbō* 'boss of a shield' and *umbil-icu-s*, to Gr. ὀμφαλό-ς. In like manner *ursu-s* fr. **or(c)so-s*, *mulctu-s* fr. **molcto-s*, whose *or*, *ol* arose from Indg. *r*, *l*, § 295

Final -*o*, like -*a* (§ 97), became *e* Imper. *sequere*: Gr. ἐπε(σ)ο Nom *olle* (*ille* seems to be a new form after *iste*, *ipse*) fr. **ol-se* (§ 571), *iste* a new form for **is-se* (with *t* transferred from such forms as *istum istō*): the second component of these compounds is identical with Skr *sá*, Gr *ó* (Indg. **so*), cp. the accidentence.

Also in other cases *o* in unaccented syllables seems occasionally to have become *e*, *i*, that is, an irrational vowel, which appears after *i* and in closed syllables as *e*, and in other cases as *i* *ilicō* fr. **in slocō* *hospes hospitis* fr. **ho-(ti)-pit-* (§ 633) beside *potis sum* (*com-pos -potis*) *annu-culus* to *anno-*, *auri-fex* to *auro-*, *socie-tās* to *socio-*, *novi-tās* (Gr *νέο-της*) to *novo-*. *legi-mus* = Gr *λέγομεν* It, of course, still remains to be determined in what relations this change stands to the *u* in *filius* etc and for what reasons here the one, there the other course of variation was introduced; cp § 680 The question might also be raised as to whether Indg *e* does not occur in *annu-culus*, *auri-fex*, *socie-tās*, *novi-tās* and in *legi-mus*. *annu-culus* etc like οἰκί-της, *legi-mus*. new formation after *legi-tis* = Gr *λέγε-τε*.

Rem 1. The genitive suffix -*es* -*is* (*salūt-es salūt-is*) has not arisen from -*os* -*us* (*senatu-os, hominu-us*). -*is* and -*os* were both old inherited forms (see p 67)

Thurneysen Kuhn's Ztschr XXVIII p. 154 ff assumes the transition of *ov* to *av*, e. g. *caveō* Gr. *ρο(φ)έω* 'I mark'; *cavo-s*: Gr. *ρύοι* 'excavations'; *lavō*: Gr *λόε* 'he washed'. Cp. however, Hübschmann Das Idg. Vocalsystem p. 190.

The fluctuation of the orthography between *o* and *u* in the Umbrian-Samnitic dialects points to a close pronunciation of the *o*. Since the Umbr. *u* was the sign both for *o* and *u* (§ 23), the tables written in the national alphabet contribute nothing towards determining the quality of the *o*-sound; the tables written

in Lat. have both *o* and *u*. In Oscan *ú u*, *o u*. Umbr. *purka porca* 'porcas': Lat. *porcu-s*, Gr. *πόρκο-ς*, O Ir. *orc*, OHG. *farh farah* (§ 277), Lith. *pařsza-s*, epf. **porĥo-s* 'pig, sucking-pig'. Umbr. *uvef ovi ace* 'oves': Lat. *ovi-s*, Gr. *όν-ς*, Goth. *avēþu* neut. 'flock of sheep', Lith. *avė-s*, O Bulg. *ovĭ-ca*, epf. **onu-s* 'sheep' Umbr. *curnac-o* 'cornicem'. Lat. *cornūx* Gr. *ροοίρη* 'crow', prim st. **kor-en-* 'kor-n'. Ose *pútíad putuad* 'possit' putians 'possint': Lat. *potis*, Gr. *πόσι-ς* Umbr. *puř-e* 'quod', Ose *púd pod* 'quod': Lat. Faliscan *quo-d*, Gr. *no-*, Goth. *hva-*, Indg. **go-*. Nominal suffix *-o-* in Umbr. *puplu-m poplom* 'populum', Ose *húrtú-m* 'hortum, templum', *dolo-m dolum* 'dolum', Volsc. *pilo-m* 'pium': Lat. *dolo-m dolum*, Falisc. *vootu-m* 'votum'

The diphthongs *oi* and *ou*

Tautosyllabic *oi* in chief accented stem syllables became *oe*, *ū* in Lat. *oino-s oeno-s ūno-s* Gr. *οἰνό-ς*, epf. **oi-no-s* 'one' *monu-cipio-m moenia mūma*, Goth. *ga-mains* 'common', Lith. *maĩna-s* 'exchange', (Gr. Sicel *μοῖ-το-ς*, 'requital').

oe, *i* arose in final syllables. Nom. pl. *poploe* (Sahar hymn), *plorumū* (C. I. L. I 32), *plūrimū* Gr. *τοί, λενου*, Goth. *þrú*, Indg. *-oi*, **toĭ* fi. stem *to-* 'the, this' Cp. instr. pl. **-ois*, *-oes* (*oloes*) *-īs* (*equīs*) fr. **-ōīs* (§ 612). In like manner also *i* in the monosyllabic nom. pl. *hī quī*, instr. pl. *hīs quīs* *quī* and *quīs* may have originated from an unaccented position (*sī qui, āli-quī* etc.) and *hī* and *hīs* may be due partly to assimilation to *quī*, *quīs*, and partly to assimilation to the polysyllabic forms *illī*, *illīs*. Cp. also the nom. sg. *quī* fr. O Lat. *quoi* (*goi* = *quoi* on the Dvenos-inscrip., cp. Bersu Die Gutturalen, Berlin 1885, p. 4¹) i. e. **quo* + particle *i* (*i*)

Rem. 2. *oi* is also said to have become *i* in chief accented syllables, when preceded by *e* or *i*. *ēdīt oīle*, *ēinu-m oinoz*, *ēicu-s oīxo-*, *ēiquē* *λαινες*, *liber loebentum* and others. This sound-change cannot, however, be accepted as definitely proved, since almost all examples under this category can also be easily explained otherwise. See Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV p. 129, Zur Gesch. des Perf. p. 191, Danielsson in Pauli's Altit. Stud. 4 156 f.

Rem. 3. Why *fei* *īs*, which I (against Thurneysen Bezenberger's Beitr. VIII 269) consider equal to Gr. *φείρις* Goth. *batidis*, with *ē* and not *i*? It is possible that *ē* arose regularly in the 1 sg. (O. Lat. *ferem*)

and 3 pl., and then from these two forms was extended to the other persons. I leave it undecided as to whether *-em*, *-ent* were the continuation of prim. Lat. **-oi-m*, **-oi-nt* (cp Gr 1 sg Att *τέλειον*, 3 pl. Delph. *παρ-έχου*, Goth. 3. pl. *batūn-a*), or that of Indg. **-oi-m*, **-oi-nt*, which, according to Lat. sound-laws (§ 237), must, first of all, have become **-o(i)em*, **-o(i)ent*. It is also conceivable that *capitēs* and *audītēs* are regularly formed, but that **feriēs* arose with the same contrast as that in which *societās* and *novitās* stand to each other. In that case **feriēs* has been transformed to *ferēs* after the analogy of *capitēs*, but then *mediū*, *mediūs* (ἀνταί μεντοις) must also be regarded as modifications of **mediēs*, **mediēs* after *novī*, *novīs*.

In Umbrian *u* = *oi* whereas the Oscan-Sabell monuments still present the diphthong, as to which it is certainly questionable, whether the written diphthong still existed everywhere as such in the language itself. Umbr. *unu* 'unum', Osc. *úin*[itú] 'unita'. Osc. *múníkad* abl. 'communī'; O. Lat. *comoniūs*. Umbr. *kuraia* 'curet', Pelignian *cousatens* 'curaverunt'. Lat. *coirō coerō cūro* (the forms *coraveront* C I L I 73 and *couraverunt* l c 1419 are very singular; in the latter *ū* was certainly meant), prim. Ital. stem fem. **korsā-*. Cp. also the Osc. instr. pl. *Núvlanúis* 'Nolanis' *zicolous* 'diebus', Pelignian *suois* 'suis', Umbr. *veskles -is* 'vasculi'. Lat. *oloes illīs*; Umbr., like Lat., indicates here a special manner of treating *oi* in final syllables.

Tautosyllabic Indg. *oi*, fell together with Indg. *eu* (§ 65) and is still only traceable in Osc. as diphthong: Gen. sg. *castroōs* fr. stem *castru-* 'fundus' (§ 77). In Umbr. *ō*: gen. *trifor* 'tribus'; *rofu* 'rubos'. (Goth. *ráuþs*, cp. **roultho-s* *ū* arose in Lat., e. g. gen. sg. *fructūs*; pf. *fūdīt* cp. Goth. *gáut* 'poured out' (pres. *giutan* 'to pour out'). By side of it also *ō*: *rōbu-s* = Umbr. *rōfo-*, gen. *domōs* = *domūs* (Augustus wrote *domos*); cp. also the inscrip. forms with (long) *o*, *losna* (= *lūna* fr. **louc-snd*, § 570), *poplicol* (beside *poublicom publicus*), *noumdinum* (beside *noundinum nūndinum*). It remains doubtful how this duality *ū* and *ō* in Lat. is to be estimated. It was hardly a mere graphic duality.

Rem. 4. In a number of Ital. words containing *oi*, it cannot be decided, whether this diphthong represents prim. Indg. *eu* (§ 65) or *oi*, e. g. in those containing *louk-* as Osc. gen. *Lúvkanateis* 'Lucanatis' *Luvkis* *Luvikis* 'Lucius', Lat. *Loucina Lucius* etc., fr. rt. *leuk-* 'illumine' (Gr. *λευκός* *λοῦσσαν*).

§ 82. Old Irish. In chief accented syllables *o*. *ocht* 'eight': Gr. ὀκτώ. *roth* 'wheel': Lat. *rota* 'wheel', OHG *rad* 'wheel'. Lith. *rāta-s* 'wheel'. *orc* 'pig'. Gr. νόρξ-ς. *gorim* 'I heat, warm, burn': O Bulg. *gorěti* 'to burn', Lith. *gāra-s* 'steam', fr. rt. *gher-*. Prep. *io n-* 'with' Lat. *cum*, Umbr. Osc. *com*. It passes into *u* with the palatalisation of the following consonant: *sude* 'seat' fr. **sodio-* = Lat. *solu-m* (*l* = *d*, § 369), rt. *sed-* 'sit' (§ 640) Cp. also *muγ* 'slave' fr. **mogu-s* (Goth. *magu-s* 'boy, servant'), *ru-* beside *io-* (Indg. **pro* 'before, in front', p. 67), *cum-* beside *com-* *con-* (*io n-*, see above).

In secondary accented syllables *o*, so far as it did not entirely disappear (§§ 634-657), became an irrational vowel, whose sound quality mostly regulated itself according to the timbre of the following consonant

a 1. pl. *as-heram* 'dicimus', 3 pl. *as-bérat* (Ir. *q'érouen*, (Doric) *q'épovti*, *éqepov*, Goth. *hairam*, *hairand*, *-berat* may be middle = Gr. *q'épovto*, or it is, as Thurneysen thinks, to be regarded as the regular continuation of 'be out, Indg. 'bheront (*t* in the combination *nt* had not the same development as *t* in other cases in Irish, and we have no evidence that original *t* in the final combination *-nt* was dropped in Irish)

i Gen. *biid* 'victus' fr. **bi(u)otī*, to nom. *biad* fr. **bi(u)oto-m*. Gr. *βίοντο*, Lith. *gyvatū* O.Bulg. *životū* 'life'

u Dat. *biud* (to the above named *biad*) fr. **bi(u)otō*.

In forms like *cómarbus* 'cohereditas' beside *órpe* 'hereditas' (Goth. *arbi* neut. 'inheritance') *or* had first of all become *r*. S. § 634

In the 3 sg. *ad-con-dairc* (Ir. *dédoque*), *réraig* 'dixerit' (O Icel. *rað*, rt. *reð-*) *a* only indicates the timbre of the preceding consonant. See § 640

Cp. Gall. *o* in *tarco-s* 'bull'. Gr. ταῦρο-ς, νεμῆτο-ν neut. 'sanctuary' (O Ir. *nemed n-*): cp. Gr. ἵππο-ν, ἐπο- 'horse' in *Eporedia* = Lat. *equo-*.

In chief accented syllables Indg. *oi* became *oe* (written *oe* and *oi*) *oen* 'unus': Lat. *oino-s* *ūnus*. *cloen* 'oblique, unjust, bad': Goth. *hláins* 'hill', fr. rt. *klez-* 'lean, incline'. Before pala-

talised consonants *o_l* for *o_l*, e. g. *cloine* 'obliqueness, injustice'. Old *o_l* may, therefore, have been retained here.

Rem. Beside *oe*, *oi* was also written *ae*, *ai*, e. g. *aen* 'unus' beside *oen*; *clain* nom pl. of *cloen*, *maini* 'dona, pretiosa' (to Lat. *moenia, mūnia*).

In final syllables *o_l* became *ī*, which disappeared and only left its traces in the palatalisation of the preceding consonant. Nom. pl. *eich* 'equi' fr **ekyā*, cp. Gr. ἵπποι, Lat. *poploe populi* (§ 657, 4). In Gall inscrip. the nom. pl. still ends in *-oi*: *Tanotaluknoi*.

Indg. *ou* fell together with *eu* (§ 66) It became *ō*, whence later *ua*. *ruad* 'red', Cymr *rhudd* Corn. *rudh* Bret. *ruz*: Goth. *rāups* (stem *rāuda-*), cpf **roudho-s*, cp. Gall *Roudu-s Ande-roudu-s*.

§ 83. Germanic. Pf. 3. sg Goth. *varþ* OHG. *ward* O Icel. *varð* 'he took a direction, became': Skr *vavárta*, cpf **ue-uórt-e*, fr rt. *uert-* 'turn' Causat Got *us-vakjan* 'to awake', OHG *wecchan* · Skr *vājayati* 'he urges on, dives on', cpf. 1. sg. **uogēiō*, fr rt *ueg-* 'be active, strong'. Causat. Goth. *fra-ward-jan* OHG *far-warttan* 'to let perish, destroy': Skr. *vartáyati* 'lets something take a turning or course', cpf. 1. sg **uortēiō*, fr rt *uert-* OHG OS O Icel. *band* (neut) 'band, cord', prim f. **bhondho-m*, fr rt. *bhendh-* 'bind', cp Skr 3. sg pf. *babándha*. Goth *gasts* OHG OS. *gast*, O Icel *gestr* 'guest' Norse Runes *gastu_R*. Lat *hosti-s* 'stranger, enemy', O.Bulg *gostŭ* 'guest', cpf. **ghosti-s*. Goth. *asts* OHG *ast* (masc) 'branch': Gr ὄζος, cpf. **ozdo-s*. Goth *þat-a*, OHG *da_z*, O Icel *þat* 'that, the': Gr. *ró*, cpf **tó-d*.

Rem 1 Indg *o* fell indiscriminately together with Indg. *a* (§ 99) and Indg *e* (§§ 109, 110) already in prim Germ. At this period *a* was used for the three vowels in chief accented syllables, in other syllables frequently or always *o*. The latter quality was still retained in Westgerm in historical times e. g. in the dat pl. OHG *worto-m wort-um* OS. *worðo-n wordu-n*, Ags. *wordu-m* fr. stem orig **w₂rðho-* or **w₂r-to-* 'word' (but Goth *vaúda-m*). See Paul's article in Paul-Braune's Beitr. IV p. 358 ff and VI p 186 ff. Since it has not been definitely settled for many syllables, whether *o* or *a* was spoken in prim Germ, we write the prim. Germ forms throughout with *a* according to the Goth. notation, an inexactness, which is of little importance for this comparative grammar.

Indg. tautosyllabic *oy*. 3. sg Goth. *vát* OHG *weiz* OS. *wēt* Ags. *weat* O Icel *veit* 'knows'. Gr *οἶδε* Goth. *láihr* OHG. *lēh* Ags. *lah* 'he lent': Gr *λέλοιπε* Causat Goth. *lānsjan* (for regular **lānzjan*, § 581) OHG *lērīan* *lēran*, OS *lērīan* 'to teach', beside Goth. *leisan* 'to learn', rt *leis*-. Goth. *āms* OHG. *em* OS *ēn* Ags. *an* O Icel *enn* 'one' Lat *omo-s* *ūnu-s* 2 sg. opt. Goth. *baírāis* Gt *gērom*, Gen sg Goth. *anstāis* (fr *ansti*- 'favour'): cp Lith *akės* (fr *aki*- 'eye'), Indg ending *-oys*.

Indg tautosyllabic *ou* Pf 3 sg Goth *bāuþ* OHG *bōt* OS *bōd* Ags *beād* O Icel *bauð* 'bade' Skr. *bubólha*, Indg **bhebhoudh-e* Goth. *rāuþs* (st *rāuda*-) OHG *rōt* OS *rōd* Ags. *reād* O Icel *rauðr* 'red'. Gall. *Roudus* O Ir *ruad* 'red', cpf. **roulho-s* Gen sg Goth *sauāis* (fr *sunu*- 'son'). Lith *sūnaūs* (fr. *sūnu*- 'son'), Indg ending *-oys*.

In the eighth century *a* became *e* in OHG., caused by a consonantal or sonantal *i* in the following syllable *nerian* i. e. *nerian* = Goth *nasjan* (for regular **nazjan*, § 581) 'to rescue', causat to *ga-nesan* = Goth. *ga-nisan* 'to become healed', fr rt *nes*-, Gr *νήμι* Nom pl. *gesti* (sg *gast*) 'guests' = Goth *gasteis* (sg. *gasts*, st *gasti*-) This umlaut, however, was hindered by *r*, *l*, *h* + Consonant (see Braune in Paul-Braune's Beitr IV p. 540 ff.), e. g. *far-uarttan* 'destroy' (p 77) dat *nahti-m* 'noctibus' (st. *nahti*- = Lat *nocti*- Lith *nakti*-) But the *e*, which arose from this *i*-umlaut, differed from the *e* which arose out of prim. Germ *a*, *e* (§§ 35, 67) not only in OHG. but also in MHG. and even in NHG: the latter, also written *e* by way of distinction, was open, the former close (J. Franck Zeitschr f deutsch. Altert. XXV 218 f., W. Braune Lit Centralbl. 1884. column 124 f., Luick Paul-Braune's Beitr XI 492 f.).

Prim. Germ. *a* became *ei* (*ueiz*, *em*) except before *r*, *h*, *w* where it became *ē*. *lērīan*, *lēh*

Prim. Germ *au* remained partly as diphthong, *au* and later *ou*, e. g. pf. *scaub* *scaub* = Goth *skáuf* 'pushed' (pres Goth. *skuoba*), *boug* = Goth. *bāuj* 'bent' (pres. Goth. *buga*), and partly became *ō* viz. before dental consonants and *r*, *l*, *h* (= Goth *h*), e. g. *bōt*, *rōt*, pf. *droz* = Goth. *þrāut* 'troubled' (pres. Goth.

þrūta), *trōran* 'to make to drop, spill' = Goth. *dráusjan* (for regular **drauzjan*, § 581) 'make to fall, fell, throw' (causat. to Goth. *driusan* 'to fall'), pf. *zōh* 'drew' = Goth. *táuh* 'led' (pres. Goth. *tuha*).

Quite independent of this change of *au* and *ay* to *ē* and *ō*, there was an older (prim. Westgerm.) reduction of the same diphthongs to *ē* and *ō*, which took place in unaccented syllables. Final *ē* and *ō* were shortened according to § 661, 6 OHG. *blunte* nom pl masc 'blind', *blintēm* dat (instr.) pl 'blind' = Goth. *blindán*, *blindám*, prim Germ **blindai*, **blinaī-mi* *berēs* 2 sg. opt = Goth. *bairáus* (p 78). *taye* dat loc. sg. (to *tag* 'day') = prim. Germ. **daɜaī*, cp Gr. loc *oĩoi* and dat. *oĩw* (§ 659, 2 3) *sunu* gen sg (to *sunu* 'son') = Goth. *sunáus* (p 78)

Here belongs also OHG *dē* 'the', *dēm* 'the' = Goth. *þái*, *þáim*, since the pronoun regularly suffered the change in those cases, where it was unaccented.

The forms *dia die* = *dē* and *deum diem* = *dēm* show that this *ē* = prim Germ *ai* was equivalent to the *ē* discussed in § 75 rem. 2

Rem 2 These OHG. (Westgerm.) sound-laws in like manner held good for Germ *a* = Indg *a* and Indg *ə* See § 99 and § 109

§ 84. Baltic-Slavonic. Indg *o* was *o* in the Baltic-Slav. unitary period, and generally remained *o* in Slav., whilst it became *a* in Baltic

Lith. *tāka-s* 'path', O.Bulg. *tokū* 'course', to Lith. *tekū* O.Bulg. *teka* 'I run'. O.Bulg. *raz-dorū* 'rent, gap': Gr. *δορά* 'skin, hide', fr. rt. *der-* 'tear, flay'. O.Bulg. causat. *loži* 'ponere': Goth. *lagjan* 'to lay', fr. rt. *leg-* 'lay, make a bed'; *topiti* 'to heat': Skr. *tāpáyami* 'I heat', fr. rt. *tep-*. Lith. *naktī-s*, O.Bulg. *nošī* 'night': Lat. *nox noctis*, Goth. *nahts* 'night'. Lith. *avi-s* O.Bulg. *ovī-ca* 'sheep' Lat. *ovī-s* Nominal suffix *-o-*: Lith. nom. sg. *vilka-s* 'wolf', dat. pl. *vilkū-ms* O.Bulg. *vlūko-mū*, prim. Balt-Slav. st **wlko-* (§ 302) 'wolf': Gr. *λύκο-s*. The thematic vowel *-o-* Lith. 1. pl. pres. *nėša-me* 'we carry', O.Bulg. 1. pl. aor. *nesu-mū* 'we carried': Gr. *φέρο-μεν*.

om, *on* before consonants (except *l*) generally appear as *a* in Slavonic. *zābu* 'tooth' Gr. γόμο-ς 'plug, bolt', rt. *gembh-*. *blādlū* 'error' beside *blēdq* 'erro', rt. *bhlendh-*. *o* became *u* (*ū*) in final syllables before final nasal and before *-ns*. Thus Indg. **-o-m* (in the acc. sg. of *-o*-stems and in the 1. sg. pret.) became **-u-n* (§ 217) *-ū* (§ 219), as *plūkū* 'lupum', *nesū* 'I carried'; Indg. **-o-ns* in the acc. pl (cp Gr Cret ρόγμους) became **-uns* whence further the *-y* of historical times, as *plūky* 'lupos' (§ 219) Final *-ū* = Indg. **-om* was lengthened to *y* before *j*, e. g. *dobrū-jī* and *dobry-jī* 'the good (man)' (*dobrū* is the accusative form, used as nom., see the accidentence), cp § 36 p. 37

In the same language *io* became *je*. Nom. acc. sg. neut. *je* 'it'. Gr. *ó* 'quod', Skr. *yā-d* 'quod', cpf. **io-d* Dat pl. *konje-mū* fr. st. *konje-* fr **konjo-* 'horse', *māze-mū* fr st *māze-* fr **māg-je-* (§ 147), **māg-io-* 'man', cp dat. pl. *plūko-mū*.

In like manner *i* influenced a following *a* in Lithuanian. *a*, in this combination and after consonants which have been palatalised by *i*. is pronounced as an open *e* in many dialects, e. g. *kraūjes* 'blood', pl *kraujei* = *kraūjas*, *kraujaĩ*; *svėczes* 'guest', pl. *svėzei* = *siūcijas*, *svėziaĩ*, dat. sg *jėm* 'him', instr. pl. *jeis* = *jām*, *jaĩs*.

Rem 1 Lith *jī-s* 'he' is not equal to Gr *o-s*; Skr. *yā-s*, but stands to these in the same relation as Gr *ti-s*, Lat *qui-s* stand to Skr *kā-s* Goth *hva-s* Also *szi-s* 'this' (beside gen *sziō*) is not fr **kjo-s*, but like O Bulg *sī* 'this' = orig **kī-s* (O Bulg gen *sego*, dat *semu* etc. for regular **šego*, **šemu* etc fr **skjo* etc after the analogy of the nom. *sī* and acc. *sī*). After the same manner as *jī-s* stands to gen *jō*, dat. *jēm* etc. are also to be explained nominatives sg like *mēdis* (gen *mēdžio*) 'tree', whose *-i-* instead of *-jī-* is on the same level as the *-i-* in *gerā-s-is* (definite form to *gēra-s* 'good'), and those like *gaidys* (Gen *gaidžio* 'cock', whose *y* arose from *jī* (§ 147). Indg *i* was likewise contained in the final syllables of O Bulg. nom and Acc *konje* 'horse' (st. *konje-*), Goth. nom. as *haryn-s* 'army, host' (st *haryn-*) and *hahdeis* fr **hādhīn-s* 'shepherd' (st prim Germ. **hirdīn-*), O.Lat *Cornelī-s* *Cornēlīm*, *alīs alīm* beside *Cornēlīus*, *alīus* Osc. *Kīfīpīs* 'Cipius', Umbr *Trutītīs* 'Trutitridius' To these may possibly be added the Greek proper names in *-i-*; beside *-io*. *-iā-*; as *Δῆμος* *Δεῖνος* etc Cp §§ 120 143 219 rem 1. 660 rem 3 and the accidentence

Indg. tautosyllabic *oi* appears in Lith. as *ē* and *ai*, in Slav. as *ě*. Lith. *snėga-s* 'snow' (beside *snaigalà* ¹⁾ 'snow flake' *snaigyti* 'to snow a little') Pruss. *snaygis* O.Bulg. *sněgŭ* 'snow': Goth. *snáivs* 'snow', cpf. **snoigho-s*, fr. rt. *sneigh-*. Lith. *ūt-lėka-s* and *ūt-laika-s* 'remnant, rest' *laikyti* 'to hold', O.Bulg. *otŭ-lěkŭ* 'remnant, rest': Gr. *λοιπό-ς*, fr. rt. *leig-*. Lith. *laipanti* 'to let rise', O.Bulg. *pri-lěpŭ* 'salve, grease': Gr. *ἀλοιφή* 'salve', fr. rt. *leipstick*, glue'. Lith. *maĩszala-s* 'medley, compound' *maĩszyti* 'to mix', Pruss. *maysoṭa-n* 'mingled', O.Bulg. *pri-měsŭ* 'admixture' *měsiti* 'to mix', from rt. *měik-* (Gr. *μεικ-*), cp. § 414 rem. Lith. 3. sg. opt *te-sukē* (*sukŭ* 'I turn'), O.Bulg. 2. pl. opt. *berēte* (*bera* 'fero'): Gr. *φέρου, φέρουτε*. Lith. *kėma-s* 'farm, village' *kaimyna-s* 'neighbour': Goth. *háims* 'village', cpf. **goi-mo-s* (cp. O.Bulg. *po-koi* 'rest, repose'), fr. rt. *gei-*. Pruss. *waisei waisse* 'thou knowest', O.Bulg. *věmŭ* fr. **věd-mŭ* and *věd-ě* 'I know': Gr. *οἶδε*, Indg. pf stem *uoid-*. Lith. *pemŭ* 'shepherd boy': Gr. *ποιμήν*. Lith. *staigà* 'sudden' *staigyti-s* 'hasten': Gr. *στρογχο-ς* 'row', fr. rt. *steigfh-* 'rise'.

Rem 2. It is undetermined after what law *ē* and *ai* interchange in Lith. I conjecture that originally *ai* regularly remained only when the following consonants had a palatal timbre, which had been caused by an *e-* or *i-vowel* in the following syllable, in other cases *a* became *ae*, then open *ē*, and later *e*. Cp. e. g. *kaimynas* with *kėma-s*, *pá-saiti-s* (masc.) 'a binding thong' with *sėia-s* 'cord' (§ 100), and the numerous verbs in *-yti* as *laikyti* (*laikaũ, laikiaũ, laikýsiu*). In this case *kaĩma-s* (another form of *kėma-s*) would be a new formation after *kaimynas*, and *laikaũ* after *laikýsiu* etc.; in the case of nouns like *ūt-laika-s* 'remnant', *maĩna-s* 'exchange', the verbs in *-yti* and the like which exist side by side with them would come into consideration, etc. Only slurred ('geschliffen') *ai* (*aĩ*) seems to have undergone the change to *e*, whereas *ái* (*dáikta-s* 'place, thing', *pa-láida-s* 'loose, slack') remained also before consonants having a labial timbre Cp. *e* and *eĩ* = Indg. *e* § 68 rem. 2

Slav *ě* = Indg. *oi* and = Indg. *a* (§ 100) are to be distinguished from *ě* = Indg. *ē* (§ 76) in historical times from the fact that before them *k*, *g*, *ch* do not appear changed into *č*, (*d*)*ž*, *š*, but into *c*, (*d*)*z*, *s*. Loc. pl. *vlŭcěchŭ* (*vlŭkŭ* 'wolf'), *bo(d)zěchŭ* (*bogŭ* 'god') with the Indg. ending **-oi-su*, cp. Gr.

1) Kurschat in Lith.-Germ. Dict. accents it thus *snaigala*.

λόκοι Skr. *vfķēšu* Instr sg. *tacēmī*, instr. pl. *tacēmi*, dat. pl. *tacēmū* fr. *takū* 'talīs'. Opt. 2. pl. *rīcēte* from *rekq* 'I say', cp. Gr. *φέρουτε*. Cp. §§ 461. 462. 463. 464. 588.

Final *ē* = Indg. *oī aī* mostly became *i* Nom. pl. *tī*: Lith. *tē*, Gr. *τοί*, stem *to-* 'the'; in like manner *vlūci*: Gr. *λόκοι*. Gen. sg. *pātī* (*pātī* 'way'): Lith. *akės* (*ahl-s* 'eye'), Goth. *anstāis* (*ansti-* 'favour'), Indg. **-oīs*. Opt. 2 3. sg *beri*: Gr *φέρουε*, *φέρουι*, cpf. **bhérois*, **bhéroit* In the same way *-ē* = Indg. *-ē* became *-i* in the nom. *matī* 'mother' = Lith. *motė*, § 76

Rem 3 It remains undetermined why the loc sg had *-ē*, not *-i*, *rlūcē* (cp Gr *οικοι*, OHG *tage* fr **dagaz* orig **dhoghaz*) Cp dat loc sg *raçe*, nom acc du *raçe* (§ 100) of *rača* 'hand', and 1 sg *vēd-ē* 'I know' with the personal ending of the Skr pf. mid *tu'ud-ē* fr *tud-* 'push'. Cp. Leskien Die Decln. im Slav-Lit u Germ p 53, Mahlow Die langen Vocale A E O p 103 l., and Osthoff Zur Gesch des Perf p 194.

Initial *ē-* = Indg. *oī- aī-* likewise became *i-*. *mū* 'unus': Lith. *v-ūna-s* (§ 666, 1), Pruss *ama-n* acc, Lat *oino-s* *ānu-s*. *iskati* 'to seek' · Lith. *j-es-klōti* 'to seek' OHG *eiscōn* 'to seek', a verb whose root is probably to be set down as *aīs-*, not *eīs-* (Osthoff Zur Gesch d Perf p 133); *iskati* certainly incurs the suspicion of being a Germanic borrowed word, see § 414 rem. Also here a difference is shown in comparison with Indg. *ē* For this latter, when initial, became *ja-*, see §§ 76. 666, 1. Cp. further § 666 rem 2

Just as **io* became *ie* (see above), so also **ioi* became **iei* and further (by § 68) *ie*. Loc pl. *jichū* (fr st *je-* 'he' fr. **io-*), *konjichū* (fr st. *konj-* 'horse' fr **konjo-*) as opposed to *tēchū*, *vlūcēchū* Opt 2 pl *dējite* (*dējā* 'I put'), as opposed to *berēte*.

Indg. tautosyllabic *ou* as well as the *ou* (§ 68) which arose from *eu* in the Balt-Slav. unitary period, appears in Lith as *au*, and in Slav as *u* Gen sg. Lith *sūnaūs*, O.Bulg. *synu*: Goth. *sunāus*, Indg. **-ous*. Lith. *raudā* 'red colour', O.Bulg. *ruda* 'metal': Goth *rāuþs* 'red', rt. *reydh-*. Lith. *naudā* 'profit, wealth, property'. OHG. *nōz* O.Icel. *naut* (neut.) 'domesticated animal' to Goth. *nutan* 'to obtain, enjoy', rt. *neyd-*. Lith. *raudā* 'lamentation': OHG. *rōz* (masc.) 'weeping' to *riozan* 'to weep', rt. *reyd-*

Indg. *ō*.

§ 85. Indg. *jōs-* 'gird' : Av *yāsta-* 'girded', Gr. ζωστός-
'girded' ζωστής 'girdle', Lith. *jū'sta* 'girdle' O.Bulg. *po-jasū*
'girdle' Indg. *dō-* 'give' : Skr. fut. *dā-syāmi* 'dabo' *dā-na-m*
'donum', Arm. *tu-r* 'gift', Gr. δώ-σω δῶ-ρο-ν, Lat. *dō-nu-m*, *dōs*
dotis, Lith. fut. *dū-sū* 'dabo' inf *dū-ti* 'dare', O Bulg *da-ti*
dare *da-rū* 'donum'

The abl sg of *-o*-stems in Indg *-ōd*. Skr. *vykād* (*vyka-s*
'wolf'), Gr. Locr. Cret. ὦ 'unde', Lat *Gnaivōd* *Gnaeō* 1 sg of stems
with thematic vowel in Indg. *-ō*. Av. *manya* 'I think' fr prim. Ar.
**manya* (§ 649, 1). Skr *bhāra-m* 'fero' (*-m* was here newly
added), Gr *qéqō*, Lat *ferō*, O.Ir *as-buir* 'effero, dico' fr. prim.
Kelt **berō*, Goth. *biúa* 'fero' fr prim. Germ **berō*, Lith refl.
sakū's 'I turn myself' Nom sg. in Indg *-ō(r)*: Skr *svāsā* 'soror',
Gr δῶτωρ 'givei', Lat *dator dator*, O Ir *suir* Lith. *sesū* 'soror'.

The diphthongs *ōi* and *ōu* were probably not very often
tautosyllabic in the Indg. prim. period. Dat. sg. of *-o*-stems in
-ōi Av. *haomāi* (*haoma-*, a plant), Gr. ἱππῶ, Osc. Abellanūi
'Abellano' Lat. *equō*, Lith. *vilkm* 'lupo' Instr. pl. of the same
stems in *-ōis* : Ski. *āsōāis*, Gr. ἱπποῖς fr. **ἱπποῖς* (§ 611), Pelign.
cnatōis 'gnatis, filius', Lat. *oloes illīs* fr. prim. Ital. *-ōis* (§ 612),
Lith. *vilkaīs* · Skr. *vykās* (§ 615). Nom. sg. Indg. **gōu-s* 'bullock':
Skr. *gavīś*, Gr. βοῦς (§ 611). Loc. sg. Indg. **sūnōu* (nom.
**sūnū-s* 'son'). Skr. *sūnāū*, O.Bulg. *synu*, Umbr. *manuv-e* 'in
manu' (*v* was a glide as in *tuva* 'duo' and others, § 169), prob-
ably also Goth. *sunāu*, Lat. (dat.) *ūsū*. Indg. **oktōu* 'eight'
(beside **oktō*) · Skr. *astāū*, Goth. *ahtāu*; **duōu* 'two' (beside
**duō*) Skr. *dvāū*, O.Ir. *dan dō*, older *dāu* (§ 645 final 1).

§ 86. Aryan. Skr. *asū-ś* Av. *asu-š* 'quick' : Gr. ὠκύ-ς,
Lat. *oc-ior*. Skr. *dādā-ti* Av. *dađānti* 'dat' Gr. δίδω-σι. Nom.
acc. du. in **-ō* (cp. § 645 final 1): Vedic *hástā* Av *Gāp*.
zastā O.Pers. *dastā* 'both hands': Gr ἱππῶ, Lat. *ambō*. Imper.
in **-tōd*. Skr. vedic *bhāratād* Gr. *qερέτω*, Lat. *estōd estō*.

Concerning Av. *ē*, *ō*, *ā* = prim. Iran. prim. Ar. *ā* fr. Indg. *ō*
see § 102.

§ 87. Armenian. The regular representation seems to have been *u*. *e-tu* 'I gave': Skr. *ādām. tur* 'gift': Gr. *δῶρον*, rt. *dō-*. *hum* 'raw': Gr. *ῥάμος* Skr. *amā-s* 'raw'; the initial *h* has no etymological value. *šun* 'dog' fr. Indg. **kūōn*, Lith. *szun* (§ 92 rem.).

§ 88. Greek. *γινω-* 'perceive, know' *ἐγνώ-ν γινω-τό-ς γινώ-μα*: Skr. *jñā-* 'perceive, know' fut 3. sg. *jñā-syāti* partic. *jñā-tā-s*, Lat. *gnō-scō nō-tu-s*, OHG. *ein-chnuadl* 'insignis, egregius' *be-cniodelen* 'to give a countersign', O Bulg. inf. *zna-ti* 'know', *zna-mę* 'sign' Aeol. *πῖ-νω* 'I drink' pf. *πέπω-να* *ἀν-πρωτι-ς* 'ebb-tide'. Skr. *pāti* 'he drinks', *pāna-m* 'drink', Lat. *pōtu-s pōtiō pōtor*, Lith. *pū'ta* (fem) 'drinking-bout'. Acc *βῶν* 'bovem'. Skr. *gām* 'bovem', epf **gōm*, to nom. **gōy-s* (§ 85). Derivative verbal stems in *-ō-*, *ἐπνώ-σιω ἐπνω-τίον*: Lat. *aegrō-tu-s*, Lith *sapnū-ti* 'to dream'

* In the Thessalian dialect *ω* passed into *α* (or) : e. g. *ἐδονε* = *ἔδω-κε*, *γινώμα* = *γινώ-μη*, *Ἀρίστον* = *Ἀρίστον*.

§ 89. Italic. Lat. *ō*. The fluctuation of the orthography between *o* and *u* in the Umbrian-Samn. dialects points to a close *ō* (cp. short *o* § 81) in Umbr. *u*, *o*, *u*, in Osc *ú*, *u* (also *uu*, a proof for the length of the vowel), *o*, *u* Lat *dō-nu-m*, Falisc. *donum*, Umbr. *řunu*, Osc. *dúnúm*, *djuunated* ('donavit'), Mars. *dunom*, Vestin *duno*: Gr. *δῶ-ρον* Lat. *pō-tu-s*, Umbr. *puni ponu* abl. 'posca'. Gr *πέπω-να*. Lat. *flōs flōris*, *Flōra*, Osc *Fluusaí* dat 'Floraē', Sabin. *Flusare* 'Floralī': MHG. *bluost* (fem) 'blossom, bloom' Ags *blōstma* (masc) 'flower', st. **bhlōs*. Umbr. *ar-fertur-e ars-fertur-e* dat. 'adfertori, flaminī', Osc *regatureí* dat. 'rectori kenzsur *censtur* nom. 'censores', Umbr. *aimune* dat. 'ahmoni', Akeřunia- *Acersonia*- Osc. *Akudunnia*- 'Aquilonia-', Pelign. *Semunu* gen. 'Semonum', Lat. suffix forms *-tōr-*, *-mōn-*. Abl. sg. of *-o*-stems: Lat. *Gnawōd*, Umbr. *poplu* 'populo' *somo* 'summo', Osc. *Búvaianúd* 'Boviano' *privatud* 'privato'. Volsc. *vinu* 'vino': Gr. Locr. Cret. *ῶ* 'undē'. Umbr.-Osc. nom. pl. of the same stems in *-ōs*: Umbr. *prinuvatus prinuvatur* 'legatī' *scriihtor* 'scriptī', Osc. *Núvlanús*.

'Nolani': Skr. *vṛkās* Goth. *vulfōs* 'lupi'. Imperatives in *-tōd*: Lat. *estōd*, Umbr. *fertu* 'ferito', Osc. *līkitud licitud* 'liceto', Pel. *petieđū* 'petito' (p), Volsc. *estu* 'esto': Gr. *έστω*.

The *ū* instead of the expected *ō* in Lat. *datar-u-s quae-stār-a*, *fūr* = Gr. *φῶρ* 'thief', *hū-c* beside *quō* (are they to be compared with *fāg-u-s* beside *equ-o-s*? § 81) and others (Corssen *Aussprache* II² p. 193 f) is unexplained.

§ 90 Old Irish In chief accented syllables *a*. *gnāth* 'known, accustomed': Gr. *γνωτός*. *blāth* 'bloom, blossom': OHG. *bluot* 'bloom, blossom', fr st. *bhlē- bhlō-*, cp Goth. *uf-blēsan -baiblōs* 'to blow up, make to swell', Lat. *flōs*. *lār* 'floor, ground': MHG. *vluer* Ags. *flōr* 'floor', to Gr. *πλῆ- πλω-* Lat. *plē- plō-* 'fill, swell, overflow'. *dā* 'two': Gr *δῶ-δεκα*, Skr. Ved. *dvā*, Indg. **dʷō* 'two' (O.Ir *dau do* = Indg. **dʷōy*, see § 85). Cp also O.Cymr. *di-auc* 'segmem' (properly 'not quick'). Gr. *ὠκύ-*; O.Cymr. *au* = *a* (Zeuss-Ebel G. C. 93).

Rem. As to whether *ā* was also spoken in Gallic depends, so far as I see, upon the view taken of proper names in *-gnāto-s*. Zeuss-Ebel (p 16) identify this word with O Ir *gnāth*, whereas Thurneysen identifies it with Lat. *gnātu-s* (*Cintugnātus* 'first-born', Keltoroman p 2).

In final syllables *ō* passed into *ū*, and became shortened. 1 sg. pres. *no guidiu* 'I beg' *bui* 'I am' cp. Gr. *καίω* etc. Nom. sg. of *n*-stems, *air-mitū* 'reverentia' (acc. *air-mitūn n*): Lat. *mentū*. Dat. (instr.) sg. of *-io*-stems, *cēliu* 'socio': Lat. *modo* (adv.). Voc. pl. *a fīru* 'o viri' fr. prim. Kelt. **uīrōs*: Goth. *uīrōs*, Osc *Núvlanús* 'Nolani'. In *as-buir* 'effero, dico' fr. **bīru* **berō*, *fīur* 'viro' fr. **vīru* **virō* this vowel is still reflected only in the labial timbre of the consonant which preceded the once present *u* = *ō*. Cp. on *ō* in unaccented syllables also §§ 613 634. 657, 2. 6 7

§ 91. Germanic. In prim. Germ. *ō*. Goth. *flōdu-s* OHG. *flōt float fluat fluot* OS. Ags. *flōd* O.Icel. *flōð* 'flood, tide': Gr. *πλω-τός* 'swimming', Lat. *plōrāre* (cp. Hom. *δάκρυ πλώειν* τ 122). Goth. *fōdr* neut. 'sheath', OHG. *fōtar fuatar fuotar* 'case': Gr. *πῶ-μα* 'lid, cover', Skr. *pā-tra-m* 'vessel, receptacle'. Goth. *fōtu-s* OHG. *fōz foaz fuaz fuoz* OS. Ags. *fōt* O.Icel. *fōtr* 'foot': Gr. Dor.

nom. sg. πῶς 'foot'. Goth. *saī-sō* pf. 'sowed' : Gr. ἀπέσκα, ἀν-
-ίονται, Heracl. ἀν-έσθαι, pf. of ἀτίημι ἀνίημι fr. rt. *sē* 'throw,
sow'. OHG. *spuot* OS. *spōd* 'success, speed' fr. *spē* · *spō*, cp.
the ablaut grade *spē* in Goth. *spē-ilza* 'later' Lith. *spē-ti* 'to
be at leisure' (§ 76). O.Icel. *ōss* (masc.) 'estuary' : Lat. *ōs ōris*,
ōstin-m Nom pl. Goth. *vulfōs* 'lupi' : Osc *Núvlanús* 'Nolani'

Indg. *ō* and *a* fell together in *ō* in the prim. Germ. perio l,
and were therefore similarly treated in all Germ dialects.
Cp § 107.

Goth. *ō* was a close sound approaching closely to *ū*, hence
it is occasionally also written *u*

In OHG. *ō* is only retained in the oldest monuments This
became first of all *ou*, *uu*, and then later *uo*, which, from about
the year 900, became the universally predominant form This
change of *ō* to *ou* etc. did not take place in unaccented final
syllables

Prim. Germ. final *-ō* became *-a* in Goth and *-u* in HG .
Goth. *baira* OHG *biru* = Gr *qépo*. Prim. Germ *-ōn* became
-ō in Goth and *-o* in OHG Goth. nom *raþjō* 'number, account',
OHG. *hano* 'cock' See §§ 659—661

§ 92. Baltic-Slavonic. Slav *a*, Lith. (Lett) *ā*. Lith.
dū-ti O Bulg. *da-ti* 'to give'. Lat *dōs dōtus*. Lith *jū's-ta*
O.Bulg. *po-jas-nī* 'girdle' Gr *ζωσ-τό-ς* *ζώ-νῃ* Lith. *nū* 'of,
from', O.Bulg. *na* 'on, up' : Gr. *ἄνω* Nom. acc. du. masc. of
-o-stems : Lith. *gerū'-ju* 'the two good (men)' (Nom. sg. *gerūs-is*),
O.Bulg. *vlīka* (nom sg. *vlīkū* 'wolf') : Gr. *λύκω*. Lith. *ū'džiū*
'I smell, scent' : Gr *ὠδ-* in pf. *ὠδ-ωδα*, *ὠσ-ωδης*. Lett. *snūts*
'son-in-law' : Gr. *γρωτό-ς* 'relation, brother'.

In Lithuanian this vowel, when it had the broken ('gestossen')
accent, became *u* in final syllables. *gerū* 'ἀγαθῷ' beside *gerū'-ju* 'ταῖς
ἀγαθῶν'. *sukū* 'I turn' beside the refl. *sukū'-si* *sukū'-s* cp. § 664, 3.

In both sections of this branch final **-ōm*, **-ōn* became **-ūn*,
whence Lith. *-u*, O.Bulg. *-y*. Lith. gen. pl. *dėvū* (which pro-
perly ought to be written *dėvū*), in dialects still *dėvūn* (fr.
dėba-s 'god'), orig. form **dēuōm*, Skr. Ved. *dēvām*, cp. § 218.

O.Bulg. nom. sg. *kamy* 'stone' (st. *kamen-*) fr. *-*mōn* : cp. Gr. *ἀκ-μῶν* 'anvil', OHG. *hano* (prim. Germ. **chanōn*) 'cock', Goth. *raþjō* (prim. Germ. **raþjōn*) 'number, account'. The participle *bery* 'ferens' can quite as well be considered equal to Gr. *φέρων* as to Skr. *bhāran* fr. **bheront-s*. (§§ 84. 219).

Rem Lith. *szū* 'dog', *akmū* 'stone' have the same formation as Lat. *homō*, Goth. *guma* fr. prim. Germ. **zumō*, Skr. *dśmā*, cp. also Pruss. *smoy* = Lith. *žmū* 'man'. On the other hand the dial. form *szuo* (beside *szū*) is a formation in -*ōn* (cp. Armen. *šun* Gr. *κύων*)

Indg. *a*.

§ 93. Indg. **āqō* 'I drive, lead' (rt *aq-*): Skr. *ājāmi* Arm. *acem*, Gr. *ἄγω*, Lat. *agō*, O.Ir. *agim*, O.Icel. inf. *aka*. Indg. **aqro-s* 'field, acre': Skr. *ājra-s*, Gr. *ἀγρός*, Lat. *ager*, Goth. *akrs* Skr. *āḥsa-s* Gr. *ἄξων* Lat. *axi-s* OHG. *ahsa* Lith. *aszi-s* O.Bulg. *osī* 'axle' Indg. **alio-* 'alus'. Armen. *ail*, Gr. *ἄλλο-*, Lat. *aliu-s*, O.Ir. *aile*, Goth. *alvi-s*. Skr. *āpa* Gr. *ἀπο* Lat. *ab* Goth. *af* 'of, from, by' Skr. *mādati* 'undulates (of water), is drunk, drinks immoderately', Gr. *μαδίω* 'I am wet', Lat. *madoē* 'I drop with wet' Voc. sg. of *ā*-stems in Indg. -*a*: Skr. *āmā* 'O mother', (Gr. *μήμα* *δέσποτα*, O.Bulg. *ženo* 'O wife'. Suffix of the instr. sg. -*a*: Skr. gerunds in -*y-a* and -*ty-a*, e. g. *ā-gām-y-a* *ā-gā-ty-a* 'by approaching', Gr. *πεδ-ά* (§ 311), *παρ-ά*, *ἄμ-α*, Lat. *peil-e*

Indg. tautosyllabic *ai*. Skr. *ēdha-s* 'fire-wood', Gr. *αἶθω* 'I burn', Lat. *aedēs* (originally 'fire-place, hearth'), *aestu-s* 'heat, ebullition', O.Ir. *aed* 'fire', OHG. MHG. *est* Ags. *ad* 'a burning pile', rt. *aiḍh-* 'glow'. Skr. *sē-tu-s* 'fettering, binding' *sē-tār-* 'one who puts in fetters', Lat. *sae-ta* 'strong hair, bristle', OHG. *sei-d* (neut.) 'cord, knot', Lith. *sē-ta-s* 'cord', *pā-sai-ti-s* (masc.) 'a binding thong', O.Bulg. *sē-tī* (fem.) 'cord', rt. *sai-* 'bind'. 3. sg. mid. in Indg. -*taḥ*: Skr. *bhāratē*, Gr. *φέρεται* (rt. *bher-ferre*); this orig. form -*taḥ* is not, however, quite certain, since *-*taḥ* would also necessarily become Skr. -*tē* Gr. -*tau* (§ 109).

Indg. tautosyllabic *au*. Skr. *ōjas-* (neut.) *ōjman-* (masc.) 'power, strength', Lat. *augeō augus-tu-s augmen augmentu-m*, O.Ir. *ōg* 'integer', Goth. *āuka* 'I add, augment', Lith. *augu* 'I grow'

augmā (gen. *augmeñs*) 'growth, excrescence', rt. *aug-*. Gr. *παύ-σω* 'I shall check', Lat. *pau-cu-s*, cp. Goth. pl. *fav-ái* 'few'.

§ 94. Aryan. Skr. *ápa* Av. *apa* O.Pers. *apa-* 'away, off': Gr. *ἄπο*. Skr. *ásman-* Av. O.Pers. *asman-* 'stone, thunder-bolt, sky': Gr. *ἄκμων* 'anvil, thunder-bolt'. Skr. *ávati* 'notices, favours', Av. *avah-* (neut.) 'protection': Lat. *aveō* Skr. *yajñá-* Av. *yasna-* (masc) 'veneration of the gods, offering': Gr. *ἀγρό-ς*, rt. *ἄγ-*.

Indg. and prim. Ar. tautosyllabic *ai*, *au* became *ē*, *ō* in Skr., *aē ōi*, *ao ēu* in Av and *ai*, *au* in O.Pers. (cp §§ 126. 160):

1. *uī* Skr. *édha-s* 'fire-wood', Av. *arasma-* (masc.) (Av. *-sm-fr. -ām-* is remarkable, cp however § 403): Gr. *αἶθω*. Skr. *sētu-ś* 'string, bridge', Av. *haētu-š* 'bridge, way': Lat. *saeta*, rt. *saī-* 'bind'.

Avestic had *ē* for *aē*, when final Dat sg Skr. *gáv-ē* Av. *gav-ōi gav-ē* 'bovi': Gr. *ἰδμεν-αι* 3 sg mid. Skr. *bhāratē*. Gr. *φείρεται*; Av *vænautē* O Pers. *vamataiy* 'seems'. Nom. Acc. du. of *a*-stems, Skr. *ubhē* Av. *uwē* 'both': O Bulg *ženē* (*žena* 'wife').

2. *ay*. Skr. *śyas-* Av. *aojah-* (neut.) 'strength, power' Lat. *augus-tu-s*, rt. *aug-*. —

Aryan *a* corresponds, in addition to Indg. *a*, also to Indg. *e* (§ 62) and *o* (§ 78), further to Indg. sonant nasal (§§ 228—231) and occasionally to Indg. *o* (§ 109a) To these was added further in prim. Iran. a new *a* in the combination *ar* = Skr. *ur ir*, Indg. *ir* (§ 290). Here may be discussed a few changes which prim. Iran. *a*, irrespective of its origin, underwent in Av.

1. *a* became *e* before *m*, *n* or *v*, and the *e*-quality seems to have been most clearly marked in final syllables, since it is here written most consistently. *nemah-* (neut.) 'reverence': Skr. prim. Ar. *nāmas-*, Indg. **nemes-*, rt. *nem-*. *te-m* acc. 'the': Skr. prim. Ar. *tā-m*, Indg. **tō-m*, Gr. *τό-ν*. *bare-m* 'I brought': O.Pers. (*a*)-*bara-m* Skr. (*á*)-*bhara-m*, Indg. **(é)-bhero-m*, Gr. (*é*)-*φερο-ν*. *dasema-* 'decimus': Skr. *daśamá-* Indg. **dekymó-* (§ 231). 3. pl. pres. *bare-nti*, impf. *bare-n*: Skr. *bhāra-nti*,

(*i*-)bhara-*n*, Indg. *bhéro-*nti*, *(*é*-)bhero-*nt*, Gr. Dor. φέρω-*ντι*, (*é*-)φέρω-*ν*. *tevišti*- (fem.) 'strength': Skr. *táviṣṭi*-, rt. *tey*-. *e-vista*- 'unknown': Skr. *á-vitta*-; *a*- = Indg. *ʷ*- (§ 232), cp. also Gr. ἄ-ιστο-*ς*.

e, which arose from *a* before *m*, *n* or *v*, passed into *i* after *y*, *c*, *j*, *ž*, but the orthography is also here inconsequent. *yi-m* 'quem': Skr. *yá-m*, Gr. *ō-v*. *ymá*-, name of a hero: Skr. *yamá*-. *haci-mna*- part. of *haca-iṭ* 'accompanies', cp. Skr. *sácu-māna*-. *vác-m* acc. of *vācš* 'word': Skr. *vác-am*; -*am* = Indg. -*ṃ(m)* (§ 231 rem.). *jimaḥ* 3. sg. conj. aor. fr. rt. *gem*- 'go', cp. Skr. *gámat* for regular **jámat* (§ 451 rem.). *snacžint*- 'snowing' to *snacžaiti* 'snows'.

Rem. The Gāpā dialect had also *e* for *e* and *i* before *m* *n* *r*, especially in final syllables *emavant*- 'vigorous' late Av. *amavant*- Skr. *āmavant*- Acc. *lehi p-em*-. late Av. *lehi p-em* 'figure, body', Skr. *kṛp-am*. *jem* beside *yim*. Skr. *yá-m* *xšānmēn-ē* dat. fr. *xšān-man*- 'grief, affliction', cp. Skr. *vārtman-ē* *ē-visti*- 'want of acquaintance' beside late Av. *e-vista*- (see above)

2 *a* became *e* after *y* before *i*, *ī*, *ē*, *y*, *ñh* (fr. Ar. *s*₂, § 125), *c* or *j* in the following syllable. The orthography is also here inconsistent, since *a* appears also beside *e*. 3. sg. act. *kārayēti*, 3. pl. act. *kārayēnti*, 3. sg. mid. *kārayētē* of *kārayēmi*, Causat. fr. *kar*- 'make'. *yesnyu*- 'adorable' beside *yasna*- 'offering, price': Skr. *yajñá*- Gr. *ájvō-ς* Gāp. gen. masc. *yehya* 'cuius' = Skr. *yáśya*, late Av. *yēñhā* (fem.) 'cuius': Skr. *yáśyās*. *ñpyējah*- 'need, danger': Skr. *tyájas*-. Cp. *ē* fr. *ā* § 102.

3. *a* became *o* before *n*, *ñ* or *v* in the following syllable, especially after labial sounds, and before *r* + consonant. The spelling with *o* is also in this case not consistent; since beside it *a* also occurs. *pouru-š* (fr. **poru-š*, § 638) 'multus' beside nom. pl. *parav-ō*: Skr. *purú-š*, *puráv-as* (§ 290). *vohu* 'bonum': Skr. *vásu*. *mošu* 'soon, quick': Skr. *makṣú*. Gāp. *veržyotū* 3. sg. imper. of *veržyēmi* 'I work'. *aš-bourva*- 'having much food': cp. Skr. Ved. *sū-bharva*- 'much consuming'. *cor'p* 3. sg. aor. 'made': cp. Skr. *ákar* fr. **a-kart*, prim. Ar. **a-cart*. Cp. *ō* fr. *a* § 102.

§ 95. Armenian. *asełn* (gen. *aslan*) 'needle': Gr. *ἀκρο-ς*

'point', Lat. *acu-s* 'needle', Lith. *asz-t-rū-s* O Bulg. *os-t-rū* 'sharp'.
argel 'hinderance': Gr *αρκέω* 'I ward or keep off', Lat. *arceō*.

taigr, gen. *taiyer* (*g* fr. *u* § 162): Skr. *dēvár-*, Gr *δαίρ* (§ 96), Lat *lēvir* (§§ 65. 368), Ags. *tācor* OHG. *zeilur* (with remarkable guttural), Lith. *dever-l-s* O.Bulg. *dēver-ŷ*, Indg. prim. *t*.
**dauér-* **dauyr-* 'husband's brother, brother-in-law' (§ 155 rem).

§ 96. Greek *δάκρυ*: Lat *lacruma lacruma* O Bret. *dacr* Goth. *tagr* 'tear' *κακρό-ς* (Hesych) 'little finger', *καρό-ς* 'bad' compar *κακίων* Av. *hasu-* 'small' compar *hasyā*. *μακρό-ς* 'long': Av. *masah-* 'greatness' O.Pers *mafršta-* 'uppermost', Lat. *macer*, OHG. *magar* 'lean' *ἀγχω* 'I press tight', *ἀγγι* 'near': Skr. *āhas-* 'tightness, oppression', Av. *azah-* 'tightness, anxiety', Lat. *angō* *angor*, Goth. *aggr-u-s* 'close, tight', Lith *aũksztā-s* 'close, tight', O.Bulg. *αζῦ-λῦ* 'tight, close', rt. *anqh-* 'straiten'.

Tautosyllabic *u* and *uv*. *λαύ-ς*: Lat. *laevo-s*, O.Bulg. *lěvŭ*, cpf. **laumo-s* 'left'; here also OHG. *slō* 'powerless', prim. Germ **lauma-z?* *αἰών* 'time, life-time', *αἰεὶ αἰεὶ* 'always': Lat *aero-m* 'time, life-time', Goth *āws* (st. *āwa-*) 'time'. *ναί* 'yea, verily': Lat *nae* *νανό-ς* 'stalk' Lat. *cunil-s* 'stalk' *cunilae* 'holes, cavities', Lith *kānla-s* 'bone' *δεδαυ-μέρος*, to *δαίω* (fr. **daŷu*, § 131) 'I kindle' *αὖ* 'again' (*αὖ-τε*, *αἶ-τις*): Lat *au-t*, *unt-em*.

In Boeotian *α* became *η* (e. g. *Ἐσχαρώνδας*, *Ἀντανίαις*, inscript. of Tanagra), for which *η* (e. g. *ἡί* = *αἶfeit*) appears from about 400 B. C. and on the latest inscriptions *ει* i. e. close *ē* (e. g. *Εἵμων*) The same *ει* = *ui* in Thessalian about 220 B. C., e. g. 3. sg conj. mid. *βέλλει-τε* = Dor *δέλλη-ται* 'velit'. Later, but probably not before the second century A. D., *u* passed into *ō* also elsewhere in Greece.

In Ionic-Attic *ā* fr. *u(f)* before *e-*, *i-* and *a-* sounds *δαήο* fr. **daufer*: Skr. *dēvár-*. *αἶ* (*αἶ*) = *αἶfeit*. Hom. *αἶσσω* Att. *ἄττω* fr. **fau-fu-χu* (a reduplicated form like *δαι-δάλλω*, *παι-φάσσω*) *ἐλάᾱ* = *ἐλαί(f)ā* (cp. the Lat. borrowed word *olīva*). Cp § 131.

ao for *au* can be established for Ionic from the fifth century B. C. onwards, e. g. *αὐτόν* = *αὐτόν*. Cp. *eo* fr. *eu* § 64.

§ 97. Italic. Lat. *agō*, Umbr. *aitu* Osc. *actud* 'agito': Gr. ἄγω. Lat. *amb-itu-s*, Umbr. *ambr-etuto* 'circumeunto' (concerning -b- cp. § 209), Osc. *amfr-et* 'ambiunt': Gr. ἀμφί ἀμφί, 'circum'. Lat. *albu-s*, Umbr. *alfu* 'alba', Osc. *Alafatornum* 'Alfaternorum': Gr. ἀλφός 'white leprosy', cpf. **albho-*. Lat. *caper capra*, Umbr. *cabriner* gen. 'caprini': Gr. κάπρος 'wild-boar', O.Icel. *hafr* 'buck' Lat. *ante*, Osc. *ant* 'ante': Gr. ἀντί 'opposite', Skr. *ānti* 'opposite, before'. Lat. *am-āu-s* 'bitter': Skr. *am-lā-s* *am-bla-s* (§ 199) 'sour, sourness'.

In Latin, *a* (we here also take into account *u* = Indg. *u*, § 109 d, and *ar*, *al* which arose from *ī*, *ī*, § 306) was changed in syllables which were unaccented, in prim. Latin (§ 680):

1. to *a* sound lying between *u* and *i* before labials and *l* in open syllables. *man-cupium* and *man-cupium* beside *capitō capulu-m*. *in-suliō* and *in-suliō* beside *saliō*: Gr. ἀλλομαι 'I spring, leap'. Cp § 49 p 42 The orthography fluctuated greatly, and it is questionable whether this fluctuation is not partly to be attributed to the fact that the sound was a different one, when followed by *i*, cp. e. g. *ac-cipitō* beside *oc-cupō*. *sur-ruptus* for *sur-reptus* fr. *rapiō* was certainly formed by analogy (sec 3)

2. to *u* before *l* + consonant (except *ll*). *ex-sultō* beside *saltō*, *in-culcāre* beside *culcāre*.

3. to *e* in closed syllables (exceptions under 2), before *r* and finally. *ac-ceptus parti-ceps* beside *capitō man-cupium*, *cōnfectus arti-fex* beside *faciō cōnficiō*. *ac-centus corni-cen* beside *canō ac-cinō corni-cin-is*. *obstetrīx* beside *stator cōn-stituō*. *impertiō* beside *partiō* Instr. sg. of consonantal stems, as *ped-e*, *aer-e*, cp. Gr. πῆδ-ά, ἄμ-α (cp. § 93 p 87); perhaps also *inde* = Gr. ἐνθα. *red-dere* beside *dare*.

4. to *i* in open syllables (exceptions under 1. 3 5.) and before *ng*. *ad-igō* beside *agō*. *concinō* beside *canō*. *Juppiter* beside *pater cōn-stituō* beside *statuō*. *sisti-te* = Gr. ἵστα-τε. *in-situs* beside *satus*. *serite* fr. **si-sa-te* (§ 33) = Gr. *ἵατε, the older form of ἵετε (§ 109 c). *red-ditus* beside *datus*. *at-tingō* beside *tangō*.

5. *-ay-* became *-u-*: *ē-luō ē-luācru-s* beside *lavācru-m* and ((*Lat.*) *lavere*, s. § 172, 1. *-ya-* probably also became *-u-*: *con-cutiō con-cussus* beside *quatiō quassus*¹⁾.

Before the christian era tautosyllabic *a₁* became *ē* in Latin (having passed through the intermediate stage *a₂*) This change occurs earliest in the popular language. The various stages of the change cannot be precisely fixed chronologically, since the orthography inconsistently retained *ai* and *ae* long after the monophthongic pronunciation was established; *ai* is still found on inscriptions under the Empire. *andīli-s aedēs*: Gr. *αἰθῶ* (cp. § 93). *caecus Caecilus Caecilus Cēcilus*: O.Ir. *caech* 'blind', Goth. *hāihs* 'blind'. *haedus ēdus*: Goth. *gāits* 'goat'. *lēvir* (popularly connected with *vir*, s. § 65): Gr. *δαίρ* (§ 96), Skr *dēvár-*, Indg. **dauér-* 'husband's brother'.

a₁ became *ī* in prim. Lat secondary accented syllables. *in-quirō* beside *quaerō quaiſtor quaestor*. *ex-īstumō* beside *aestumō* Cp. also *mēnsīs* fr. **mensais* (Osc *diumpaís* 'lumpis, nymphis'), the *-ais* of which arose from *-a₁s* (§ 612). Concerning *ex-quaerō* and the like cp. § 65 rem. 3.

Tautosyllabic *ay*. *aurōr-a* fr. **auz-ōz-ā* (§ 569): Gr. *ἄγχο-σ* 'near the morning' *ἀγχιον* 'morning' from stem **αὔγο-*, O Icel. *austr* OHG. OS *ōstar* adv. 'eastwards', Lith. *ausz-rà* 'day-break'. *auri-s*: Goth. *áusō* (Gen. *áusins*) Lith. *ausi-s* 'ear'. This *ay* became *a₂* (cp. *a₂* fr. *a₁*) in the popular language and later *ō* or the pure monophthong *ā*, as the orthography *o* shows, e. g. *oracula* = *auricula* Unaccented *ay* before *u* appears, in the time of the Emperors, as *a*, e. g. *Agustus*, *ausculto*, *augurium*.

To the proportion *in-quirō* : *quaerō* correspond *in-clūdō* : *claudō* and *dē-frūdō* : *fraudor*. Concerning *con-clausu-s* and like forms cp. § 65 rem. 3.

Tautosyllabic *a₁* and *ay* remained diphthongic in Oscan, whilst in Umbrian they became respectively *ē* and *ō*.

1) Cp. Thurneysen Über Herkunft und Bildung der lat Verba auf -io p. 51 Otherwise Osthoff Zur Gesch. des Perf. 585 and Bersu Die Guturalen und ihre Verbindung mit *v* im Lat. 132.

Osc. *svai svae* Umbr. *sve* 'si' (Volsc. *sepis* 'siquis'), probably = Gr. *ai*. Osc. *Aífineis* (or *Aífneis*) gen. 'Aedini', to Lat. *aedēs* (Osc. *aidil* 'aedilis' was a borrowed word, as is shown by the *d*).

Osc. *avti*, Umbr. *ote*: Lat. *aut*, Gr. *av̄*, *av̄re*. Umbr. *oht*. (abbreviation) *uhtretie* 'auctoritate': Lat. *auctor*. Cp. also Osc. *taupo* 'taurum', Umbr. *toru* 'tauros': Lat. *taurus*.

§ 98. Old Irish. *anim* 'soul' *anál* 'breath': Gr. *ἀνε-μο-ς* 'wind', Lat. *ani-mu-s ani-ma*, Skr. *āni-ti* 'breathes', Goth. *us-anan* 'to exhale'. *canim* 'I sing': Lat. *canō*, Goth. *hana* 'cock' *aile* 'alus': Gr. *ἄλλο-ς*, Lat. *aliu-s*. *alim* 'I nourish, bring up': Lat. *alō*, Goth. *ala* 'I grow up'. Cp. also Cymr *am* = Gr. *ἀμφί*; Gall. *ad-* in *Ad-magetobriga* and others, O Ir. *ad-* in *ad-gládur* 'I address' and other words = Lat. *ad*.

In forms like *aile* 'alus', gen *maicc* fr. **makyi* (Ogam inscrip. still *maqui*) 'filii' (nom. *macc* fr. prim. Kelt **makyo-s*), the *i* following *a* denotes the palatal timbre of the following consonant. In like manner *u* denotes the *u*-timbre of the same consonant, e. g. in 1 sg *ad-gaur* 'I forbid' for **garu* **garō* (cp. *gaur* 'call' and Gr. Dor *γᾱρι-ς* 'speech') and others. S. § 640. Original *a*, so far as it did not entirely disappear (§ 634), appears mostly as *a* in unaccented syllables, e. g. *cúm-ang* 'angustus' (Lat. *angustu-s* Gr. *ἄγγω*)¹), beside the *u* and *i*, caused by the timbre of the following vowel, e. g. *for-cón-gur* 'praecipio' beside *ad-gáur*.

Indg. tautosyllabic *ai* became *ae*. *caech* 'blind': Lat. *caecu-s*. *aed* 'fire': Gr. *αἶθω*. Before palatalised consonants *ai*, e. g. *carch* nom. pl. 'caeci' fr. **caici*.

ai became *i* in final syllables. *dī* (fem.) 'two': Skr. *dvē*. Indg. **dyái*; the change to *i* may here have taken place, when the word did not have the chief accent. *i* in orig. polysyllabic forms is still only recognisable in the palatalisation, as *du. tuait* (sg. *tuath* 'people' = Goth. *þiuda*) fr. **tōti*, older **teyti* (§ 657, 4).

Indg. tautosyllabic *au* appears, when accented, as *au*, *ō*: *ō*

1) Concerning the root of this adj. cp. Zimmer Kelt. Stud. II 79.

'ear' dat. pl. *aub*, *au-nasc* 'ear-ring': Lat. *auni-s*. *ōg* 'integer': Lat. *augeō*

§ 99. Germanic Goth. *ahva* OHG.OS. *aha* 'water, river': Lat. *aqua*. Goth. *skaban* OHG *scaban* Ags. *scafan* O.Icel. *skafa* 'to scrape': Gr. *σπαδῆν* 'spade' *σκάπτω* 'I dig', O.Lat. *scaprēs* 'shabby, rough' Lat. *scabō* 'I scrape, scratch', rt. *sgap- sgab-* (§ 469, 7) Goth. *haban* OHG *habēn* Ags. *habban* O.Icel. *hafa* 'to have': Lat. *habeō*, cpf of the stem **khabhē-* (§ 553) Goth. O.Icel OS. *salt* OHG *salz* 'salt' Armen *ał* Gr *ἄλς* Lat. pl. *salēs* O.Ir. *salann* O.Bulg *solī* 'salt'

Rem Concerning the falling together of Indg *a* and *o* in Germ. see § 83 rem 1. Indg. *a* appears as *o* in other than chief accented syllables, e.g. in *ob*, *of*, the Westgerm proclitic forms of the prep *ab af* 'of' (Gr *ἀπό*, Lat *ab*), e.g. OHG *ob-lāzan* 'dimittere' Cp Paul in Paul and Braune's Beitr. VI pp 186, 191

Indg. tautosyllabic *ai* Goth *skáidan* OHG *scēdan* OS *scēthan* Ags *scādan* 'separate' Lat *caedō* 'I hew, cut out', rt. *sqhayt- sqhayd-* (§§ 469, 7 553) OHG *eul* Ags *ād* 'rogus, ignis'. Gr *αἶθω*

Indg. tautosyllabic *au* Goth *áuk* 'for, but', OHG. *auh* OS. *ōh* Ags. *eár* 'also', O.Icel. *auk* 'thereto', to Goth *áukan* 'to increase'. Lat *augeō*

The special OHG. treatment of *a*, *ai*, *au* has been stated in § 83. According to the sound-laws given there, are to be explained e.g. the following forms: *eli-lenti* fr. older *ali-lanti* 'from another land, strange': Goth *alji-s*, Lat *alius*. *erran* fr. **erzan*. Goth. *arjan* 'to plough', Lat. *arō*. *īwīn*: Goth *áweins* 'eternal', Gr. *αἰών*, Lat *aevo-m* *auh*, later *onh*: Goth. *áuk* (see above). *ōru*: Goth *áusō* 'ear', Lat. *aui-s*, Lith. *ausl-s*.

§ 100. Baltic-Slavonic. Indg. *a* became *o* in the Baltic-Slav. unitary period, and fell entirely together with Indg. *o* (§ 84)

Lith. *nas-raĩ* pl. 'throat', O.Bulg. *nos-ŭ* 'nose'. Skr. *nás-* OHG. *nas-a* 'nose'; that the rt. is Indg. **nas-*, not **nos-*, follows from Lat *nār-ēs*, Lith *nós-i-s* (fem.) 'nose' which stand in ablaut relation to the above words. Lith. *ariù* O.Bulg. *orjā* 'I plough': Armen. *araur* 'plough', Gr. *ἀρόω* Lat. *arō* 'I plough', O.Ir.

arathar 'plough', Goth. *arja* 'I plough'. Lith. *ākla-s* 'blind': Lat. *aquilu-s* 'dark'. Lith. *algū* 'pay, reward': Skr. *arghá-* m. n. 'worth, value, gift of honour', Gr. ἀλγή ἄλφῆμα 'wage', fr. rt. *algh-*. O.Bulg. *otī-cī* 'father': Skr. *atti-atta-* 'elder sister', the latter also 'mother', Gr. ἄττα 'father', O.Ir. *aite* 'foster-father, trainer'. O.Bulg. instr. sg. *ženojα* voc. sg. *ženo* of *žena* 'wife': Skr. instr. sg. *jihvājā* (nom. *jihvā* 'tongue'), Gr. voc. sg. *νύμφα* (nom. Dor. *νύμφᾱ*).

With regard to the following sound-developments compare the laws given in § 84.

Slav. *a* before explosives and spirants O.Bulg. *qzū-kū* 'narrow', *a-chati* 'odorari' (s § 219)

Slav. *je* fr. *jo*. Voc. sg. *zmije*, *duše*, to nom. sg. *žmija* 'serpent', *duša* (fr. **dūchūā*, §§ 147 rem. 3. 588, 3) 'soul', cp. *ženo* from *žena*. Instr. sg. *jeja*, nom. sg. *ja* 'she', cp. *toja* from *ta* 'the'.

Indg. tautosyllabic *a* as *e* and *ai* in Lith. and as *ē* in Slav. Lith. *dever-i-s* O.Bulg. *dēver-ī* 'brother-in-law': Gr. δᾱήρ fr. **daujηρ* (§ 96). Nom du. fem. Lith. *tē-dvi* (-*dvi* = *dvi* 'two') O.Bulg. *tē* from st. **tā-* 'the' Skr. *tē*, perhaps also Gr. *ταί* Lat. *istae* (see Brugmann, Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII p. 199 ff.), Indg. **tā*. Lith. *pá-santi-s* m. 'a binding thong', *sēta-s* 'cord' (cp. also *at-sa-jū* 'trace of a horse'), O.Bulg. *sēti* f. 'cord' fr. rt. *sa-* 'bind'. Lith. *skedū* and *skedrā* 'chip' *škaistū-s* and *škáista-s* 'clear': Lat. *caedō* part. *caesus*, *caesus* 'clear-eyed', Goth. *skárdan* 'separate'. O.Bulg. *lěvū* 'left'. Lat. *laevo-s*.

Before this *ē* in Slav. *h* becomes *c*, e. g. *raqčē* nom. du. of *raqka* 'hand'.

Rem Concerning the change between *ē* and *ai* in Lith. see § 84 rem. 2, concerning final Slav *ē* see § 84 rem 3

Slav. *ji* fr. **jei*, **ioi*. Nom. du. fem. *zmiji* of *žmija* 'serpent', *duši* of *duša* 'soul', cp. *raqčē*. Likewise *ji* 'they, they two' = Skr. *yé*, Indg. **tā*

Indg. tautosyllabic *au*, as *au* in Lith. and *u* in Slav. Lith. *saūsa-s* O.Bulg. *suchū* 'dry' Skr. *śōśa-s* (fr. **sōśa-s*, § 557, 4) 'a drying up', Gr. αἶω 'I dry, make dry' fr. **saunaw* (§ 564), Ags. *seār* 'withered, dry' OHG. *sōrēn* 'to parch' O.Icel. *saurr* 'mud', fr. rt. *says-*. Lith. *augmā* (gen. *augmėnš*) 'growth, ex-

crecence': Lat. *augmen-tu-m* O.Bulg. *u-* 'off, away' (*u-myti* 'to wash off', *u-dati* 'to give away, *ἔδοῦναι θυγατέρα*'), Pruss. *au-* 'off, away' (*au-mu-sna-n* acc. 'ablution'): Lat. *au-*, *au-ferre*.

Indg. ā

§ 101. Indg. **bhaghū-s* 'elbow'. Skr. *bāhū-s* 'arm', Gr. Dor. *ῥάχι-ς* 'fore-arm, elbow', OHG. *buog* O Icel. *bōgr* 'elbow' Indg. **mā-ter-* 'mother': Skr. *mātār-*, Arm. *mair*, Gr Dor. *μάτηρ*, Lat. *māter*, O.Ir. *māthar*, OHG. *muoter* O Icel. *mōðer mōðar*, Lith. *motė* ('wife'), O.Bulg. *mati*.

Indg. fem. suffixes *-ā-*, *-tā-*, *-ḡā-* etc.: Skr. *dśva* 'mare', *sā* 'the', Gr. *χώρα* 'land', Dor. *ᾶ* 'the', Lat. dat. abl. pl. *dextrā-bus*, O Ir. dat. instr. pl. *mnāib* fr. st. *mnā-* fr. **bnd-* (nom. sg. *ben* 'woman', s. § 520) = Skr. *gnā-* 'woman', Goth. dat. pl. *gibō m* fr. st. *gibō-*, nom. sg. *giba* 'gift', *sō* 'the' f, Lith. instr. pl. *rañko-mis* fr. st. *ranko-*, nom. sg. *rankū* 'hand', O.Bulg. instr. pl. *raĥa-mi* fr. stem *raĥa-*, nom. sg. *raĥa* 'hand'. Indg. conjunctive suffixes *-ā-*, *-ḡā-*, etc., stem **bherā-* from *bher-* 'bear': Skr. 2. pl. *bhārātha*, Lat. *ferā-tis*, O Ir. 1. pl. *do-bera-m*, O Bulg. 1. sg. *bera* fr. **bherā-m* (cp Brugmann Morph. Unt. I p. 145, III p. 30 f, Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII p. 419)¹) Indg. pres. suffix form *-nā-*. Skr. *mi-nā-mi* fr. rt. *mei-* 'lessen', Gr. Hom. *δάμν-ναι* *-tām* Indg. personal ending of the 3 du. act: Skr. *ābhara-tām*, Gr. Dor. *ἐπερε-τάν*, Indg. **ēbhere-tām* fr. rt. *bher-* 'bear'.

The tautosyllabic diphthongs *āḡ* and *āy* were not, as it seems, frequent in prim. Indg. *-āḡ* ending of the dat. sg. of *ā*-stems: Skr. *su(v)-apatyāi* (*su(v)-apatyā-* 'having a beautiful posterity'), Gr. *χώρα*, O Lat. *Mātūta* 'Matutae', Goth. *giba* 'to a gift'. Skr. *nāūś* 'ship', Gr. *ναῖς* fr. **nāy*; (§ 611).

§ 102. Aryan. Skr. *sthāna-* n, Av O Pers *stānu-* n. 'standing, standing-place, place of abode': Gr. *δύστηνος* fr. **dyṣ-stāno-* 'in evil plight', Lith. *stóna-s* 'position', O.Bulg. *stanū* 'position, bed'. Skr. acc. *nāv-am* 'navem', (ved.) *nāv-iyā* f 'a navigable river', Av. *nāv-ya-* 'flowing': acc. Gr. Hom. *νῆ(f)-α*, Lat *nāv-em*.

1) Gr. *φείωμεν*, *φείητε* for **φείωμεν*, *φείητε* with vowel quality after the analogy of the indic. and conj. forms with *o*, *e* as Hom. conj. *ἵομεν*, *ἰλύνετε*, Att. indic. *φείσομεν*, *φείετε*.

Skr. *sēnā-m* O.Pers. *hainā-m* acc. sg., Av. *haēnā-hu* loc. pl. fr. st. *sēnā- hainā- haēnā-* (prim. Ar. **sainā-*) 'army'. Conj. Skr. *vāhā-si* Av. *vazā-hi* 'vehas', O.Pers. *parsā-hy* = Skr. *prchā-si* 'poscas'. —

Aryan *ā* corresponds not only to Indg. *ā* but also to Indg. *ē* (§ 70), *ō* (§ 86), and to long sonant nasal (§ 253). Here may be discussed certain changes which prim. Iran *ā*, irrespective of its origin, underwent in Avestic

1. After *y*, *ā* became *ē* before *i*, *ī*, *ē*, *y*, *c* or *j* in the following syllable *kārayēmi* : Skr. *kārāyāmi* causat fr. *kar-* 'make', cp. *Lat. *moneō*. *ver^ezyēti* 3. sg. act., *ver^ezyētiē* 3 sg. mid. conj. of *ver^ezyēmi* 'I work, do' : cp. Lat. *capiat*, *capiatur*. Cp. *e* fr. *a* § 94.

2 *ā* became *ō* before *u*, *ū* or *v* in the following syllable, but the orthography is mostly inexact, since *ā* also occurs. *vī-dōtu-s* 'demon of the dead' beside abl. *vī-dātaoḥ*. Cp. *o* fr. *a* § 94.

3. *ā* became *ā* before *nh* (fr *s*, § 558) and before nasal + explosive sounds. *nānhā-* 'nose' : O.Pers. *nāha-m* acc., Skr. *nāsā-*, cp. Lat. *nār-ēs*. *yānhaym* gen. pl. from *yā-* 'quae' (Gr. *ῆ*) : Skr. *yāsām*. *mānha-* 'moon' : Skr. *māsa-*. *uśānh-em* acc. 'dawn' : Skr. *uśās-am*, cp. Lat. *aurōr-a*. *vānti* 'they blow' : Skr. *vānti*, Gr. *ἄεισι* fr. **āFḡ-vti* (§ 611). *barānti* 3. pl. conj. of *barāmi* 'I bring'. Lat. *ferant*.

§ 103. Armenian. *elbair*, gen. *elbaur*, 'brother' (§ 263) : Skr. *bhrātar-*, Gr. *φράτωρ* (member of a *φρατρία*), Lat. *frāter*, O.Ir. *bráthir*, Goth. *brōþar*, Lith. *broter-ėl-s* ('little brother'), O.Bulg. *bratr-ŭ*, Indg. **bhrātor-* 'brother'. *nav*, gen. *navu*, 'ship' : Skr. acc. sg. *nāv-am*; the Arm. word is, however, not free from the suspicion of having been borrowed from Persian.

§ 104. Greek. Dor. *ἀδύς* : Skr. *svādú-s*, Lat. *suāvis* (*svāvis*) fr. **smād-u-s* (§ 170), OS. *swōti* OHG. *swuazi swozi* (prim. Germ. **smōt-za-*), Indg. **smād-u-* 'sweet, lovely'. *δῆ-δη(f)-ε* 'it burns' *δῆμον* (*δᾶφιον*) *πῦρ* : Skr. *dāvā-s* 'fire-brand'. Dor. *φᾶ-μι* 'I say', fut. *φᾶ-σω*, *φᾶ-μᾶ* 'voice, saying' : Lat. *fa-rī*, *fā-ma*, *fā-bula*, O.Bulg. *ba-jati* 'fabulari'. Nominal suffix *-τᾶτ-*, Dor. *ρεό-*

-*rās* -*rār-oc* 'youth' : Skr. *dēvā-tāt-* (gen. *dēvā-tāt-as*) 'deity, worship', Lat. *novi-tās*, gen. *novi-tāt-is*, 'novelty'

In Ionic-Attic *ā* became *η* : ἡδύς, φημί, νεότης. This was in certain Ionic dialects an open *ē* in comparison with the Indg. *ē* in *θή-σσι* (§ 72). This passage to *η* is older than the first appearance of Att. Ion. *τάς*, *πάνσα* fr. *τάνς*, *πάνσα* (§§ 205. 618). Forms like *εγὼ ἔρδᾱ* beside *σπερῆ* fr. *-ι(σ)-α* etc. render it more probable that the *ā* in Att. *ἰάσομαι*, *καρδίᾱ*, *γενεᾶ*, *συνῆ*, *πράττω*, *χώρᾱ* etc (Ion. *ἰήσομαι*, *καρδίη*, *γενεή*, *συνή*, *πρήσσω*, *χώρη*) goes back to an open *ē* than that it should be an unchanged Indg. and prim. Gr. *ā*.

§ 105. Italic. Lat. *māter*, gen. sg. Umbr. *matrer* Osc. *maatreis* : Gr. Doi. *μήτηρ*. Lat. *pār-* 'peace', Umbr. *pase* 'pace', Osc. *Paakul* 'Paculus' (cp. *Pacurnu-s*) : Skr. *pāśa-s* 'knot, cord', Gr. Dor. *πάγνιμι* 'I fasten', OHG. *hī-fuoga* 'match-maker (of marriage)' fem., MHH. *vuoge* 'joint'. Lat. *Stātū-s*, Osc. *Staatīs* 'Statius', fr. *stā-* 'stand'. Feminine suffix -*ā-* : Lat. *dextrā-bus*, *istā-rum*, Gen. *familiās*, Umbr. *sestentasia-ru* 'sextantiarum' tutas 'civitatis', Osc. *paa-m* 'quam' *egma-zum* 'rerum' *moltas* gen. 'multae' : Gr. st. *χωρᾱ-*, *τᾱ-*. Verbal stems in -*ā-* : Lat. *testā-* in *testā-tu-s* *testā-mentu-m*, Umbr. *katera-mu* *cateraha-mo* (-*aha* = -*ā*, § 23) 'catervamini', Osc. *trīstaamentud* abl. 'testamento' : Gr. *πειρά-* 'try' in *πειρά-σθαι*, *πειρά-ρέον*. Lat. *fāgu-s* 'beech' : Gr. Dor. *γαγό-ς* 'oak', OHG. *buocha* Ags. *bōc* 'beech', Goth. *bōka* 'letter'. Lat. conjunct. *sistā-tur*, *sternū-tur*, *sistā-mus*, *sternā-mus* : Gr. Arcad. *ἰστᾱ-τοι*, Skr. 3. sg. *sthā-ti* (*sthā-* 'stand'), 1. pl. *yu-nā-ma* (*yu-* 'yoke, draw tight'), cp. §§ 111 rem and 113.

In Umbrian open *ō* fr. *ā* in the nom. sg. of *ā*-stems and in the nom. acc. pl. neut. of *o*-stems, as the fluctuation between *o* (*u*) and *a* shows. *etantu mutu* 'tanta multa' and *panta muta* 'quanta multa'. *vesklu* and *veskla* 'vascula'. *triiu-per trio-per* 'ter' and *triiā* 'tria'. The same *o*-sound in *pihaz pihos* 'piatus', *Casilos* 'Casilas' (dat. *Kasilate Casilate*). In Oscan likewise *ū*, *u*, *o*, *u* for the final *ā* in the nom. sg. of *ā*-stems and in the nom. acc. pl. neut. of *o*-stems. Fem. *viū viū* 'via', *molto*

'multa', *ρωfro* 'civitas'. Neut. *teremenniu* 'termina', *comono* 'comitia', *petiro-pert* *petiru-pert* 'quater'. Cp. § 655, 2.

§ 106. Old Irish. *ag*, gen *aga*, 'combat': Skr. *ayī-ś* 'race, pugilistic combat', Lat. *amb-āgēs* 'circuit, way'. -*tau* 'am': Lit. *pa-stūju* 'I become something', cpf **stā-jo* fr rt. *stā*- 'stand'.

In the following examples the *i* after *a* indicates the *i*-timbre of the following consonant. *fāth* 'poet' fr. **yāti-s*: Lat. *vātēs*, cpf of the stem **yāti-*. *tād* 'thief': O Bulg. *taŭi*, cpf. of the stem **tāti-*, Skr. *tāyū-ś* 'thief', Gr Dor *τάρδομαι* 'am bereft, in want'. *gāw* 'call, cry': Gr. Dor. *γᾶq-v-ε* 'voice, speech'. Cp. § 640

In unaccented syllables mostly *a* for *ā*. *túatha* nom. pl. of fem. *tuath* (fr **teutā*) 'folk' beside *nuá* fr. st *mnā*- 'woman'. Adjectives in -*ach* fr. **-āco-s* (cp. Gall *Benācu-s*, *Dumnācu-s* and others), as *cnoc-ach* 'hilly' from *cnoc* 'hill'. Cp §§ 613 657. Concerning the dat. pl *túathair* i e *túath'ib* s § 640.

§ 107. Germanic. Goth. *sōhjan* OHG. *sōhhan soahhan suahhan suohhan* OS *sōhian* 'to seek': Gr. Dor. *ἀγέομαι* 'I lead or show the way', Lat. *sāgu-s* 'predicting' *sāgīre* 'I track, perceive'. Goth. *stōls* 'throne', OIHG. *stuol* OS Ags. *stōl* O.Icel. *stöll* 'stool': Lith *pa-stōla-s* 'frame, scaffold'. Goth. *brōþar* OIHG. *bruoder* O.Icel *brōðer brōðir* 'brother': Lat. *frāter*. Verbal stems in -*ō*, c. g. *salbō*- 'anoint' part. pass. Goth. *salbōþs* OHG. -*salbōt* 'anointed': Gr. *πειρᾶ-πειρᾶτόν*, Lat *testā- testātū-s*.

Indg *ā* and *ō* fell together in *ō* already in prim. Germ., s. § 91 What was there said concerning the treatment of *ō* = Indg. *ō* in Goth. and OIHG., also holds good for *ō* = Indg *a*. For the shortening of final *ō* in polysyllabic words cp. e g. Goth. nom sg. *þruda* fr. prim. Germ. **þeudō*, orig. **teutā*.

§ 108. Baltic-Slavonic. Lith *ō*, Lett. Pruss. *ā*, O.Bulg. *a* (prim. Slav. *a*, s. § 615).

Lith. *broter-ėli-s* 'little brother' *brōli-s* 'brother', Lett. *brāli-s* 'brother', Pruss. voc. *brāti*, O.Bulg. *brati-ŭ* 'brother': Lat. *frāter*. Lith. *motė* 'wife', Lett *māte* 'mother', Pruss. *po-mātre*

'step-mother', O.Bulg. *matī* 'mother' : Lat. *māter*. Inf. Lith. *stó-ti* Lett. *stí-t* Pruss. *stā-t* O.Bulg. *sta-ti* fr. rt. *stā* 'stand'. Dat. pl. of *ā*-stems: Lith. *žemó-ms* Lett. *šimā-m* O.Bulg. *zina-mŭ*, nom. sing. *žemà šīma zuma* 'winter' Lith. *nósi-s* f. 'nose' : Lat. pl. *nārēs*, Skr. Ved. du. *nās-ā*, O.Bulg. *tajī* adv. 'secretly' : Av. *tāya-* 'theft' Skr. *tāyū-ś* 'thief'.

ā is to be inferred for the Baltic unitary period. This *ā* remained in Lett and Pruss, whilst it became *ō* in Lithuanian. Lith. *ō* is still pronounced very open in the Memel dialect, whereas elsewhere, probably in most places where Lithuanian is spoken, it has a close articulation. The universal Lith shortening of the broken accented vowel *e* g. in the nom. sg. *žemà* (orig. f. **gheḗ-mā*) arose at a time when *ā*, or at all events an *ō* differing very little from pure *ā*, was still spoken (§ 664, 3). This short *a* just as *a* = Indg. *o* (§ 84) is pronounced as open *e* in many dialects after *j* and palatalised consonants, e. g. *gijè* = *gijà* f. 'thread', *gìre* = *gìria* 'forest'.

a arose in Slav in those cases where *ā* with the following nasal became a nasal-vowel. Acc. sg. *ženā* 'wife', orig. f. **genā-m*. 1 sg. *vezaq* 'veho' = Lat. *veham*, cpf. **ueghā-m*. Cp. § 219.

Indg. *ə*

§ 109. This vowel, whose quality cannot be more precisely determined — it may be pronounced as a sound lying between *a* and *e* — appears in many root syllables as the sonant of the secondary accented weak grade (§§ 315—317). We denote it by *ə* following the general practice of writing *ə* for the 'indistinct vowel-sound'.

In Armenian and European it fell together with Indg. *a* (§§ 93—100) (for the representation of it in Greek *s*. below), but was still separated from this in Aryan: Indg. *a* = Ar. *ā*, but Indg. *ə* = Ar. *i*, only before *i*-vowels = *a* (cp. Hübschmann Das idg. Vokalsystem p. 1 ff.).

Indg. **pə-tér-* 'father' : Skr. *pítár-*, Arm. *hair* gen. *haur*, Gr. *πατήρ*, Lat. *pater*, O Ir. *athur*, Goth. *fadar*. Indg. *stə-*,

weak form of the rt. *stā-* (Gr. *στᾶ-*, Lat. *stā-*) : Skr. *sthā-tā-s* 'standing' *sthī-ti-ṣ* 'standing, stability', Gr. *στα-ρό-ς στα-σί-ς*, Lat. *sta-tu-s sta-tiō*, Goth. *sta-þs* (st. *stadi-*) 'place', Lith. *sta-taũ* 'I place', O.Bulg. *sto-jq* 'I stand'. Indg. *də-* weak form of the rt. *dō-* (Gr. *δο-*, Lat. *dō-*) : Skr. 3. sg. aor. mid. *á-di-ta* (act. *á-da-ti*), Arm. *ta-mk̄* 'damus', Gr. *ῥά-voς* n. 'gift, loan', *ἑ-δο-το δο-τό-ς δό-σι-ς*, Lat. *da-mus da-tus da-tor*, Lith. part. pf. act. *dā-vęs*.

a. Aryan. Skr. *pi-tā* Av. *pi-ta* O.Pers. *pi-tā* 'father' : Gr. *πα-τήρ* Skr. *mi-tā-* Av. *mi-ta-* 'measured', Skr. Av. *mi-ti-* f. 'measure', Indg. **mā-tó-*, **mā-ti-*, Gr. *μέ-τρο-ν*, fr. rt. *mē-* (Lat. *mē-tior*, Skr. *mā-ira-* 'scale') Skr. *sá-di-ta-s* 'fettered' *á-di-ti-ṣ* 'unbound, boundless' : Gr. *σύν-δε-το-ς δέ-σι-ς*, fr. rt. *dē-* (Gr. *δέ-δῃ* 'he bound' *ὑπό-δῃ-μα* 'sandal', Skr. *dā-man-* 'string').

On the other hand *ə* became *a* before *i*-vowels. The optative, formed fr. the rts. *stā-*, *dhē-*, *dō-*, was in Indg. 1. sg. act. **stā-ṛé-m*, 2 pl. **stā-ṛ-té* (fr. **stā-ṛ-te* like **bhéroṛte* = *τίρωρε* fr. **bhero-ṛ-te*), 3. pl. **stā-ṛ-ūt*, analogously **dhā-ṛé-m* etc.; thence prim. Ar. **stāām* **stāta* **stāant*, **dhaām* etc. The *ē* in the Skr. forms act. 1. pl. **sthēma* 2. pl. **sthēta*, 3. sg. mid. **sthēta* (= Gr. *σταῖμεν*, *σταῖρε*, **σταῖρο*) was transferred to the forms with *-ay-* (cp. Skr. 3. pl. *bhārēy-ur* with Av. *baray-en* with *ē* instead of *a* after *bhārēma* etc.), hence Skr. *sthēyam dhēyam dēyam*, *sthēyur* etc.; *sthēyāma* is formed after the analogy of *sthēyam*, like *s-yā-ma* for **s-ī-ma* (Lat. *sīmus*). Cp. § 116. Further Skr. *-ay-* and *-ē-* = *-ṛi-* in *dhāyami* 'I suck' : Goth. *daddja* 'I suckle' (§ 142) O.Bulg. *dojq* 'I suckle'; and in *dhē-nū-ṣ* 'milking', fr. rt. *dhē(ṛi)-* (cp. Hübschmann as above p. 21 ff. 79).

b. Armenian. *ta-m* 'do' *ta-mk̄* 'damus' fr. rt. form *də-* 'give'. *dal* (*dal*) 'beastings' *dayeak* (gen. *dayeki*) 'wet-nurse' fr. *dhāi-*, weak grade to rt. *dhē(ṛi)-* 'suck' (cp. a.). *ba-n* 'λόγο-ς' (rt. *bha-*) either from *bha-* (Gr. *φᾶ-μεν*) or *bhā-* (Gr. *φη-μι*, Lat. *fā-ma*), see § 316.

c. Greek. *ἄ-δην* 'abundantly, enough' : Lat. *sa-tur sa-tis*, O.Ir. *sa-thech* 'satiated', Goth. *sa-þs* 'satiated', Skr. *a-si-nv-á-*

'insatiable', fr. rt. *sā-* (O Ir. *sāith* 'satiety', Goth. *sō-þs* 'satisfying', Lith. *só-ti-s* f. 'satisfying, satiety'). *παλαι-γα-το-ς* *φά-τι-ς* *φα-μῖν* fr. rt. *bhā-* 'speak'. *λαθεῖν* beside *λήθειν* 'to escape', rt. *lāθ-*. *ταμερός* 'easy to melt' *τακῖναι* beside *τήκειν*, rt. *tān-*.

The weak grade forms of *a*-roots regularly retained *a*. In like manner also the forms which became isolated through their development of meaning: *δά-νος* fr. rt. *dā-* and *λαγ-αρό-ς* 'slack, thin' *λαγ-όνες* 'the flanks, loins': Lat. *laxu-s*, OHG. *slach* OS. *slac* 'slack' O.Icel. *slakr* 'slack, idle' fr. rt. *slēg-* (Gr. *λήγω* 'I leave off' *ἀ-λληκτο-ς* 'incessant'); also *δάκτυλο-ς* 'finger', in case it is connected with O.Icel. *taka* 'to take' beside Goth. *tēkan* (pf. *tattōh*) 'to touch'. In other cases *o*, in forms from *ā*- and *ō*-roots, took the timbre *ε* and *ο* after the analogy of forms with *η* and *ω*: *θε-τό-ς* fr. *θη-* 'set', *ί-τό-ς* = Lat. *sa-tu-s* fr. *η-* 'throw', *σύν-δε-το-ς* cp. Skr. *sā-dh-ta-s* fr. *δη-* 'bind', *μέ-τρο-ν* fr. *μη-* 'measure' (Lat. *mī-tior*), *δο-τό-ς* = Lat. *da-tu-s* fr. *δω-* 'give' *πο-τό-ν* 'beverage' fr. *πω-* and others Cp. *ορ, ολ* for regular *υρ, αλ* = Indg. *ʒr, ʃl* after the analogy of *ορ ρω, ολ λω* = Indg. *ʒ ʃ* in *ί-πορ-ο-ν* etc. § 306

Rem. Fick's hypothesis (Bezenberger's Beitr IX 313 ff) that the vowel triad *a, ε, ο* in *στα-τό-ς, θε-τό-ς, δο-τό-ς* is a continuation of three different prim. Indg. vowels, is not at all convincing.

d Italic. Lat. *pa-ter*, Umbr. *Iu-pa-ter* 'Juppiter' Iuve *pa-tre* 'Jovi', Osc. *pa-tír* Gr. *πα-τήρ*. Lat. *sta-bulu-m*, Umbr. *sta-flarem* 'stabularem', Osc. *Anter-sta-tai* dat. '*Inter-stitae', Volsc. *sta-to-m* 'statutum, consecratum', fr. rt. *stā-*. Lat. *da-mus da-tu-s*, Falisc. *da-tu* 'datum', Vest. *da-ta* abl. 'data', fr. rt. *dō-*.

Lat. *sa-tu-s* fr. rt. *sē-* 'sow' in *sē-men*. *spa-tiu-m* 'space' fr. rt. *spē(i)-* 'extend' in *spē-s*, Lith. *spē-ti* 'to be at leisure, to be quick enough', O.Bulg. *spē-ti* 'to progress, have success'. *lassu-s* 'weary, tired': Goth. *lats* 'weary, idle', fr. rt. *lēd-* in Goth. *lēta* 'I let, leave'. Lat. *ca-tu-s* 'sharp' beside *cōs cōtis* 'whetstone'.

For the treatment of Lat. *a* in syllables which, according to prim. Lat. accentuation, were unaccented, e. g. *Juppiter*, s. § 97.

e. Old Irish. *a-thur* 'father': Gr. *πα-τήρ*. *sa-thech* 'satiated': Lat. *sa-tur*, Gr. *ἄ-δην* 'abundantly', Skr. *a-si-nv-á-* 'insatiable'.

The form *-airissid*, 2. pl. of *-airissim* 'I stand, stand still' fr. rt. *stā-*, probably may not be traced back to **(pari-)si-sta-te* and directly be placed equal to Gr. *ἵ-στα-τε*, as can be the case with Lat. *sistite* = *ἵστα-τε* (§ 97 p. 91), since the form **-airessid* with the influence of the *a* on the preceding syllable would be expected; cp. also 1 sg. *-airissur*, which points to **sistijō*.

f. Germanic Goth. *fa-dar* OHG. *fa-ter* O.Icel. *fa-ðer* *fa-ðir* 'father': Gr. *πα-τήρ*. Goth. *sta-ps* (st. *stadi-*) OHG. *sta-t* (gen. *steti*) OS. *sta-ð* (gen. *stedi*) 'place': Gr. *στά-σις*, Skr. *sthī-ti-ś*; OHG. *stara-blint* O.Icel. *star-blindr* 'blind with a cataract', Mod.HG. *starr* 'stiff': Skr. *sthi-rá-s* 'fast, immovable', rt. *stā-*. Goth. *ra-þjō* OHG. *re-dia* 'account': Lat. *ra-tiō*, rt. *rē-* (Lat. *rē-ri*). OHG. *slaf* Low Germ. *slap* 'slack' to Goth. *slēpan* 'to sleep'. Ags. *snear* 'snare, cord, string' O.Icel. *snura* 'cord', rt. *snē-* 'bind, spin'. OHG. *blat* OS. *blad* O.Icel. *blað* 'leaf', orig. part. 'blossomed', rt. *bhlē-* 'swell, bloom'.

For the treatment of *a* in OHG. (e. g. gen. *steti* to nom. *stat*) s. § 83.

g. Baltic-Slavonic. Lith. *sta-taũ* 'I place', *stā-klės* pl. 'loom', O.Bulg. *sto-jq* 'I stand', fr. rt. *stā-*. Lith. part. pf. act. *dā-vęs* to inf. *dū-ti* 'to give', fr. rt. *dō-*. O.Bulg. *spo-rũ* 'plentiful': Skr. *sphī-rá-* 'large, plentiful', to *spējā* 'I have success': Skr. *sphāyāmi* 'I thrive'. O.Bulg. *dojq* 'I suckle': Goth. *daddja*, Skr. *dhāyāmi*, fr. rt. *dhē(ē)-* 'suck'.

§ 110. In prim. Indg. *a* was frequently spoken directly after the root syllable. Some regard this *a* as forming a fixed part of the root and speak of dissyllabic roots; whether rightly (cp. p. 17), or not is here a matter of indifference.

The forms, which the vowel in this case assumes in Lat. and O.Ir., are explained by the laws which hold good for un-accented syllables in these languages, cp. §§ 97. 98.

In Greek it appears as *a*, *ε*, *ο*. A still closer investigation is needed to determine on what the various timbre in this

case depends. The explanations hitherto attempted are unsatisfactory.

Skr. *duh-i-tár-*, Gr. *θυγ-ά-τηρ* beside Av. *dug'dar- duy'dar-* Goth *daúhtar* Lith *duktė* 'daughter' Cp. Bartholomae Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XXVII p. 206 f., and von Fierlinger in the same vol. p. 478.

Skr. *dam-i-tá-* 'tamed' *dam-i-tár-* 'tamer', Gr. *ἀ-δάμ-α-τω-ς* 'unsubdued' *παν-δάμ-α-τωρ* 'all-subduer', Lat. *dom-i-tu-s* *dom-i-tor*. Skr. *vam-i-ta-* Gr. *ἰμ-ε-τός* Lat. *vom-i-tu-s* 'vomited'

Skr. *jan-i-tár-* Gr. *γεν-ε-τήρ* *γεν-ε-τωρ* Lat. *gen-i-tor* 'begetter', Lat. *gen-e-trīx* Lat. *mer-i-tōr-iu-s* *mer-e-trīx*, *mol-i-tor* *mol-e-trīna*.

Skr. *bhar-i-tra-m* 'arm, that with which one carries' (fr. *bhar-* 'carry, bear'), Gr. *φέρ-ε-τρο-ν* 'bier, litter', Lat. *prae-fer-i-culu-m* 'offering-cup' (as implement, to bear something before one self) Ski *ar-i-tra-s* 'oar' (cp. *ar-i-tár-* 'rower', Gr. *ἑρ-ι-της* 'ἑρ-ι-τη-ια), *khan-i-tra-m* 'shovel' O Ir. *cenul* *cenel* 'sex, race' = O.Cymr. *cenetl* fr. **ken-e-tlo-n*; *scōl* 'story, tidings' = Cymr. *chwedl* fr. **skū-e-tlo-n* (Cymr. *chwedl* fr. **syetl*, cp. §§ 175. 573) fr. rt. *seq-* 'say', O Ir. *ē* through compensation lengthening (§ 518), cp. Zimmer Kelt. Stud. II 7. 142 f., Thurneysen Rev. Celt. VI 324 f

Gr. *αν-ε-μος* 'wind', Lat. *an-i-mu-s*, cp. Skr. 3. sg. *án-i-ti* 'breathes, gapes' Skr. *ján-i-man-* 'birth' *var-i-mán-* 'extent, distance' Gr. *τερ-ά-μιον* 'becoming soft by boiling' *ἀ-τέρ-α-μν-ο-ς* 'indigestible, hard', *τελ-α-μιών* 'shoulder-belt'. Lat. *reg-i-men*, *mon-u-mentu-m*, *col-u-men*, *col-u-mn-a*. O Ir. *anun*, dat. *anmain*, 'soul' (cp. Lat. *anima*), *menme* dat. *menmain* 'sense' (prim. f. **men-o-men-*).

Skr. *kraviś-* 'raw meat', Gr. *κρέας*, cpf. **grews-*; Skr. *śócīś-* 'flame', Gr. *γῆρας* 'old age'.

Skr. *tan-i-śyāmi* 1. sg. fut. act. fr. *tan-* 'stretch, extend', *vēd-i-śyāmi* fr. *vid-* 'know', *vart-i-śyē* 1. sg. fut. mid. fr. *vart-* 'turn'. *āvēd-i-śam* 1. sg. aor. fr. *vid-* (cp. also *vēd-i-tum* inf., *vēd-i-tar-* 'knower'), *āyās-i-śam* fr. *yā-* 'go'. Gr. fut. *τεν-έ-ω* *τενῶ* (*τείνω* 'I stretch'), *ξεμ-ά-ω* *ξεμῶ* fr. the verbal stem *ξεμα-* 'hang

up' (cp. *κρεμ-ά-θρα* 'a basket to hang things up in'), Hom. *ὀμῶμαι* fr. *ὀμ-ό-ομαι* fr. the verbal st. *ὀμ-ο-* 'swear' (cp. *ὀμ-ό-της* 'swearer'). Plusquamperf. *ἤδ-ε-α*, opt. pf. *εἶδ-ε-ίην*, opt. aor *δεῖξ-ε-ιαν*. Lat. fut. pf. *vīd-e-rō* (= Gr. *εἶδ-έ-ω*) *dix-e-rō*, conj pf. *vīd-e-rīmus* (= Gr. *εἶδ-ε-ῖμεν*) *dix-e-rīmus*. Here perhaps belong also the Slav. aor. in *-o-chŭ*, e. g. 1 sg. *nes-o-chŭ*, 2 pl. *nes-o-ste* from *nesq* 'I carry'.

Pres. Skr. *vām-i-mi* 'I vomit', *rōd-i-mi* 'I lament, weep'. Gr. *κρέμ-α-μαι* 'I hang'; *ἐμέω* 'I vomit' is probably a transformation of **Fεμ-ε-μι* = Skr *vām-i-mi* Lat *vom-i-s*, *vom-i-t* (cp. Skr. *vām-i-ṣi*, *vam-i-ti*) may be forms of this class, which, being associated with *legis legit* and the like, was the cause of their passing into the *ō*-conjugation; here probably belongs also *vol-u-mus* (*s-u-mus* a new formation, after which 1 sg. *s-u-m*).

It also seems necessary to assume Indg. *a* in certain flexional syllables. Nom. acc pl neut Skr *bhārant-i* Gr. *φέρωντ-α* = Indg **bhéront-a*, part. pres fr. rt *bher-* 'bear'; cp. on the other hand voc. Skr. *ám̐ba*, Gr *ρίμπα*, O Bulg. *ženo* with Indg *-a* §§ 93 94. Are the personal endings Skr. *-mah* and Gr *-μεθα* (1. pl. impf. mid Skr. *ábharā-mah*, Gr. *ἐφερόμεθα*) to be traced back to an Indg **-medhā*?

Vowel contraction in the indg. primitive period

§ 111. The Indg. long vowels and *i-* and *u-*diphthongs, whose regular representation in the individual branches of languages has been exhibited in §§ 28—108, were not, as may with probability be assumed from an etymological analysis of word-forms, originally monosyllabic, but first became so by contraction.

Rem. As regards the putting down of pre-historic forms we follow this principle: where by analysis a form can be deduced as being originally dissyllabic, and all languages concurrently exhibit it as monosyllabic, we regard the contraction as having already taken place in the prim Indg period, e. g. the pf. stem *ēd-* (rt *ed-* 'eat', Lat *ēd-imus* etc.) which, after the analogy of perfect stem forms whose root begins with a consonant, is to be resolved into an older *e-ed-*¹⁾

1) Since it is here only a question of the formative-type in general, it is immaterial whether this very example belongs to the oldest of its

Observe further: when an isolated form in a single language presents two vowels directly coming in contact with each other (but neither arising from the meeting together of two stems or words, nor due to the elision of a consonantal element which originally stood between the vowels), of which the first is an *u*-, *e*-, or *o*-vowel, it is never, so far as can be seen, the regular continuation of a prim. Indg. form with uncontracted vowels, but always a new formation. Here belong, e. g. the Homeric conjunctive forms *ἡγήμην*, *παροίειτον* etc. and Goth. 1. sg. pf. *aídnk* (*áukan* 'to add, augment') Cp. also § 600

The following are examples of forms which became monosyllabic in the Indg. prim. period. They, of course, all rest upon etymological analyses only and their hypothetical character should not be mistaken

§ 112. I Contraction of *a*-, *e*-, *o*-vowels with *a*-, *e*-, *o*-vowels.

The product of the contraction was everywhere *ā*, *ē*, or *ō*. When the two vowels differed in quality, the product regulated itself after the quality of the first. Cp. Osthoff Morph. Unt. II 113 ff., Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 123 ff., Bremer in Paul-Braune's Beitr. XI 264 ff.

§ 113. I *ā* arose from:

ā + a Dat. sg. fem. **ekūāi* fr. **ekūa-aī* or **ekūa-aī* (**ekūa* 'mare'. Skr. *āśva*, Lat. *equa*): Skr. Ved. *-āi*, Gr. *-a*, O. Lat. *-ā*, Goth. *-ái*, O. Bulg. *-ě* Instr. sg. fem. **ekūā* fr. **ekūā-a* or **ekūa-a*: Skr. Ved. *-ā*, Gr. *-ā* (Att. *δημοσίā*, *πῆ*, Ion. *κοινοῖῆ*), Lat. *-a* (*frāstra*)

ā + e Nom. pl. fem. **ekūas* fr. **ekūā-es*: Skr. *-ās*, Umbr. Osc. *-ās*, Goth. *-ōs*, Lith. *-ōs* Conjunctive stems in *-a-* fr. *-ā-e-*, e. g. **stā-* fr. **stā-e-* (rt. *stā-* 'stand'), e. g. Skr. 3. sg. act. *sthāti*, Gr. Arcad. 3. sg. mid. *ἵσταται*

ā + o Conjunctive stems in *-ā-* fr. *-ā-o-*, e. g. Skr. Ved. 1. pl. *yunāma* (1. sg. ind. *yu-nā-mi* 'I bind to'), Gr. Dor. *δύ-νā-μαι* (Att. *δύνομαι* is a new formation).

kind, and accordingly a dissyllabic *e-ēd-* as predecessor of *ēd-* was once really spoken, or whether *ēd-* first made its appearance after the termination of the process of contraction and on coming into existence took its *ē* after the analogy of other perfect stems.

Rem. The Indg. nom. acc. pl. neut. **jugā* (Skr. Ved *yugā*, Lat. *juga*) fr. stem **jugo-* presents difficulties. If *a* (or *ā*) was the case suffix: why not **jugō* or **jugē*? If Osthoff is right (Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 123 f.) that the product of contraction only assumed the quality of the first vowel, when the second did not contain the chief accent of the word, one might think of an older **jugo-ā* or *juge-ā* (respec. *-ā*). But it is equally possible that Indg. **jugā* is to be looked upon as **jug-ā*, i. e. the stem forming suffix was dropped before the case ending (tonlose tiefstufe, 'unaccented weak grade' § 311).

§ 114. 2. *ē* arose from:

e + a. Perfect stem **ēg-* fr. **e-ag-* (fr. rt. *ag-* 'drive, lead'): 1. pl. Lat. *ēg-imus* Skr. *āj-imi*. Instr. sg. of *-o*-stems, e. g. **qē* fr. stem **qo-* 'who', Gr. Lacon. *πη-ποκα* 'usquam' or 'unquam', Goth. *hōē*: Skr. instr. in *-ā* can equally as well be placed here as to the form in Indg. *-ō* fr. *-o-a*. (§ 115)

ē + e. Perfect stem **ēd-* fr. **e-ed-* (rt. *ed-* 'eat'): Lat. 1. pl. *ēd-imus*, Goth. 1. pl. *ēt-um*, Lith. part. masc. *ed-es* fem. *ed-us-i*, O.Bulg. part. masc. *jad-ŭ* fem. *jad-ŭši*, Skr. 1. pl. *ad-imā*, Gr. part. *ιδ-ηδ-ώς* for older **ηδ-ώς*. Conjunctive stems in *-ē-* fr. *-ē-e-*, **dhē-* fr. **dhē-e-* (rt. *dhē-* 'place'), e. g. Skr. Ved. 3. sg. *dhāti*, prim. Gr. **θῆτι*. 1. sg. impf. **ēs-η* 'eram' fr. **ē-es-η* (rt. *es-* 'esse'): Skr. *ās-am*, Gr. Hom. *ῆα*, Att. *ῆ*.

ē + o. Conjunctive stems in *-ē-* fr. *-ē-o-*, **dhē-* fr. **dhē-o-*, Gr. Messen. *ποο-τίθητι*, Skr. Ved. **dhānti*

§ 115. 3. *ō* arose from:

o + a. Dat. sg. masc. **eḥuōḥ* fr. **eḥyo-aḥ* (**eḥyo-s* 'horse' = Skr. *āśva-s*, Lat. *equo-s*): Av. *-ai*, Gr. *-ω*, Lat. *-ō*, Osc. *-úí*. Instr. sg. of the same class of stems in *-ō* fr. *-o-a*: Lat. *-o* (*modo*, *cito*), Gr. *-ω* (since a number of adverbs in *-ω -ω-ς* are probably instrumentals, not ablatives), O.Ir. *-u* (*cēliu* fr. *cēle* 'comrade'), OHG. *-u*, Lith. *-ū* (*gerū* fr. **gerū*, as *gerū'-ju* shows, s. § 664, 3); the Skr. instrumentals in *-ā* can equally as well belong here as to the form in Indg. *-ē* fr. *-e-a* (§ 114).

ō + e. Nom. pl. **eḥyōs* fr. **eḥyo-es*: Skr. *-ās*, Umbr. Osc. *-ōs*, Goth. *-ōs*, O.Ir. voc. pl. *a fīru* 'o viri' fr. **uirōs* (§ 90). Conjunctive stems in *-ō-* fr. *-ō-e-*, **dō-* fr. **dō-e-* (rt. *dō-* 'give'), e. g. Skr. Ved. 3. sg. *dāti*, prim. Gr. **δῶτι*. 3. sg. indic. pf. of roots in

-ō, e. g. Skr Ved *dadd* 'dedit' fr. Indg. **dedō* fr. **de-dō-e*, Goth. *saisō* 'sevit' for regular **saisa* (§ 660, 2) fr. Indg. **sesō* fr. *se-sō-e* from rt. *sē-* 'sow'.

o + o. Gen. pl. **ekūom* fr. **ekuo-om*: Ar. -*ām*, Gr. -*ων*, Lat. -*um*, OHG -*o*, Lith -*ū*

o + a (1 e. it cannot be determined whether the second vowel was *a*, *e* or *o*) Abl sg **ekūōd* fr. **ekuo-a'd*: Gr -*ω* (Locr Crot. *ὦ* Locr *ὀπω* 'unde'), Lat -*ūd*!) Instr. pl. **ekūōis* fr. **ekuo-a'is* Skr. -*auś*, Gr -*αις* (§ 611), Lat. -*oes* -*īs* (§ 612), Lith -*aus* (§ 615) 1 sg pres act **bherō* (Gr *ῥέγω*, Lat *ferō*) fr. **bhero-a'*. Ar -*a*, (ir -*ω*, Lat -*ō*, O Ir -*u* (*no ráidiu* 'I speak'), Goth. -*a*, Lith -*ū* (*sukū* 'I turn' fr. **sukū'*, cp the refl *sukū'-si* 'I turn myself', § 664, 3) The nom. acc du of *o*-stems in -*ōu* perhaps also belong here (whence -*ō* before consonants in prim. Indg § 645, 1), e. g. **duōu* Skr. *dvāu* O Ir. *dau dō* 'two' (§ 85).

§ 116. II Contraction of *a*-, *e*-, *o*-vowels with *i*- and *u*-vowels.

*e*₁ fr. *e + i*, *o*₁ fr. *o + i*. Loc sg of *o*-stems partly in -*ei*, (Gr. -*αι*, Osc -*ei*, partly in -*oi*, G₁ -*oi*, OHG -*e* O Bulg -*ě* (compare however § 84 rem 3)

*e*₂, *o*₂ fr. *o + i*, *o + i* Weak form of the opt of roots in -*a*, -*ē*, -*ō*. **stai-* fr. **stō-i-* (rt. *stā-* 'stand') Gr *στειμεν*, Skr. **sthēma*, instead of which *sthīyāma* was formed after analogy of the sg *sthēyam* (for regular **sthayām*) **dhai-* fr. **dhō-i-* (rt. *dhē-* 'place'): Gr. *θειμεν* instead of **θαιμεν* (cp § 109 c), Skr. *dhēyāma* instead of **dhēma* after the sg *dhēyam*. **dai-* from **dō-i-* (rt. *dō-* 'give'). Gr. *δοιμεν* instead of **δαιμεν* (cp. loc cit.) Skr. *dēyāma* instead of **dēma* after the sg *dēyam* Cp. § 109 a. Opt. tenses with thematic vowel, e. g. **bhero-i-* fr. **bhero-i-* (rt. *bher-* 'bear'): Skr. *bhārēś*, Gr *φείροις* etc.

1) Skr *mā-d*, *trā-d*, *asmā-d* permit the assumption that in the abl. sg -*a'd* and -*d* stood beside each other in the same manner as -*es*, -*os* and -*s* in the gen sg Lith *viūk'o* and Slav. *vlūka* 'wolf's', whose ending is to be traced back to an orig form with *ā* on account of Lith. *ō* (§ 108), can only stand in an indirect relation to Lat. -*ūd* and Gr. -*ω*; they are a problem of a similar nature as Indg **jugā* 'yuga' (§ 113 rem).

For Gr *γνῶι-* in the Opt *γνῶμεν* (indic. *ἔγνων ἐγνώμεν*), which goes back to **γνώ-*, a prim. Indg. form **gñō-* fr. **gñō-* must apparently be assumed. In like manner also for Gr. *πλεῖστος* O.Icel *flester* (fr. **fleustr*) *fleire* an Indg. **plēis-* fr. **plēis-*. See §§ 611 614.

B. THE VOWELS AS CONSONANTS

§ 117. Of the vowels ascribed to the prim language there were two, *i* and *u*, which were employed both as sonants (*i*, *u*) and as consonants (*l*, *u*)

It is not possible in every case to draw a sharp line between Indg. *l*, *u* and the Indg. spirants *j*, *v* (§§ 554 598).

i, *u* can everywhere be assumed with certainty, where they correspond to an *i* and *u* of other forms of the same form-system, or stand in ablaut relation to *i* and *u*. 3. pl. **i-ḥti* (Skr. *y-ánti*) beside 2. pl. **i-té* (Skr. *i-thá*) fr. rt. *ei-* 'go'. 3. pl. **qu-mṣ-ḥti* (Skr. *ci-nv-ánti*) beside 2. pl. **qu-nu-té* (Skr. *ci-nu-thá*) fr. rt. *qe-* 'to set in rows'. Nominal suffix *-lo-* beside *-i(l)o-*, as **medhio-* (Skr. *mādhya-s* Gr. Hom. *μέσσο-ς* fr. **meθio-ς* 'medius') beside **ptru(l)o-s* (Skr. *pítrya-s* Gr. *πάτριος* 'patrius'). **duó* 'two' (Skr. ved. *dṛá*, Gr. *δ(φ)ύω-δεκα*) beside **du(u)ó* (Skr. Ved. *duvā*, Gr. *δύω*) Nom. pl. **treḥ-es* 'tres' (Skr. *tráy-as*) beside loc. pl. **tri-su* (Skr. *tri-śú*). Nom. sg. **dṛṇu-s* 'sky' (Skr. *dyāu-ś*, Gr. *Ζεύς*) and loc. sg. **dṛu-i* (Skr. *dṛu-i*, Gr. *Δι-ι*) Root form **suep-* or **syop-* in Skr. *svap-na-s* 'sleep, dream' beside **sup-* in Skr. part. *sup-tá-s*, Gr. *ὑπ-νο-ς*

Where *i* and *u* were missing from Indg. times in formations which properly should have weak grade, the probability is for *j*, *v*. E. g. the participles Skr. *tyaktá-s*, Gr. *σεντό-ς* exhibit the 1t. *tjeg-*, not *txeg-* ('step back from something', hence in Gr. 'to be timid, to honour with pious awe'), since from *txeg-* the form **tiqtó-s* would have to be expected. Skr. *śētē* Gr. *κίται* 'lies' permits the assumption of the rt. *kej-*. Rt. *ves-* 'clothe', not *ues-*, on account of Skr. pf. mid. *va-vas-ē*, etc. Cp. § 307 ff.

In Greek initial *ζ* and 'decide whether we have to do with *j-* or *i-*', e. g. *ζεῖω* 'I seethe' fr. rt. *jes-*, *ζυγόν* 'yoke' fr.

rt. *jeug-*, but *ā₁io-ς* 'holy' fr rt. *ῥαῖ-*, *ὅμεις* 'vos' fr. st. **ῥu-sme-* (Skr. *yu-śma-*).

In every case where the spirantal value of the sound can not be determined with certainty, or with great probability, we write the Indg. orig forms in this work with *ɹ*, *ʁ*.

In most Indg languages *ɹ* and *ʁ*, in dissyllabic vowel combinations as *ua*, *uu*, were spoken as glides: *iɹa*, *uuɹa*. This sound must have existed also in the Indg. unitary period. We assume therefore e. g. **patr-uo-s* and **duuō* as the Indg. orig. forms of Lat. *patruus*, *duō* etc Cp Sievers *Phonetik*³ 146, Osthoff *Morph. Unt* IV 398 ff. Analogously *ɹ* and *ʁ* also before nasal and liquid sonants, e g. **su-ŋt* = O.Lat. *sient* (*sint*) fr. rt. *es-be*', **é-kli-ŋt* = Skr. *ásriyan* and **ke-kli-ŋtáɹ* = Gr. Hom. *κεκλίται* fi. rt *klei-* 'lean against'. *ɹ* and *u* in this case corresponded to the *ɹ* in **is-ɹo-* (Skr *iśirá-s*, Gr. Corc. *ἰαρό-ς*) and to the *u* in **tyn-u-* (Skr. *tani-ś*, Lat. *tenu-i-s*) etc, s §§ 223, 4. 284, 3

Indg 1.

Prim. Indg period.

§ 118. Initial *ɹ* only before sonants. Pronominal stem **ῥu-* (**ῥu-sme-*) 'ye, vos'. Skr. nom *yūyám* Abl. *yuśmád*, Arm. *je-r* 'your', Gr *ἐμεις* 'ye', Goth *iūs* 'ye', Lith *jūs* 'ye'. Skr. *yá-ti* 'goes', Av *jān* n 'year', Gr *ῥο-ς* 'year' *ῥοα* 'time', Lat. *janna* 'entrance, door', Goth *ƿēr* 'year', Lith. *jó-ju* 'I ride' O Bulg *jadq* 'I drive, ride', *ƿarŭ* m. *ƿara* f. 'spring'. Skr. *yánti* fr. Indg **ɹ-ŋti* (3 pl of **éɹ-mi* 'I go').

§ 119 Intersonantal. 1. sg. **uél-ō*: Skr. *váy-a-mi* 'I weave', Lith *vej-ù* O Bulg *vŭq vŭq* (§ 68) 'I turn, wind'. Nom. pl in *-eɹ-es* from *eɹ*-stems, e g. **tréɹ-es* 'three': Skr. *tráyas*, Gr. *τρεις* fr. **trɛ(ɹ)ɛs*, Lat. *trēs* fr. **tre(ɹ)es*, Goth. *þreis* fr. **þrī(ɹ)z* (§§ 67 660, 1), O.Bulg. *trŭje trŭje* (§ 68). Causat. in *-éɹō*, e. g. Skr. *taiśáyāmi* 'I let thirst, languish', Lat. *torreō* 'I make dry, parch', etc. Skr. *sphāya-tē* 'increases, grows', Lith. *spėju* 'I am at leisure', O.Bulg. *spějq* 'I have success'. Lith. *pa-stóju* 'I become something', Lat. *stō*, O.Ir. *-tau* 'am' fr. **sta-ɹō*.

Derivative verbs as Skr. *pr̥tana-yā-mi* 'I fight' fr. *pr̥tana-* 'fight', *miśra-yā-mi* 'I mix' fr. *miśrā-* 'mixed', Gr. *τιμῶ* fr. **τιμᾶ-λω* fr. (Dor.) *τιμᾶ* 'esteem', *φιλω* fr. **φιλε-λω* fr. st. *φιλε-* *φιλο-* 'amicus', Lith. *pāsako-jū* 'I narrate' fr. *pāsaka* 'narration', O.Bulg. *laka-ja* 'I deceive' fr. *laka* 'craft', etc.

Present stem **m̥z-e-* fr. rt. *men-*: Skr. *mānyatē* 'means', Lith. *minū* O.Bulg. *mǫnjā* 'I think'. Derivatives as Skr. *udan-yā-ti* 'streams from' fr. prim. Ar. **ud̥z-lā-ti*, Gr. *τεκταίνω* fr. **τεκτεν-νω*, Goth. *glitmunja* 'I shine' fr. prim. Germ. **glitm̥z-iō* (§§ 223, 2. 225)

Present stem **m̥z-e-* fr. rt. *mer-* 'die'. Av. *mer'yēti*, Lat. *morior*; Gr. *σπείρω* 'I struggle convulsively', Lith. *spiriū* 'I push with the foot', cpf. **sp̥z-iō* (§§ 284, 2. 286).

z as glide after *i* For examples see §§ 117. 120

§ 120. Postconsonantal. Stem forms **d̥zē-*, **d̥zē-*, **d̥iū-* 'sky': Skr. nom sg. *dyāuś* acc sg. *dyām* (§ 188) instr. pl. *dyū-bhuś*, Gr. *Ζεύς* fr. **d̥zeus* **d̥iēus* (§ 611), *Ζῆν* (cp. § 188), Lat. *Jov-* in *Jovis* Osc. *Iuv-ei* Umbr. *Iuv-e* 'Jovi' fr. **d̥zē-* (§ 65). Root form *szū-* 'sew': Skr. part *syū-tā-s*, OHG. *siut* m. 'seam' *su-la* 'awl', Lith. part. *siū-ta-s*, *siū-la-s* 'linen-thread', O.Bulg. part *šūū* fr. **szū-tū*, *šilo* n 'awl' fr. **szū-lo*. Stem **medh̥z-o-* 'medius': Skr. *mādhyā-s*, Gr. *μέσος-ος* *μέσος*, Goth. *midjis*, O.Bulg. fem. *mežda* 'boundary' fr. **med̥iā*. Presents in *-iō*, e. g. **uz̥g-iō* fr. rt. *uz̥g-* 'work, effect'. Av. *ver'zyēnu*, Gr. *ῥέζω* for regular **ῥαζω* (*ε* for *α* after *ῥεζω*, *ῥεδο* etc.) fr. **F̥raγ-λω*, Goth. *vaúr-k-ja* (§ 299).

Postconsonantal *z* often interchanged with *i* in prim. Indg. (in the same manner as *u*, *n*, *m*, *r*, *l* with *uu*, *un*, *nm*, *gr*, *ll*, §§ 153. 227. 287) A formative element assumed various shapes not only in different words, e. g. suffix form *-iō-* in **p̥tr-iō-* (Skr. *pitr̥iya-s* Gr. *πάτριος* Lat. *patru-s*) beside *-iō-* in **medh̥z-iō-* (Skr. *mādhyā-s* etc., s. above), but also in the same words, e. g. stem forms **d̥zē-* **d̥zē-* (Skr. nom. *dyāuś* acc. *dyām*, Lat. *Diov-e* Osc. *Diūv-ei* *Διούβε* 'Jovi', Lat. *diem*) beside **d̥zē-* **d̥zē-* (Skr. *dyāuś* etc.). In this change it is a question of a difference of ablaut-grade, e. g. **gi̯-ā* (Lith. *gijė* 'thread', Gr.

βιό-ς 'bow' for older *βιᾷ, s Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 188) represents the secondary accented (nebentonige) weakgrade form, but *gē-ā (Skr *jyā* 'bow-string') the unaccented (tonlose); cp. §§ 307 ff. and 670.

We shall here confine ourselves to cases in which no ablaut (the opposite of weak and strong grade) can be determined. From the investigations hitherto made concerning the origin of the double forms *ι* and *υ* (s especially Sievers in Paul and Braune's Beitr V 129 ff, Hubschmann Kuhn's Ztschr. XXIV 362 ff, Osthoff Morph Unt IV 353 ff, Zur Gesch. d. Perf 421 ff) the following may be given as probable.

After initial consonants the change depended on the nature of the final syllable of the preceding word. In the parent language they may have spoken *só *sūt* = Skr. *sá syāt* 'he may be', but *tód *sūt* = Skr. *tát syāt* 'that may be' (cp. also Goth. 1. sg *s-uján*). Double forms may also here be shown as pres. st. *m₁-iē- = Av. *mer'ye-iti* Lat *morio-r* beside *mr-*uē-* = Skr. *mriyā-tē*, Opt st *bhu-*uē-* = Av. 3 sg *bu-yā-ē*, Gr. Cyp. *φύ-ιη* beside *bhu-*uē-* = O Pers. 3 sg. *b-iyā* fr. rt *bhe-* 'be, become' (cp Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 426 ff.). *tód *m₁χetai* 'that dies possibly stood originally beside *só *m₁χetai* 'he dies', impf. *ē *m₁χeto*.

ι was used medially after short syllables, *υ* after long, especially after consonant groups. This is seen most clearly by the suffix -*ιο-*. Cp on the one hand *medh-*ιο-* 'medius' (s. above), *al-*ιο-* 'alius' = Arm *ail* Gr. ἄλλο-ς O Ir *aile* Goth. *alji-s*; and on the other *p₁tr-*uo-* 'patrius' (s. above); *ek₁-*uō-* 'equinus' = Skr. *áśvīya-s* Gr. ἵππιο-ς, *ghesl-*uō-* (deriv. of *gheslo- 'thousand') = Skr. *sa-hasrīya-* 'thousand-fold', Gr. Lesb. *χέλλιου* 'thousand'; *mort-*uō-* = Skr. *á-martīya-* 'immortal', Gr. ἀμβρόσιο-ς (*βροτός* for *μορτός* through the influence of *βρᾱτός- = Skr. *mṛtá-s* 'mortuus'); *nept-*uō-s* = Av. *naptiya-* 'relation', Gr. ἀνεψιός- 'first cousin', O.Bulg. *netijl* 'first cousin' (-*ij-* fr. -*ij-* § 36); *nām-*uō-* = Skr. *nāṇīya-* 'navigable', Gr. νᾶο-ς νήο-ς 'belonging to a ship'; also especially the established difference in Goth., e. g.

between gen. sg. *harjis* (*harja* 'army') and *hatrdeis* (*hatrdja* 'shepherd'), cp. § 84 rem 1.

It may be presumed that regular forms occasionally suffered interruption in their development already in prim. Indg. through analogy. This certainly frequently took place in the separate developments of the orig. language, as e. g. Skr. Ved. *gáv-īya-* (beside *gáv-ya-*) 'bovarius' after such forms as *áśvīya-*, Gr Dor. *-κάτιοι* Arcad. *-κάσιοι* (*διᾱ-κάτιοι* 'two hundred' etc., cp. Skr. *-śatya* 'consisting of a hundred') after *χέλλιοι* (*χίλιοι*). But, besides this, *ī* fr. *ī* arose in Aryan (§ 125) and Lat (§ 135) by regular development.

§ 121. Anteconsonantal. *ī* only occurred in this position after *a*-, *e*- and *o*-vowels, with which it formed 'diphthongs', e. g. 3. sg. **mód-ē* 'knows'. Skr. *véda*, Gr. *ῥοῖδε*, Goth. *váut*. For the fate of *ī* in these combinations cp. §§ 61—108 and § 150

§ 122. Finally. *ī* only occurred finally as the second component of diphthongs, cp. nom. pl. **tóī* 'the' = Skr. *tē* Gr. Hom. *τοί* etc, dat. sg. in *-āī* of *ā*-stems (§ 101 extr.). The treatment in the individual languages was generally the same as before consonants, cp. e g. Skr. *tē* with *véda* (= Gr *ῥοῖδε*).

When conditionally final (in the body of a sentence), *ī* also stood after consonants, e g. Indg. **protī eḥherom* may be assumed for Skr. *praty-abharam* Gr. *προς-έφερον* 'I brought forward'. Cp § 645 finals 2.

Aryan.

§ 123. Initially. Pronominal stem Skr. Av. O.Pers. *ya-* 'which' (in Iran. also demonstr.), nom. acc. neut. Skr. *ya-d* Av. *ya-ḥ*, Skr. *yá-tha* Av. *ya-ḥa* O.Pers. *ya-ḥa* 'how': Gr. *ὅ-ς* 'qui' ὅ 'quod', Goth. *jáins* 'that' (either to Lith. *jī-* in *jī-s*, § 84 rem. 1 or according to Lidén Arkiv f. Nord. fil. III 242 from Indg. loc. **ioī*, formed like Gr. *ἐκεῖ-νο-ς* fr. *ἐκεῖ*), *ja-bái* 'if', acc. sg. fem. Lith. *jā* O.Bulg. *ja* 'eam' (= Skr. *yá-m*, Gr. *ἐν*, *ἦν*). Skr. *yájati* Av. *yazaitē* 'honours', Skr. *yájas-* n. 'veneration':

Gr. ἄζομαι 'I honour, stand in pious awe of' fr. *ἄζομαι (§ 131), ἄζος n. 'veneration'.

The difference between initial Indg. 1- and 2- is still seen in Skr. ptc. *iṣṭá-* fr. *yaj-* 'honour' (Gr. ἄγ-ω-ς) and *yas-tá* fr. *yas-* 'bubble, seethe' (Gr. ζέω) and similar forms. See §§ 117. 318. 598.

§ 124. Intersonantal. Skr. *ā-vay-a-ti* 'drives on, leads to' *pra-vay-ana-m* 'drover's goad', Av. *vay-citi* 'drives, scares': Lith. *vej-ù* 'I persecute', O.Bulg. *voj-ī* 'warrior'. 1 sg. Skr. *dharáyāmi* Av. *dārayēmi* O.Pers. *dārayāmīy* (read *-mi*) 'I hold, keep', Indg. ending of the 1. sg. *-e₁ō Nom. pl. Skr. *gir-āy-as* Av. *gar-ay-ō* 'mountains' (Nom. sg. Skr. *giri-ś* Av. *gairi-š*, cpf. **grr-i-s*, § 290)

1 sg. impf. Skr. *āyam* O.Pers. *ayam* (read *āyam*) 'I went' = Indg. *ē₁y(m), cp. Gr. ἦα for *ῆα (§ 130), fr. rt. e₁- Opt 3. sg. Skr. *hanyāt* Av. *janyāb* 'he may strike dead', prim. f. **ghy-ṛē-t*, fr. rt. *ghen-* 'strike dead' Opt 3. sg. Skr. *gamyāt* Av. *jamyāb* 'he may come', prim. f. **gmy-ṛē-t*, rt. *gem-* 'come'. Av. 3 sg. *mer'yēti*, to Lat. *morior* (§ 119). Skr. 3 sg. *kuryāt* 'he may make' fr. **kryāt*, prim. f. **qr-ṛē-t* (§ 289)

In Av. for final *-ayē* (= prim. Ar. *-a₁a₁) -ē₁ is written and for final *-ayem* (= prim. Ar. *-a₁am), -a₁em, e. g. dat. sg. *matē₁* = Skr. *matáy-ē* (nom. sg. Av. *matī-š* Skr. *matī-ś* f. 'sense, thought'), 1 sg. impf. *vaçdāem* 'I let know' = Skr. (ā-) *vēdayam*, prim. f. **u₁ide₁o-m*, rt. *ue₁d-* 'know'. See Bartholomae Handb §§ 93 95. 224 290.

§ 125 Postconsonantal Skr. *iyā-* Av. *iyā-* 'bow-string', prim. f. **g₁-ā-*. Skr. *sat-yā-* Av. *haspya-* O.Pers. *hasiya-* (read *hasya-*, s. below) 'true'. Skr. *ar-yā-* Av. *avrya-* 'faithful, devoted to, Aryan'. 1. sg. Skr. *pās-yā-mi* Av. *spasyēmi* 'conspicio', Indg. **spek₁-ō*. Passive Skr. *śas-yā-tē* 'is valued', O.Pers. *pah-yā-mahy* 'we are called'.

In Vedic 1 often interchanged with ij, e. g. *āśv-iya-* 'ἵππος', *rāj-iyā-m* 'dominion' (cp. Lat. *rēgiu-s*), *mtr-tya-* 'friendly' but *sat-yā-*; dat. abl. pl. *prajā-bhiyas* beside *prajā-bhyas* (*prajā-*

'posterity') *pitṛ-bhyas* (*pitár-* 'father'), etc. Cp. § 120. In the classical language mostly only ɿ occurs, e. g. only *-bhyas*, only *rāj-ya*- etc., only opt. *syām* 'sim'. The old grade *i* remained however e. g. in *mr-ya-tē* 'moritur', *kr-ya-tē* 'is made' (*kar-* 'make') and similar presents, in the opt. (precative) *kr-iyā-t* from *kar-* and similar forms; in the aor. *a-śi-śriy-a-t* fr. *śray-* *śri-* 'lean against'; in the instr. sg. *bhya* fr. *bhī-* f. 'fear' (cp. Ved. part. *bhiy-ānā-*, Lith. *bij-aū-s* 'am in fear') *striyā* from *stri-* 'wife' (but ɿ in other than initial syllables: *dātryā* fr. *dātri-* 'donatrix'). In the popular dialects ɿ frequently appears for the ɿ of the classical language, without the quantity of the preceding syllable being a criterion in the same manner as in Vedic. In this case it is undoubtedly, partly at least, not a question of Indg. ɿ or analogy, but of a purely regular evolution fr. consonant + ɿ (as in Lat.), e. g. Pāli *marīyāda* = Skr. *maryāda* 'mark, boundary'; *ariya-* = Skr. *arya-* (*-iy-* very frequently after *r*); *hammaniya-* beside *kammañña-* = Skr. *karmanya-* 'operative, active'; Prākṛ. *cōriam* = Skr. *cāurya-m* 'theft'; *uddisa* = Skr. *ud-diśya* absolutive 'by pointing to'. With Prākṛ. *ia* for *ɿa* cp. *nutta-* = Skr. *m-yukta-* 'bound to'.

Prim. Iran. *hi* = prim. Ar. *si* became *ñh* in Av., but *hy* was still retained in the Gāpā dialect. *vañhō*, Gāp. *vahyō* : Skr. *vás-yas* 'melius', neut compar. of *vanhu-* · Skr *vásu-* 'bonus'. Cp. § 558, 3.

Final *-ia -iā*, which was still retained in the Gāpā dial. as *-yā* (i. e. *-ya* and *-yā*, § 649, 1), appears after consonants, especially after *h*, (= prim. Ar. *s*, § 558, 3) as *-ṛ. yehṛ*, Gāp. *yehya* : Skr. *yú-sya*, gen. sg. fr. *ya-* 'which'.

-ñm appears for *-yem*. *anm* : Skr. *anyá-m* 'alium' (Gāp. also *anyēm*). *haiñm* : Skr. *satyá-m* 'verum'. Similarly *yesñm* : Skr. *yajñiya-m* 'venerandum'. Cp. Bartholomae Handb. § 95.

In Av., as in Vedic, the metre shows that *y* is often to be read as *iy* especially after long syllables, e. g. *bāmya-* 'beaming, shining' as *bāmiya-*, dat. pl. *hutaēyō* = Skr. *sitē-bhyas* 'vinctis' as *hutaēbiyō*. This is further shown by the preceding voiceless

explosives not being changed into spirants, e. g. *dātya*- 'legal' was *dātīya*-; because **dātīa*- would have become **dāīpya*-, as e. g. *haīpya*- = Skr. *satyá*- 'true' shows (§§ 353. 473).

In Old Persian *iy* or *īy* mostly occurs (the latter only graphically different from *iy*, s. § 21). In a number of cases in which these spellings are found, the pronunciation may have been *y* as in Ved and Av. But this can only be directly supported in cases where the preceding *t* was not changed to *ś* (§§ 353. 473), e. g. *martīya*- 'homo' = Av. *mašīya*- ($\dot{\iota}$ = *rt* § 260) Ved. *mártīya*- (§ 120 p. 112). In most cases, however, *iy* (*īy*) will have to be read as *y*, certainly in *hašīya*- (= Av. *haīpya*- Skr. *satyá*-) and others, where *ś* was caused by *t*, probably in *anīya*- (= Av. *anya*-, Skr. *anyá*-), *manūyāhy* (2 sg. conj. pres., to Av. 1. sg. indic. pres. *manya*, Skr. 3 sg. pres. indic. *mányatē* fr. Ar. *man*- 'think'), 3 sing. opt. *janīyā* (= Av. *jamyāp* Skr. *gamyāt* 'cat') and others of the same kind.

On the other hand O. Pers. *tya*- 'which' is to be read as *tīa*- on account of the non-change of the *t*, cp. Ved. *tīyá*- beside *tyá*- 'that, the'.

§ 126. Antec consonantal and finally. The vowel remained *i* after *a* (*āi*) in Sanskrit, whereas in prim. Ar. and prim. Skr. *a_i* became *ī*. Prim. Ar. and prim. Iran. *a_i* appears in Av. as *ae* (i. e. *ae*) or *ōi*, finally as *-ōi* and *-ē*, prim. Ar. and prim. Iran. *a_i* as *ai*: prim. Ar. *a_i* and *ā_i* remained unchanged in O. Pers. (*ai*, written *-aiy* *-ay* when final, and *āi*).

Prim. Ar. 3 sing. **a_i-ti* 'goes' = Indg. **é_i-ti*, Gr. *εἶ-σι*: Skr. *ēti*, Av. *aeiti* (fr. *arti* § 638), O. Pers. *aitiy*. Prim. Ar. 3. sg. **bharait* 'he may bear' = Indg. **bheroit*, Gr. *φέροι*: Skr. *bhārēt*, Av. *bārōp*. Prim. Ar. **dūra_i*, loc. sg. of **dūra*- 'distant', cp. Gr. *οἶρε_i οἶροι* 'at home': Skr. *dūrē*, Av. *dūrōi* *dūrē*, O. Pers. *dūray* *dūray*.

3. sg. Skr. *āt*, Av. *āp* 'went', Indg. **ē_it* fr. **é_i e_it*, fr. rt. *e_i-*; O. Pers. *atiy-āis* 'went beyond' (the ending *-š* from the sigmatic aorist). Instr. Skr. pl. *śatāis* Av. *sataš* *-š* from st. Skr. *śata-*

Av. *sata-* 'centum', Gr. *-οις* (§ 611). Av. dat. sg. *mazistāi* fr. st. *mazista-* 'maximus': Gr *μεγίστωρ*.

Cp. §§ 62. 78. 94.

§ 127. The transition of *ɹ* to a palatal spirant.

y was probably everywhere a consonantal vowel in Vedic and classical Sanskrit. Whilst initially and frequently also medially it became a spirant in Prākṛit, hence e g. *ja-* 'which' (ज) = *ya-*, *ka/ja-* n 'business, trade' (कज) = *karya-*.

Bartholomae (Handb. pp. 9. 36 f, cp. also Hubschmann Kuhn's Ztschr XXIV 354 f) thinks that it had partly a spirantal function in Iranian. The change of prim Ar tenues into spirants seems to have been caused by this in every case (§ 473)

Armenian.

§ 128 It is here difficult to ascertain the sound-laws owing to the scarcity of reliable etymological material. In any case *ɹ* probably did not remain unchanged

Initial *ɹ* seems to have become a spirant *j* in *je-r* 'your', which is generally connected with Skr. *yu-śma-* Lith. *jūs* 'ye'.

ɹ disappeared after consonants. *ču* 'a breaking up', to Skr. *cya-ti-* 'quick motion, departure from something'; it is not however clear whether the prim. Indg rt. is *qieu-* or *qjieu-*. Epenthesis appears in *ail*, gen *ailoy*, 'alus' fr **alio-* (Goth. *alja-* Gr *ἄλλο-* etc.).

For the rest we refer to Hubschmann Armen. Stud. I 78

Greek.

§ 129. Initially uniformly ' , which presupposes a voiceless *ɹ* as intermediate stage *ōs* 'who': Skr *yá-s*. *ἥπαρ* 'liver': Av. *yākar*, Skr. *yakṣt*, Lat. *jecur* *ἁγρός* 'holy, venerable': Skr. *yajñá-s* 'offering' *ἰσχυρή* 'battle': Skr. *yudh-* 'fight'. Lesb. ' fr. ' *ῥυμυς* 'ye' beside Att. *ῥυμεις*, to Skr. *yu-śma-*, cp Lesb. *ὀ* fr. *ι* = Skr. *sá* § 564.

§ 130. Intersonantal. *ɹ* between vowels, when the first was not *u*, dropped out in prim. Gr. (except when, after *i*, it

served as a glide to the following vowel, s. § 131). $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$ 'fear' fr. * $\delta\acute{\epsilon}f\epsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$, Hom pf. $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\omega$ i. e. * $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta f\omega$ 'I fear' probably from * $\delta\epsilon\delta f\omicron(\lambda)\text{-}\alpha$, rt. $\delta\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ -. Nom. plur. $\tau\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ 'three' fr. * $\tau\rho\epsilon(\lambda)\text{-}\epsilon\varsigma$: Skr. *tráy-as*. 1. sg. $\mu\omicron\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ 'I frighten, scare away' : Skr. *bhā-jáyāmi* 'I hunt'. The cases, in which λ seems to have been retained in this position, are new formations, e. g. Arcad. $\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$ 'I atone for, pay' not = Skr. *cáy-a-tē*, but a formation from $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\omega$ (Skr. *cī-yá-tē*) after $\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha$ etc., Hom $\delta\kappa\nu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$ beside $\delta\kappa\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ 'I hesitate, linger' not fr. * $\delta\kappa\nu\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\omega$ (cp. $\delta\kappa\nu\omicron\text{-}\varsigma$ 'hesitation'), but formed after such presents as $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$ fr. * $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\text{-}\lambda\omega$ 'I finish' (§ 131).

λ after u : Cyp. opt. $\varphi\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\lambda\eta$ = Av. *bu-yā-p*, Indg. **bhu- $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ -t* ; Lesb. pres. $\varphi\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$ fr. **bhu- $\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega$* , rt. *bhe μ -* 'be, become'

When the second vowel arose from Indg. sonantal nasal: 1. sg. $\dot{\eta}\alpha$ 'went' for regular * $\dot{\eta}\alpha$ ($\dot{\eta}\acute{\iota}$ -, formed after $\dot{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu$ etc.) fr. Indg. * $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\text{-}\eta\iota$, 3 pl opt. mid. Hom $\mu\epsilon\rho\omicron\acute{\iota}\alpha\tau\omicron$ for * $\mu\epsilon\rho\omicron\alpha\tau\omicron$ ($\text{-}\alpha$ - after $\mu\epsilon\rho\omicron\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ etc.) fr. **bhéroi- $\eta\tau\omicron$* , rt. *bher-* 'bear'

1. sg. $\tau\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ 'I make' fr. * $\tau\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\nu\lambda\omega$, * $\tau\epsilon\nu\lambda\eta\text{-}\lambda\omega$ fr. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\omega\nu$. $\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ fr. * $\beta\alpha\nu\lambda\omega$, * $\beta\alpha\mu\text{-}\lambda\omega$, * $\beta\eta\lambda\acute{\omega}$ (§ 204), rt. *gem-* 'go'. Cp. § 234. $\sigma\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$ 'I struggle convulsively' fr. * $\sigma\pi\alpha\sigma\lambda\omega$, * $\sigma\pi\eta\text{-}\lambda\acute{\omega}$ (§ 293) : Lith. *spūriū* 'I push with the foot'. λ palatalised nasals and ρ and combined with the preceding α to form $\alpha\iota$ (§ 639). On the other hand $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ 'I stir up, hoe' fr. * $\sigma\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$, * $\sigma\lambda\acute{\omega}$: Lith. *skilū* (fr. **skil- μ*) 'I strike fire'. Cp. § 131.

§ 131. Postconsonantal.

$\sigma\acute{\iota}$ - became ' : $\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}\nu$ ($\acute{\upsilon}$) 'thin skin' $\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\nu\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ 'hymn, song', to Skr. *syū-man-* 'cord' *syū-tá-s* 'sewed', cp. further the compounds with $\kappa\alpha\tau(\acute{\alpha})$ $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\eta\mu\alpha$ Att. $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\eta\mu\alpha$ 'anything stitched, leather sole', $\nu\epsilon\omicron\text{-}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\eta\tau\omicron\text{-}\varsigma$ 'new-soled'.

Postvocalic s and μ became palatalised by a following λ , then the latter combined with the preceding vowel to form a diphthong (§ 639). Gen. sg. * $\tau\omicron\text{-}\sigma\lambda\omicron$ 'of the' = Skr. *tá-sya* became * $\tau\omicron\iota\sigma\omicron$, Hom. $\tau\omicron\iota\omicron$, Att. $\tau\omicron\acute{\upsilon}$. Hom. $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$ Att. $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}$ 'I complete' fr. * $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\text{-}\lambda\omega$ st. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\sigma\text{-}$ 'end', cp. Skr. *namas-yá-ti* 'honours' from *námas-* 'honour, respect'. Hom. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$ 'sim' fr. * $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\eta\nu$, cp. Skr. *syām*; the $\text{-}\iota$ in the Att. form $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$ is due to the

influence of $\epsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon\nu$. * $\kappa\lambda\alpha\phi$ - $\lambda\omega$ 'I weep' (fut. $\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota$ - $\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$) became * $\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota\phi\omega$, hence Hom. Att. $\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota\omega$, but * $\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota\phi\epsilon$ - Att. $\kappa\lambda\alpha\epsilon$ - in $\kappa\lambda\alpha\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ etc, like $\delta\alpha\eta\rho$ 'brother-in-law' fr. * $\delta\alpha\iota\phi\eta\rho$ = Skr. $d\bar{d}v\bar{a}r$ -, s. § 96. The double forms $\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota\omega$, and $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\omega}$, as well as $\kappa\alpha\iota\omega$ and $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\omega$ 'I burn, light' (fut. $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\sigma\omega$) are due to levelling: the forms were originally $\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota\omega$ $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$ $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota$ $\gamma\lambda\alpha\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$ etc.

* $\gamma\tau\epsilon\nu$ - $\lambda\omega$ 'I kill' became $\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$ in Lesb. and $\kappa\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ in Att. (by compensation lengthening). * $\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu$ - $\lambda\omega\nu$ 'better' became Att. $\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\nu$ Boeot. $\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\iota\nu\omicron\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron\varsigma$ Arcad. $\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$ Cypr. $\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu\acute{\iota}\chi\alpha$. * $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho$ - $\lambda\omega$ 'I destroy' became Lesb. $\phi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, Att. $\phi\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$, Arcad. $\phi\theta\acute{\eta}\rho\omega$. $\Pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho$ -($\alpha\nu\theta\omicron$ - ς) = Lesb. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$ -($\omicron\rho\omicron$ - ς) fr. * $\pi\epsilon\rho\chi$ -. These forms show that Hom. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ and $\acute{\upsilon}\nu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho$, which arose from * $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\chi$, * $\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\rho\chi$ before words beginning with a vowel, are due to compensation lengthening. $\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\iota$ - Dor. $\pi\eta\rho\iota$ - ($\Pi\eta\rho\acute{\iota}$ - $\theta\omicron\omicron$ - ς , $\Pi\eta\rho\acute{\iota}$ - $\theta\omicron\omicron$ - ς) is a mixture of $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}$ + $\pi\epsilon\iota\rho$ - (Dor. * $\pi\eta\rho$ -), as is also Hom. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\iota}$ of $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\iota}$ + $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$. Cp. § 618

Whereas * $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda$ - $\lambda\omega$ 'I order' became universally $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$, * $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\theta$ - ς 'alius' Att etc. $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, but Cypr. $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron$ - ς . Cp. §§ 130. 639.

Indg. $g\lambda$ $gh\lambda$, $k\lambda$, $gh\lambda$, $t\lambda$, $dh\lambda$ appear as $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$, see § 489; Indg. $g\lambda$, $gh\lambda$, $d\lambda$ as ζ ($\sigma\delta$), $\delta\delta$, s. § 493.

Indg. $p\lambda$ became $\pi\tau$. Verbal stem $\pi\tau\bar{\iota}$ - in $\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ 'I spit' fr. *(σ) $\pi\lambda\bar{\iota}$ -: Lith. $\text{sp\ddot{r}i\acute{a}nu-j\acute{u}}$ O.Bulg. $\text{plju-j\acute{a}}$ (fr. *(s) $\text{plj\ddot{u}-ia}$, § 147) 'I spit', Skr. $\text{abhi-s\ddot{t}hy\bar{a}-ta}$ 'bespit' (cp. § 327). $\chi\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ 'I oppress, depress' fr. * $\chi\alpha\lambda\epsilon\pi$ - $\lambda\omega$ fr. $\chi\alpha\lambda\epsilon\pi\acute{\omicron}$ - ς .

The prim. Indg. duality λ and $\iota\lambda$ was preserved e. g. in $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ 'medius' (fr. * $\mu\epsilon\theta$ - $\lambda\omicron$ - ς = Skr. $\text{m\ddot{a}dhy\acute{a}-s}$) compared with $\pi\acute{\alpha}\tau\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ 'patrius' (= Skr. $\text{p\ddot{r}itriy\acute{a}-s}$), in $\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega$ 'I do, work' (fr. * $\text{Frey-}\lambda\omega$, cp. § 120) compared with $\acute{\iota}\delta$ - $\lambda\omega$ 'I sweat'. On the other hand the Lesb. forms $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omega\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\acute{\omicron}\tau\epsilon\rho\omega\varsigma$ = Att. $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ 'moderate', $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\acute{\omicron}\tau\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ 'alienus' etc. show a sound-change which took place within Greek itself: $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ became * $\text{met}\chi\omicron\varsigma$, * $\text{meter}\chi\omicron\varsigma$, thence $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omega\varsigma$ (§ 626). It seems to me more probable that the ζ in Lesb. $\zeta\acute{\alpha}$, $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho\zeta\alpha$, $\text{Z\acute{o}nn}\bar{\nu}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, Cypr. $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\zeta\alpha$ and others, beside $\delta\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}$, $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\acute{\iota}\alpha$, $\text{L\acute{i}wn}\bar{\nu}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ (s. Meister Griech. Dial. I p. 127 ff.) is due to a Gr. change of i to λ than to regard it as an old inherited double form as is the case with $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ and $\pi\acute{\alpha}\tau\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$.

The Cypr. orthography *Παφίλα*, *ἱατῆραν*, Pamphyl. *ῥαδ*, *Εστῆ(ν)δινς* (= *Ἀσπένδινς*) (read *i*), and other facts show that the antevocalic *i* was pronounced -*i*- in words like *πάτριος*. The ending -*ι*ο-ς was therefore probably the unchanged form of Indg. -*io*-s

§ 132 Anteconsonantal and finally.

The Indg. anteconsonantal *e*₁, *o*₁, *a*₁, *ē*₁, *ō*₁, *ā*₁ can all be proved to be pure *i*-diphthongs up to historical times. E. g. *ἰλμ* (= Indg. **e*₁*lm* 'I go'), *οἶδε* (= Indg. **yo*₁*de* 'he knows'), *ῥέρεται* (= Indg. **bheretā*₁ 3 sig. mid fr rt *bher*- 'bear'), *ἵππω* *ἵππῳ* (= Indg. **eh*₁*uō*₁ 'to a horse'), *χαίρεαι χαίρε* ('to land' with Indg. ending -*a*₁) were, in Attic, still pronounced with *e*₁, *o*₁ etc. about 500 B. C

But *e*₁, *o*₁, *a*₁ underwent manifold changes even at an early period. In certain cases *i* became *ē*, and in others the consonantal vowel coalesced with the first component to form a simple long vowel. S. §§ 64 80 96. In the Middle Ages monophthongs were generally the only forms still met with.

The first component of *ē*₁, *ō*₁, *ā*₁ was shortened before consonants in prim. Gr., e. g. *ἵπποις* = Skr. *ásrā*₁ (§ 611). When final, they remained unchanged up to historical times. But then final *i* became mute at the same time with the new *i* in the combinations *η*, *ω*, *αι* (*ι*, *ο*, *α*) which in the meantime had often arisen before consonants, as *ἦτε* 'ye went', *ὀΐδος* 'easy'. This process however did not extend itself over the whole language at the same time; it seems everywhere to have taken place with *η* earlier than with *αι* and *ω*. Towards the end of the third Cent. B. C. they were still only spoken as simple vowels in all or most dialects, e. g. *ἵππῳ* as *hippō*, *ἦτε* as *ēte*.

Italic.

§ 133. Initially. Indg. *i* and *j* fell completely together in *i*, written *j* in Lat. words, and *i* in Umbr.-Samnitic. Indg. *i* e. g. in Lat. *jecur* 'liver': Skr. *yakṣt*, Gr. *ἥπαρ*. Cp. Lat. *jugu-m* 'yoke': Gr. *ζυγό-v*, with Indg. *j*-. It is frequently uncertain

whether a form represents Indg. *ɣ*- or *ɟ*- : Lat. *jocu-s* 'joke', Umbr. *iuka* 'ioca' : Lith. *jūkas* 'joke'; Lat. *juven-i-s juven-cu-s*, Umbr. *ivengar* nom. 'iuvencae' (*i*- fr **ɣu*-) : Skr. *yúvan-* 'young' *yuva-śá-s* 'youthful', Goth *juggs* 'young'.

Several centuries after the beginning of the Christian era Lat. *ɟ*- (*ɣ*-) became a spirant which became developed to *dʒ*- : cp. e g. Ital. *giovane* Fr *jeune* with Lat. *juvenis*.

§ 134. Intersonantal *ɟ* between vowels seems to have disappeared already in prim. Italic¹), when after *i* it did not serve as glide to the following vowel Lat *eā-* 'she', acc. *eam* : Goth *ijō-* 'she', acc. *ija*, cpf **eɣā-*, Umbr *eam* 'eam' eaf 'cas', Osc. *íok* 'ca' Nom. pl. Lat *tres* 'three' fr **tre(ɣ)-es* : Skr *tráy-as*; Lat *pontēs*, Umbr *puntes* 'bridges' : O Bulg. *patŕije patŕije* 'ways'. Lat. st. *aer-* (gen *aer-is*) 'ore, bronze' *aēnu-s ahēnu-s* 'brazen', Umbr. *ahesnes* 'aenis' (where *h* only indicates the separation of the vowels in both dial), fr **aɣes-*, **aɣes-no-* (§ 570) Skr. *áyas-* 'iron' Lat. *stō* 'I stand' fr. **stā-(ɣ)ō*, *stās* fr **stā-(ɣ)e-s*, Polign. *incubat* 'incubat' Lat *neō* 'I sew', *neunt* fr **nē-(ɣ)ō*, **nē-(ɣ)o-nt* : OHG. *nāan* 'to sew'. *fleō* 'I weep' : O Bulg. *blē-ŕe* 'I bleat' *sileō* 'I am silent' fr **silē-(ɣ)ō*, cp Goth. 3 sg *siláɣ* 'silet' fr **silē-ɣe-ti* (§ 142) O Lat. compar. *pleōres* 'plures' : Skr. *prá-yas-*, cpf **plē-ɣes-*. Causat *moneō* 'I cause to remember' fr. **moneɣō* · Skr *mānáyāmi*, 2 pl. imper. *monēte* fr **mone(ɣ)ete* : Skr *mānáyata*. Osc. *pútíad* 'possit' fr. **pote(ɣ)āt*, to Lat *potēns potui* O Lat *cluō* 'I am called, named' · Skr. *śrū-yá-tē* 'is heard' O.Lat. conj *fuat* 'sit' Lesb *qŕiŕo*.

Lat. *finiō* 'I finish' represents an older **fɪni-ɣō*, from *fini-s*, just as Skr. Ved. *arāt-i-yá-ti* 'is hostile, bears ill-will' from *árā-ti-ś* 'hostility'. Notwithstanding the orthography *-iō* we must probably assume that *ɣ* was not quite mute. This consonant however disappeared by contraction in *finīs*, *finīte*, whose original endings were **i-ɣe-s*, **i-ɣe-te*. Cp. § 135 concerning *fieri*, *patrus* etc.

1) Some forms, in which *ɣ* was only apparently retained, as in Osc. *stafet*, Umbr. *fuis* 'fiat' *portata* 'portet', will be disposed of in the accordance.

Indg. **gm-χō* (Gr *βαίνο*) 'I go' became **gwenχō* in prim. Italic (§§ 208 239), thence Lat. *veniō*; Indg. pres. st. **mγ-χō*- 'die' (Av 3 sg *mei'-ye-iti*) became prim. Ital. **morχō*- (§ 296), thence Lat. *morior*, s. §§ 120 135.

§ 135 Postconsonantal. *z* was only retained as a consonant in this position when a consonant had disappeared before it Lat. *Jov-is*, Umbr. *Iuv-e* Osc. *Iuv-ei* 'Iovi' · Skr. *dyāu-ś*, Gr *Ζεύς* Lat. *ajō* 'I say' fr. **ah-χō* or **āh-χō* beside *ad-agnūm* : Skr. pf. 3. sg. *āha* 'said', *mājor* 'greater' beside *māgnū-s* : Skr. *māhīyas-* 'greater', cp. § 510

In other cases *z* became sonantal, a process which may be compared with the transition of the suffix *-uo-* to *-uo-* (§ 170), of *-clo-* to *-culo-* (intermediate stage *-cllo*) etc. (§§ 269 627). E. g. *mediū-s* Skr. *mudhya-s*; *alius* : Gr *ἄλλο-ς*; *acu-pediū s* 'quick-footed' Gr *πῆζός*, *cōn-spiciō* : Skr. *pāśyāmī*; *capitō* Goth. *hafja* In like manner also *veniō*, *morior* directly fr. **venχō*, **morχōr* (cp. § 134) That *u* was spoken (if only with a weak articulated *z*), is probable in itself, and is vouched for by such spellings as *Fabiū-s*, *Corneliū-s* (Seelmann Die Ausspr. des Latein. p. 237)

The form *sociū-s* fr. **sohū-uo-s* (1t *seq-* in *sequor*, cp. Gr. *ἀ-σοσητήρ* 'helper' with *σσ* = *qt*, §§ 131. 489) is of interest for the chronology of the change of *-χ-* to *-χī-*, since *u* probably dropped out at a time when *z*, not already *u*, was still spoken.

Further such forms as *capis capit* fr. **capies* **capiet* = Goth. *hafjis hafjip*, *cape* fr. **capī* (like *mare* fr. **marī*, § 33), the latter fr. **capje*, also point to this old *z*, likewise nom. *alis*, *Cornēlis* fr. *-lis* cp. Lith. *mēdis* fr. **medys* (§ 84 rem 1).

Rem It is hardly probable that we have still an older *z* for *i(z)* in such quantities as *aiam* (fr. *ari-s*), *principium*, *faciās*, found in Roman poets, these possibly follow the prevalent pronunciation of some dialect. It is quite incredible that a similar one holds good for prim. Romance **medys* (Italian *mezzo*) etc (Diez Gramm. d. rom. Spr. I⁴ p. 179 ff., Horning Ztschr. f. rom. Phil. VII 372 f)

On the other hand Indg. *u* seems to have remained unchanged in the following cases Lat. gen. pl. *trium* : Goth.

prij-ē, Lith. *trij-ā*, O.Bulg. *trij-ŭ* *trij-ŭ*, Gr. *τριῶν*. *patriu-s*: Skr. *pītriya-*, Gr. *πάτριος*. *rēgiu-s*: Skr. *rājīyá-*¹). *siem* (later *sim*): Skr. *siyām*, Goth. *siáu*. *du-bius* fr. **du-bhy-ijos*, *fieri* fr. Indg. **bhy-ijō*, *fis* fr. **bhy-ije-s*, from rt. *bhey-* (cp. § 120 and Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 430 ff.)

We cannot tell whether the *i* was consonantal or sonantal in Umbr. *fasia*, Volsc. *fasia* 'faciat', Umbr. *avie* dat. 'auspiciis', Osc. *mefiai* 'in media', *diuvia-* 'Ioviā-' and other similar forms in the Umbr.-Samnitic dialects. Whereas *ij* may be traced in spellings as Umbr. *Vusiia-per* 'pro Vocia', Osc. *Iúvia* 'Ioviam' (cp. Osc. *Meelíkiuís* *Μελίχιον*), and *i* in such as Umbr. *vistiia vestia* beside *vostišia vestisia* abl. 'libamento', *spinam-aŕ* beside *spiniam-a* 'ad spinam' Osc. *s* from *ti* in *Bansae* 'Bantiae', *z* fr. *di* in *zicolom* 'diem' (cp. Lat. *diēcula*). *i* seems to have sprung from older *ij* in both forms, the zetacistic process may have been limited to the local dialect of Bantia.

§ 136. Antec consonantal and finally.

Indg. *e_i*, *o_i*, *a_i* were still diphthongs in prim. Italic. At the beginning of historic times *e_i* seems to have become an open *ɛ* in Lat. and Osc., the orthography *ei* was at all events retained for a long time after the diphthong had become monophthong (§ 65). *o_i* and *a_i* were certainly still diphthongs at the beginning of historic times. They became in the first instance *o_ɛ* and *a_ɛ*. For their further development s. §§ 81. 97. Prim. Ital. *e_i*, *o_i*, *a_i* are met with only as monophthongs in Umbrian, e. g. *etu eetu* 'ito' fr. prim. Ital. **etōd*, *unu* 'unum' fr. prim. Ital. **o_ino-m*, *sve* 'si' = Osc. *svai* *svae*.

The first component of *e_i*, *o_i*, *a_i* was shortened before consonants in prim. Lat. or prim. Italic, e. g. Lat. *oloes illis* = Skr. *-a_iḥ*, Indg. **-ō_is* (§§ 85. 612)

Final **-ō_i* became *-ō* in Lat., e. g. dat. sg. *equō* = Gr. *ἑππῶ*; Marius Victorinus knew *-oi* ex libris antiquis foederum

1) *nōbis*, *rōbis* probably not fr. **-bhi_is* = Skr. *-bhiyas* in Ved. *prajā-bhiyas* etc. (cp. Stolz Lat. Gramm. § 90), but a transformation of **-bhi* after *istis*, in the same manner as *tibi* was of **-bhi* after *isti*, cp. Skr. *tā-bhy-am* 'tibi', *yuśmā-bhy-am* 'vobis' with particle *-am* (see the accidence).

et legum; perhaps still the old *-ōz* *-āz* became *-ā*, e. g. Dat. *Matutā* 'Matutae' like Gr. *χώρα*; *-āz* may still be represented in the oldest inscriptions in such forms as *Menervai*, whilst *-ae* is the locative ending of later times Osc dat. *Abellanūi* 'Abellano', *deivai* 'divae'.

Old Irish

§ 137. Initially In most words which come under consideration it cannot be determined whether the initial sound was Indg. *z*- or *j*-, and traces of this Indg. difference have not, so far as I know, hitherto been proved in Celtic. The consonant was dropped in Irish, but was retained in the Gallo-Britannic branch.

Indg. *z*- in *Iud-* ('strife, fight') found in many Britann. proper names, as O.Cymr. *Iud-nerth* (*nerth* 'strength') Skr. *yūdh-* 'battle, combat', Gr. *ἰσμίνη*

Whether the following have Indg. *z*- or *j*- is doubtful; O Ir. *ōac* ūc Cymr. *ieuanc* Coir. *ioueni* Bret. *iaouank* 'juvens' Gall. *Iouuicillu-s*, prim. Kelt. **iouuēlo-s*. Skr. *yuva-śā-s*; O Ir. compar. *ōa* (Bret. *iaou*), superl. *ōam*. Skr. *yāv-tyas-*, *yāv-iśtha-*. O Ir. *ēt* 'zeal', Gall. *Iantu-mārus* (cp. Mid. Ir. *edmur* = O Ir. **ētmār* 'jealous, zealous' fr. *ēt + mār* 'great'). O Ir. *aig* 'ice', Cymr. *ie* (= **iag*) 'ice', Bret. *ien* (= **iagin*) 'icy'. Other Gall. proper names with *z*- as *Iur* *i*, *Iuvarum* s. Zeuss-Ebel p. 47.

§ 138. Intersonantal *z* had disappeared. *-tan* *-tō* 'I am', 2. sg. *-tai*: Lith. *stó-jũ-s* 'I place myself'. *-caru* 'I love' (2. sg. *caru*) fr. **cāru-izō* or **cārā-izō*, a denominative verb like Gr. *τιμάω* fr. **tīma-izō*, Skr. *prtanā-yā-mi*

§ 139. Postconsonantal. Dat. (instr.) sg. *ailiu* (i. e. *ailiu*) fr. **aliō*, stem *alio-* 'other'. Compar. *lagiu* (i. e. *latgiu*) 'smaller' fr. **lag-izō(s)*: cp. Gr. *ἐλάσσω* fr. **élaχ-izōv*.

-e with palatalisation of the preceding consonant (§ 640) appears for *-izō-* in the Indg. endings **-izō-s*, **-izō-m* and for **-izā*, e. g. *ailē* 'alius', *ailē n-* 'alium'; neutr. *suidē n-* 'seat' fr. **sodizō-m*: Lat. *soliu-m*; *nūē* 'new': Skr. *nāyga-s*, Indg. **nem-izō-s* (cp. §§ 66.

154); fem. *aile* 'alia'. This *-e* also appears in cases where according to § 120 we should expect an original *-iō-*, e. g. *orpe n*-n. 'hereditas': Goth *arbi* n. 'inheritance'.

Rem The process, which gave rise to this *-e*, is not clear. We do not know whether in this case we have also to take into consideration the suffix form *-ɹ-* (§ 84 rem. 1) for the masc and neut, and for the fem a suffix form as in Lith *šolė* 'root, plant'. Thurneysen conjectures 'that **aljos* first of all became **alws* (cp Lat *aluis*), thence **aʎeo(s)* (*ʎ* is to be read as palatalised *l*), *aile*, correspondingly in the fem **aʎiā*, **aʎiā* **aʎea*, *aile* cp Gall *Alusea* = *Alisia* and similar forms

§ 140. Anteconsonantal and finally. In accented syllables *e*₁ became *ē* (*ia*) § 66, *o*₁ became *oe*, finally *ī* § 82, *u*₁ became *ae*, finally *ī* § 98

Rem Cp § 637, 4 for final Indg *-ōi*, *āi*.

Germanic

§ 141. Initially. Indg. *ɹ-* and *ʝ-* fell together in *ɹ-* in prim. Germ.

Indg. *ɹ-* Goth *ƿēr* OHG. *ƿar* n. 'year'. Av *yārē* n. 'year', Gr *ἔτος*, 'year'. Goth *ƿus* (*ā*?) 'vos' Lith. *jūs*, Gr. *ὑμεῖς*.

Indg. *ʝ-*. Goth. *ƿuk* OHG. *ƿoh* n. 'yoke'. Skr. *yugā-m*, Gr. *ζυγόν*-n. 'yoke'.

It is uncertain whether we have Indg. *ɹ-* or *ʝ-*. Goth. *ƿuggs* (*jūggs*?) OHG. *jung* 'young', prim. Germ. **junun-ga-s*: Skr. *yuva-śā-s* Lat. *juven-cu-s*.

Goth *ʝ-* was *ɹ-*. In OHG. (and OS.) *ɹ-* before *e* and *i* became a spirant, which was written *g*, e. g. *genēr* 'yon', *gehan* 'to say, speak', indic. pres. *gihu*, but pret. *rah rahun*; s. Braune Ahd. Gramm. § 116, Holthausen Die Soester Mundart § 182. Prim. Germ. *ɹ-* dropped out in O.Norse: O.Icel. *ar*, *ok*, *ungr* = Goth *ƿēr*, *ƿuk*, *ƿuggs*

§ 142. Intersconantal

Goth. fem. stem *ƿō-* 'ea' = Lat. *ea-*, cpf. **eǵā-*.

Prim. Germ. *-ɹ-* = Indg. *-eɹ-* (§ 67) became *-i-* before consonants and finally. Goth. *ƿreis* OHG. *dri* 'three' fr. **þriɹ-(i)z*: Skr. *tráyas*, O.Bulg. *trǫje trije* etc., Indg. **tréɹ-es*; likewise Goth. *gasteis* OHG. *gesti* 'guests' fr. **gastiɹ-(i)z* = O.Bulg. *gostǫje*

gostije, cpf. **ghoste*₁-es. 2. sg. imper. Goth. *nasei* OHG. *neri* 'save, nourish' fr. **nazi*-₂(₁) (Goth. *s* for *z* after the analogy of *nisan* 'to recover, be healed', s. § 581), Goth. *fra-vardei* 'destroy (something)': Skr. *varṭāya* 'let something take its course', Gr. *φóβη* 'scare' fr. **φoβē*(₁)_ε, Indg. *-*é*₁e. Cp §§ 660, 1. 661, 2

Goth. indic. 1. sg. *nasja*, 3. sg. *nasjþ* (OHG. *neriu nerit*, Mod.HG. *nahre, nährt*) fr. prim. Germ **nazu*₁_ō **nazi*₁_ū_{di}, still older **nozē*₁_ō **nozē*₁_ē_{di}. This -*e*₁e-, younger -*i*₁i- became -*i*₁- -*i*- after long closed syllables: Goth. *fravardeiþ* Cp. Skr. 1. sg. *varṭāya*-*mi*, 3. sg. *varṭāyati* = Indg. prim. f. **uortē*₁_ō, **uortē*₁_ē-*ti*. Goth. *anamahtja* 'I offer violence', 3. sg. *anamahteip*, from *anamahti*- f. 'reproach', can be traced back to Indg. *-*i*₁_ō, *-*i*₁_ē-*ti*, cp. Skr. Ved. *arati-yā-ti* 'is hostile' from *ārati*- 'hostility'. Cp. § 635.

It is questionable whether Goth. 1. sg. opt *bairáu* (indic. *baira* 'I bear') is regularly developed from **bhero*-₁-₁_ē prim. Germ. **berau*(*n*) (§ 244) (Paul in Paul-Braune's Beitr. IV 378, VI 161, Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 302, Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 626).

Goth. *sauja* 'I sew': cp Gr. *ρασσῶ* fr. **rat*-*σ*₁_ō-₁_ō, O.Bulg. *šija* fr. **siy*-₁_ā (§§ 60. 147), Lett *schuju*.

Indg. *r̥*₁- appears in Goth. before vowels as *ai*- (*aij*-). *saija* 'I sow', 3. sg. *saiþ* (also *saijþ*, *saijands*): Lith. *sėjū* O.Bulg. *sējā* 'I sow', cpf. **sē*₁_ō. *armaiō* f. (st. *armaiōn*-) 'compassion' (from *arma* 'I pity', 3. sg. *armáiþ*), prim. Germ. **armē*₁_{ōn}-. In unaccented final syllables as -*ai*- fr. original -*ē*-*ā*-: 3. sg. *armáiþ* fr. **armē*₁_i-*ā*(_i), *-*ē*-*ā*-*ti*; it is here a question of the present-class which is represented in Lat. by *habēre*, *tacēre*, *silēre* (Goth. *haban*, *þahan*, *sulan*). In OHG. we have the forms *sāan* (*sāhan*), *sān*, *sāian* (*i* = *ī*), *sāwan* (OS. *sāion*, Ags. *sāwan*, O.Icel. *sā*) as compared with Goth. *saiun* and the form *armēt* as compared with Goth. *armáiþ*.

Rem. 1. The much discussed question as to the history of ante-vocalic *ē* in Germanic (recently more fully discussed by Paul in Paul-Braune's Beitr. VII 152 ff., Kogel IX 509 ff., Bremer XI 46 ff.) has not yet been completely cleared up. The following seems to me to be the most probable.

**sē*₁_ō existed up to the end of the prim. Germ period. The *ai* in Goth. *saija* was the long vowel of the *ai* in *baira*, namely an open *ē*,

which vowel is certainly to be assumed also in loan words as *hairsais* = Gr. *αἰσαῖς* (Gr *ai* was an open *ē* in Ulfila's time); s Braune Got Gramm.² p. 11. Cp Goth. *au* before vowels § 179 It is probable that the *j* in *saijōþ* was still prim. Germ. *-ɹ-*, but it must not be maintained as certain. We may apparently assume for West Germ., where *ē* became *a* (§ 75), that *ɹ* partly (before *a* and guttural vowels) regularly dropped out and that then *w* made its appearance before guttural vowels as glide (1 sg. *sāwū*), after which by form assimilation *ɹ* became also used before guttural vowels and *w* before palatal, and at this stage the different dialects took different directions. One might also assume that those forms in which *ɹ* regularly dropped out were extended by analogy to all other forms and that *ɹ* was later generated again as a glide in *sā-is*, *sā-it* etc.

Original *ēx* in unaccented final syllables was treated somewhat differently. 3 sg. **armēɹūdi* became **armeɹdi* (with open *ē*), thence Goth. *armáþ* and OHG *armet*. For Goth. 1. sg. *arma*, 1 pl. *armam*, see the accidentence

Prim. Germ. **blōɹana-n* 'to blossom' (cp. Lat. *flō-s flō-r-is* 'flower'): OHG. *bluoan* (*bluohan*) *bluoian* *bluowan*, OS. *blōian*, Ags. *blōwan*; cp. OHG. *sāian* *sāwan* above. Prim Germ. 3. sg. **fruɹō-ɹ-di* 'loves' (= O.Bulg. *prɹja-je-tŭ* 'takes care of') became **fruɹdi*, **fruōdi*, thence Goth. *frɹjōþ*, analogously OHG. *salbōt* = Goth. *salbōþ* 'anoints'; cp. Goth. compar. *armōza* 'poorer', superl. *armōsts* 'poorest' fr. **armō-ɹzō*, *-ɹsta-z*, which first became **armōɹzō* *-ōɹstaz*.

Rem. 2 It is remarkable that *ōɹ* and *eɹ* were treated differently before consonants, but I see no plausible means of avoiding this assumption

After short vowels *-ɹ-* occasionally appears as *-ddj-* in Goth. Gen. pl. *tvaddjē* 'duorum': Skr. *dvayá-*. *daddja* 'I suckle': Skr. *dháya-mi*. *iddja* 'I went'. Skr. *á-ya-m*. To this *-ddj-* corresponded O.Norse *-ggj-*, e. g. O.Icel. *veggja*. Goth. *tvaddjē*. In Westgerm. the original prim. Germ. 'sound' generated an *i*, which, uniting with the preceding vowel, formed a diphthong, and when the preceding vowel was *i*, an *ī*, e. g. OHG. *zweijo*: Goth. *tvaddjē*, *Frīja*. O.Icel. *Frigg*. The conditions for this universal Germ. special treatment of *-ɹ-* have not been determined. Cp. § 179 and Kögel in Paul-Braune's Beitr. IX 523.

Rem. 3. The consonant, developed before the prim. Germ. *ɹ*-sound in Gothic-Norse, was a palatal *g*. Nothing stands in the way of our assigning this palatal value to O.Icel. *gg* before *j*. This sound moved further

forward in Gothic and became (dorsal?) d (dd). See Braune in Paul-Braune's Beitr IX 545 f

Indg. Combination $-y\lambda-$. Goth. *glatnuna* 'I shine', like Gr. *σπερμαίνω* 'I sow with seed', Indg. $-my-\lambda\bar{o}$ (§ 245). Goth. *kum*, st. *kunja-*, n. 'sex, race' fr. $*g\eta-\lambda\bar{o}-$; *sama-kunja-* 'of the same race or family' to Gr. *ὁμό-γνῶ-ς*, which stand to one another in the same relation as Lat. *morior* to Skr. *mryé* 'I die' etc. (§ 120 p. 112).

Goth. $-j-$ was $-j-$. The frequent spelling with g in OHG. points to a spirantal pronunciation, e g *pluogentiū* to *bluowan* 'to blossom', *wart-sāyo* 'seminiverbius' to *sāwan* 'to sow', 3. pl. opt. pres. *salbogēn* beside *salboiēn* *salboēn* from *salbōn* 'to anoint', cp. § 120 extr.

§ 143 Postconsonantal.

Consonant + λ in the initial syllable was not retained unchanged.

Of the Indg. double form of the Opt. $*s\lambda\bar{e}-m$ and $*s\lambda\bar{i}\bar{e}-m$ 'sim' the latter only survived. Goth. *siáu*. Cp. also *us-krijans* 'sprouted forth' (pres 1. sg. *us-kei-na*), originally $*g\lambda\bar{e}-ono-s$ fr. rt. *geλ-* (Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 38. 368. 373).

The λ of $*s\lambda\bar{u}-$ united with the following u to form a diphthong in Goth. *siujan* OHG. *siuwan* 'to sew', OHG. *siula* 'awl' (cp. Skr. *syā-tā-s* 'sewn', Lith. *siū-ta-s* 'sewn', *siūla-s* 'sewing thread'), likewise in OHG. *chuuwan* 'to chew' fr. $*g\lambda\bar{u}-$ (cp. O.Bulg. *živq žujq* 'I chew' fr. $*z\lambda\bar{u}vq$ $*z\lambda\bar{u}\lambda q$, §§ 52. 147).

Rem With *siujan*, as compared with *midjun-gards* 'sphere of the earth' (i e $*midjum(a)-gards$ etc., compare *pūs* 'servant' fr. $*p\lambda\bar{u}(a)-z$ (gen. *pīr-is*) with *sunjus* 'sons' fr. $*sun\lambda\bar{u}(s)z$ (cp § 179).

Medially.

Goth. *midjis midja* 'medius media': Skr. *mādhyā-s mādhyā. aljis* 'alius': Gr. *ἄλλο-ς. bērus-jōs* 'parents', properly partic. 'having brought forth': cp. Lith. gen. sg. partic. pf. *sūkus-io* of *sukù* 'I turn'. Opt. *viljáu* 'velim' ¹⁾ for orig. $*\lambda\bar{e}l-\lambda\bar{e}-m$ (with this cp.

1) The ending formed after the analogy of *bairáu*, s. the accidence.

siȝðu for orig. **s-izē-m*). *hafja* 'I raise': Lat. *capiō* fr. **capiō*. Verbs in *-atja* as *káupatja* 'I give a box on the ears', *svōgatja* 'I sigh' like Gr. verbs in *-άζω* fr. **-ad-ȝw*. Of the nom. sg. *haiŕdeis* 'herdsman' fr. **χirðiz(ɪ)-z* (cp. 3. sg. *fra-vardeiþ* fr. **ƿurðiz(i)ð(ɪ)*, § 142) as compared with *harjis* 'army' we have already spoken in § 120, we refer also to § 660 rem. 3; pl. *haiŕdȝōs* fr. **χirðizōz* like 1. sg. *fra-wardja* fr. **ƿurðizō*. Goth. *namnja* 'I name' may be regarded as the representative of a prim. Germ. form **namn-izō*, so that it would stand to *glitmun-ja* 'I shine' (§ 142) in the same relation as Skr. *mr-iyā-tē* to Av. *mr̥c-yc-iti* (§ 120 p. 112) and as Gr *πότεν-ια* to *τέκτανα* (fr. **τεκταν-ια* § 234).

In OHG *ɪ* had suffered manifold changes the course of which it is to some extent difficult to control, because no difference was made in writing between *ɪ* (*ɪ*) and *ɪ*, and because the fate of *ɪ* was connected with the West Germanic consonant-lengthening which arose before this consonant (§§ 215 277. 529. 532 535. 540)

-rɪ- after short syllables became by anaptyxis *-ru-*, *-rig-* (*g* signifies palatal spirant, cp *genēr* § 141, *pluogentiu* § 142) Dat *herie herige* cp Goth *haija* 'exercitui'. Nom *ferio ferigo* 'ferry-man': Goth **farja*. Cp § 628

In other respects postconsonantal *-ɪ-* was still retained in the oldest period, *e*, that is *ɛ*, was also written instead of *ɪ*, and disappeared in the IX cent *willio willeo* (read *willɔ willɛo*) *willo* 'will, desire' Goth. *vilja* m *heff(ɪ)an* Goth. *hafjan* 'to raise', *litt(ɪ)an* Goth *bidjan* 'to beg'

ɪ had already disappeared before *ɪ* prior to the time of our oldest monuments. 2 sg *bittis*: Goth *bidjis* 'thou bittest'. Dat pl. *herim* fr. **her-izum* (and further fr. **-izem*, **-izom*) Goth. *harjam* 'exercitibus'. More will be found regarding postconsonantal *ɪ* in OHG. in Braune's Ahd. Gramm p. 83 ff

§ 144. Antecconsonantal and finally

Indg. *eɪ* became *iz*, *ī* in prim Germ. 1. sg **stīzō* (Goth. *steiga*) 'I ascend': Gr. *στείχω*. Loc. sg. **χαιimī* (OHG. *hermi*

heime) 'at home': cp. Gr. οἶκει 'at home' (Kögel Zeitschr. f. deutsch. Altert. 1884 p. 118 f.). See § 67.

Indg. *o* and *a* fell together and have partly remained *z*-diphthongs up to the present time. 3. sg. Goth. *vāt* OHG. *weiz* Mod.HG. *weiss*: Gr. *Foide*. Nom. pl. Goth. *pái* OHG. *thē dē* 'the': Gr. *τοί*. OHG. *seita* f *seito* m. 'string, cord': Lat *sacta* 'strong hair, bristle', Lith. *sēlu-s* 'cord', from rt. *sa*- 'bind'. See §§ 83. 99.

Goth. dat. sg fem. *gibáu* 'to a gift' fr orig. *-ā*: Skr. Ved *-āi*, Gr *-a* See §§ 659, 3 660, 3.

Baltic-Slavonic.

§ 145. Initially Indg *z*- and *j*- fell together in *i*-, which has retained the pronunciation as consonantal vowel in historic times. Acc sg fem Lith *ji* O Bulg *ja* 'eam'. Skr *yā-m* Gr. *ἄν ῥν* 'quam', Indg **iā-m*. Lith *jó-ju* 'I ride, drive', O.Bulg. *jada* 'vehor'¹). Skr *yā-mi* 'vehor', Indg **iā-*. Lith dial. *jeknos* pl. 'liver' Lat *jecur*, (Gr. *ἥπαρ* Lith *jūs* 'vos' Skr. *yūyām*, Gr. *ὑμεῖς*

In Slavonic initial *i*- became *ī-* *i-žc* 'qui' fr. **iž-že*, beside which *ji* (— Lith. *jis*, cpf. **i-s*, § 84 rem 1), which was enclitically attached, remained; cp especially the 'definite' declension of adjectives, as *dobry-jī* and *dobry-ī*, and *bereto j(i)* = *beretū jī* with the same change of *ū* to *o* as in *domoch(i)* = *domūchū* §§ 52, 665, 5. *igo* 'yoke' fr. **ižgo*, older still **ižgo*: Skr. *yugā-m*, Gr. *ζυγό-ν* with Indg initial *j*-

§ 146. Intersonantal Lith *vejū* O Bulg. *vŭja vŭja* 'I turn, wind': Skr *vāyāmi* 'I weave', cpf. **uér-ō*. Lith *dvejū* 'by twos' O.Bulg. *dojŭ* 'twofold': Skr. *dayā-* 'twofold' Lith. *sėjū* O Bulg. *sŭja* 'I sow' Goth. *sana*, cpf. **sēiō*. Lith. *lŭju* O.Bulg. *lajŭ* 'I bark': Skr *rāyāmi* 'I bark'. Lith. *pāsako-ju* 'I relate', O.Bulg. *lŭka-ja* 'I deceive': cp. Skr. *pṛtanā-yū-mi* 'I fight'. Lith *at-saj-à* 'horse traces' fr. rt. *sa*- 'bind' O.Bulg. *gostŭje gostije*

1) The orthography *ēda* beside *jada* is due to a false representation of the sound-combination *ja*, which was occasioned by the change of orig *z* to *ja* (§ 76).

'guests' fr. **-ez-es* : cp. Skr. *āvayas* 'oves'. O.Bulg. instr. sg. *ženojz* of *žena* 'wife' : cp. Skr. *jihvāyā* fr. *jihvā-* 'tongue'.

Lith. *miniū* O.Bulg. *mъnjz* 'I think', prim. Balt.-Slav. **mъn-žō* : Skr. *mānyatē* 'he thinks', Indg. pres. st. **mъ-je-*. O.Bulg. *žъnjz* 'I cut off', orig. **ghъ-žō* from rt. *ghen-* 'strike, hew'. Lith. *spūriū* 'I push with the foot' : Gr. *σπαίρω* 'I struggle convulsively', cpf. **spъ-žō* Lith *skūliū* 'I strike fire' · Gr. *σκάλλω* 'I stir up, hoe', cpf. **sъl-žō* Cp §§ 250. 304.

ι as glide between *ι* and a following vowel. Gen. pl. Lith *trij-ū* (O Bulg. *trъj-ū* *trij-ī* 'trium' · Goth *þruij-ē*, Gr. *τριών*, Lat. *trium*. O Bulg. *mъja-znъ* *prija-znъ* 'love' : Goth. st. *frija-*, nom sg *freis* 'free', Skr *priyā-* 'dear', Indg. **pri-ō-* O Bulg. *bratъlja* *bratъlja* fem. collect. 'brothers' Gr *φρᾶτρες*. Lith *bij-ū-s* 'I am afraid'. cp. Ved part mid. *bhuy-ānū-s*.

Lith. *γ* and Slav. *γ* retained the pronunciation *ι* between vowels

§ 147. Postconsonantal.

Lithuanian Here a distinction must be made according as a palatal vowel (*e*, *i*) or another followed.

ι dropped out before palatal vowels already in prim. Baltic (J. Schmidt Kuhn's Ztschr XXVI 331 f. and 339). Voc sg. *svetē* fr. **svet-je*, to nom. *svetzius* 'guest' fr **svet-ža-s*. Comparat. *sald-īs-m-s* (fr. *saldū-s* 'sweet') fr. **-jes-ni-s*, formed with the comparat. suffix *-jes-* = Skr *-yas-* Nom. sg. *žemē* 'earth', Lett. *feme*, Pruss. *semmē*, prim. Balt. **žem-žē*; see the coincidence for the relation of this suffix form to *-žā* in *gīria gīre* 'wood, forest' (beside *gīre*), *žiniū žinē* 'tidings' (Lett. *fīha*) and in O Bulg *zemlja*, as well as to *marti* (gen *marciūs*) 'bride' *patē* 'spouse'. *gerūs-īs* 'definite' form of the adj *gēras* 'good', beside *jis*. Nom. sg. *mēdis* 'tree' (gen *mēdžio*) fr **med-ži-s* (*i* retained after vowels : *mō-jis*, gen. *mō-jo*, 'sign, nod'), Indg. *-zi-s* (§ 84 rem. 1); whereas *lokys* 'bear' (Lett. *lūzis*) with *-ys* fr. **-ni-s* like Goth. *hairdeis* fr. **χird-ni-z*; i. e. we have here a manifestation of double suffixes *-žō-* and *-nō-*, respectively *-ži-* and *-ni-* (§ 120), which in Baltic were brought into relation in the nom. sg. with the varying position of the word-accent.

Postconsonantal *ɣ* remained longer before other vowels than before *ě*, *ĩ*. It softened the preceding consonants and then mostly disappeared in this palatalisation, so that the *i*, which is now-a-days written between consonants and following vowels, is simply to be regarded as a sign of the softened pronunciation of the consonant. This softening is more intensive in the south-eastern dialects than in Pruss. Lithuania. *spuĩuɣu* 'I spit' : cp. Gr. *πῶω* fr. **(σ)πιῦ-τω* (§ 131). *saũ-ta-s* 'sown' Skr *syũ-tá-s*. Gen. sg. *piĩkio* (*piĩki-s* in 'pitch'), st *pikĩa-*, orig **piq-ɣo-* · cp. Gr. *πλοῦα* fr. **πιγ-ια* *arũ* 'I plough' : O.Bulg. *orɣa*. **tɣ-*, **dɣ-* became *czt-*, *džt-* · c. softened *tɣ*, *dž*, c *g* gen. sg. *třezio* fr. **tetɣō* (*třti-s* 'father'), *mřdžio* fr. **medĩō* (*mřdi-s* 'tree'); this affection is not old; *ti*, *di* occur still in the dialect of Memel and are pronounced similarly to softened *k*, *g* etc. Whilst Indg **ney-ɣo-s* 'new' (Skr *náyga-s* 'new') became *naũjas naũjes*, Indg **grey-ɣo-* (Skr *kraũga-m* 'raw meat, carrion') became *kraũjas kraũjes* (cp. Pruss Vocab *craũyo*).

ɣ remained in Slav. after *p*, *b*, *v*, *m*, but in a part of the Slav. languages (amongst which O. Bulg.) a soft *l* was developed. O. Bulg. *pljuti* 'to spit' fr. prim. Slav. **(s)piũ-tĩ* · Lith. *spuĩu-tĩ* Indic pres. 1. sg. *zoblɣa* 2. sg. *zoblješi* etc, inf. *zobati* 'to eat'. Fem. *zemlja* 'earth' : cp. Lith. *žĩme*

ɣ palatalised *l*, *r*, *n*, and then disappeared (as in Lith.). *orɣa* 'I plough' : Lith. *arũ* *tĩlja* 'ground, pavement' · cp. Lith. pl. *tĩles* 'foot-boards in a small boat' (§ 304). *vonja* 'smell' fr. orig. **anɣa* (§ 666, 1) fr. rt *am-* 'exhale'. The softened consonants are represented in manuscripts by *r̂*, *l̂*, *n̂* or *rĵ*, *lĵ*, *nĵ* or are simply written *r*, *l*, *n*, e.g. *volũ*, *volɣa* and *volq̂* beside *voljaq̂* acc. of *volja* f 'will, wish', *more* beside *morje* 'sea'.

Prim. Slav. *ti*, *dɣ* (— older *tĩ*, *dĩ* and *tu*, *du*) became *št*, *žd* in O. Bulg. Pres. 1. sg. *meštq̂* 2. sg. *meštesĩ* etc. fr. **metɣa* **metjesĩ*, inf. *metati* 'to throw'. *mežda* 'boundary' fr. **medjã* : Skr. *mádhya*. The same sound-combinations arose from *stɣ*, *zdɣ*. *tĩštũ* 'pinguedo' fr. **tĩstɣũ* (more correctly **tĩstjũ* § 302) from *tĩstũ* 'pinguis'. *za-grožda*, 'I nail fast' fr. **za-gvozɣa*, from *gvozdi* 'nail'. When an *r* or *v* stood between *t*, *d* and the

following *z*, it did not prevent this process of assimilation. *sū-mostrja* 'I look, consider' fr. **-motr-ja*, inf. *sū-motriti*. Adj. neut. *būždrje* 'vigilant' fr. **būdr-je*. *u-mrištvlja* 'I kill' (part. pret. pass. *u-mrištvljenū*) fr. **u-mritvja* (for the interpolated *l* s. p. 132), inf. *u-mritviti*. The form *tlūšta* corresponded to *ostrja* 'acuo' fr. **ostrja*, inf. *ostriti*, derived from *ostrū* 'sharp', the *t* of which was excrecent (§ 545).

Rem 1 In the phonetic explanation of this influence of *z* on a preceding *t* or *d*, and consonant-groups containing them, we must start from *zd*, *sd*, *strz*. The treatment of these prim Slav combinations in the Slav dialects shows that the whole combination preceding the *z* was first of all softened. There arose **gvoz'd'ja*, **tisl't'ja*, **ost'r'ja* ('indicating the softening'), *z* after *t*, *d'* in the first two forms then became a palatal spirant (*χ'* voiceless, *γ'* voiced) **gvoz'd'γ'ja*, **tisl't'χ'ja* (pronounced *d'γ'* and *t'χ'* like Russ. *ТБ* and *ТБ*). In O Bulg. specially **ost'r'ja* became *ostrja*, and **gvoz'd'γ'ja*, **tisl't'χ'ja* became first **gvoz'd'z'ja*, **tisl't's'ja* (pronounced *d'z'* and *t's'* like Polish *dź* and *ć*), then **gvoz'd'žja*, *tlūšt'žja*¹⁾ and lastly *gvoz'd'ja*, *tlūšt'ja* (cp. below for *št'* fr. **skl*).

Analogously **medja*, **metja* became in prim Slav. **med'ja*, **mel'ja*, and then **med'γ'ja*, **mel'χ'ja*. Hence specially in O Bulg. through anticipation of the spirant **meγ'd'γ'ja*, **meχ't'χ'ja*, further **mez'd'z'ja*, **mes't's'ja* — **mez'd'žja*, **mes't'žja* — *mez'd'ja*, *mes't'ja*.

The O Bulg. forms *su-moštja*, *u-mrištja*, *būždrje* were also prepared for already in prim Slav. in so far as *z* had softened the whole combinations *tr*, *te*, *dr*. But it must here be observed that the *š* and *ž* depending on the anticipation of the palatalism are not always written in the monuments, e.g. *su-mošt(j)enje* beside *su-mošt'r(j)enje* n 'consideration' (Miklosich Vergl. Gramm. I² 220). We do not decide as to how this fluctuating orthography is to be judged.

That the O Bulg. combinations *žd* and *št* were spoken soft (*dž'*, *št'*) follows from such spellings as *nadeždě* (e sign for *ja*) beside *nadežda* 'hope', *sqštju* beside *sqštu* 'óvi' dat. sg. of the part. sy 'óv' met with in most monuments. Cp. rem. 4.

From prim. Slav. *kī*, *gī* (mostly = Indg. *g₂*, *g₁*, *gh₁*, § 461) arose in prim. Slav. *č* (i. e. *tš*), *dž*, the latter was weakened to *ž* in O Bulg. *pr-tiča* 'comparison' fr. **-tikja*. *lūžl* 'mendacious' fr. **lūgī* · OHG. *lukka* 'mendacious' (prim. Germ. st. **luzja*); *lūžq* 'mentior' fr. **lūgja*, inf. *lūgati*.

Analogously *skī* became *šč* i. e. *stš*, hence by assimilation

1) *ž*, *š* are the softened *ž*, *š*. Cp. Ar. *ž* and *š* §§ 20. 21. 396 and elsewhere.

of the sibilants *šš*, further historic *št* (more correctly *št*, cp. rem. 1). *isla islesi* etc. fr. **īshlā*, inf. *īskati* 'to seek'.

Rem 2 Cp *miti* 'to begin' fr. **mīcēti* = **vīz + cēti*. Further on account of the O Bulg. change of *štš* to *št*, the loc. sg. *člorčestē* beside *člorčisce* from nom. *člorčiskū* 'human' and inf. *īsteli* beside *īscēli* 'to heal' (*st* fr *stš*) are instructive.

Beside this treatment of prim. Slav. *h₁*, *g₁* there is also a change of them to *c* (i. e. *ts*) and *dz*, the latter was weakened to *z* in O.Bulg. in the beginning of the literary period (Miklosich Vergl. Gramm. 1² 251 ff.). Nom sg m. *-iči* m., *-ice* n., *-ica* f., e. g. *junčī* 'young bullock' fr. **junīkū*, *sīdīce* 'heart' fr. **sīdīk₁je*, *orīca* 'ovis' fr. **orīk₁at* Neut. *lice* (gen. *lica*) 'face' fr. **līk₁je*. Fem. *stīza* 'way' fr. **stīg₁at*. The treatment here in question took place at a later period of the prim Slav language than the one above, viz. at the same time when the instr. sg. **lakēmī* (O.Bulg. *taku* 'talis') became *tacēmī* (§§ 84. 462). Therefore a **junīk₁ī* was only formed to **junīkū* and an **orīk₁at* to **orīka* after the law, whereby *h₁* became *c*, had already ceased to operate. The voc. *junice* still belongs to **junīka* (cp. *plūče + vīk₁ū*), so too *junīcī* 'taurus', *orīcī* 'ovinus' are also directly to be referred to **junīkū*, **orīk₁at* ¹⁾

Prim Slav *si*, *zi* = Indg. *h₁*, *g₁*, *gh₁* (§ 412) became already in prim Slav *š*, *ž*. O Bulg. pres. *pīsa pīseši* etc. (inf. *pīsatī* 'to write') fr. **pīsaq* **pīseši*, it. *peh-* 'to cut, cut straight'. *žujq* and **žīvq* 'I chew' fr. **zīū-īq* and **zīvīq* **zīvīq* (§ 52), the latter = OHG. *chmuru* from rt. *ghat₁je* *hīzq* *hīzeši* etc. (inf. *hīzatī* 'to heck') = Lith. *lezū* 'I heck', prim f. **legh₁-gō*.

z with a preceding Indg. *s* became *š* in prim Slav *šiti* 'to sew' fr. **sīti*, **sīgti* = Lith. *siūti* 'to sew' (§ 60). Adj. *nasī* 'noster', to gen. *nasū* 'nostri' (fr. **nās-sū*) Part. neut. *byšqšte-je* 'τὸ μέλλον', to an obsolete fut. indie **by-šq*: Lith. *bū-siu* 'I shall be'. Part. pf. gen. sg. masc. *nesīša* (indie. pres. *nesq* 'I carry'). Lith. *nėsz-us-io*, cp. Goth. nom. pl. *bēr-us-jōs* 'parents' ('those who have brought forth')

1) No direct historic connexion, consequently, exists between *junīcī* and Lith. *jaunikis*, gen. *jaunikio* 'bride-groom' (properly 'juvenculus') in spite of their similar suffix formation

Rem 3. In those cases where Indg. *s* had passed into *ch* in prim Slav, *ž* is not to be traced back directly to *sž*, but first of all to *chž* (cp. *snušinu* 'like a daughter-in-law' adj fr *snuchinu* from *snūcha* 'nurus' Skr. *snūśā*, Indg. **snusa*) Cp § 588, 2 3

These affections of prim. Slav. *s* (= Indg. *ḱ*, *s*) and *z* (= Indg. *ǵ*, *ǵh*), caused by *ž*, took place also when an *l* or *n* stood between them (O.Bulg. *myslja* : inf. *mysliti* 'to think'. *blaznja* : inf. *blazniti* 'to lead astray' Here *ž* first palatalised *l*, *n* and thus extended its influence to *s*, *z*, but disappeared in the softened *l*, *n*, according to the remarks made above under *rž*, *lž*, *nž* Cp. *oštija* (inf. *ostriti*) fr. **ostrja* above, rem 1. *myslja* : *muša*, *nesuša* = *ostrja* *llūšta*

Rem 4 That O Bulg. *č*, *ž* = orig. *q*, *ǵ*, *ǵh*, *c*, *dz* = orig. *q*, *ǵ*, *ǵh*, *č*, *ž* = orig. *h*, *ǵ*, *ǵh* and *s* = orig. *sz* were spoken soft, follows from the spellings with a following *ž*, found in most monuments, as *mazju* beside *mā* u dat sg of *māz* 'man' (st *māžr-* fr. **māgyr-*), *dušja* beside *dušq* acc sg of *duša* 'soul' Cp rem 1 extr.

§ 148. Anteconsonantal and finally.

Indg. *ež* = Lith. *ei* and *e*, Slav. *i*. Inf. Lith. *eī-ti*, O.Bulg. *ī-ti* 'to go' from rt. *eī-* Lith. *ze-mū* O Bulg. *zi-ma* f 'winter' : Gr. *χίμα* S § 68.

Indg. *oi* and *ai* = Lith. *ai* and *e*, Slav. *ě* (initially *i*, finally *ě* and *i*). Lith. *snėga-s* O Bulg. *sněgū* 'snow' : Goth. *snāws*, cpf. **snoigho-s* Lith. *v-ėna-s* O.Bulg. *inū* 'unus'. O.Lat. *oino-s*, Lith. *tė* O.Bulg. *ti* 'the' nom pl. Gr. *τοί* Lith. *ait-laika-s* O Bulg. *otu-lėkū* 'remnant' Gr. *λοιπό-s* Lith. *pá-saiti-s* m. 'binding thong' *sėta-s* 'cord', O Bulg. *sěti* f 'cord', rt. *saī-* 'bind'. Nom. du. fem. Lith. *tė-dvi* ('the two') O Bulg. *tě* from Indg. st **ta-* 'the' : Skr. *tē*, Indg. **táj* S §§ 84 100

Final Indg. *-ōž* retained the *ō* down to the Lith. language period, hence Lith. dat. sg. *vilkui* 'to a wolf', Gr. *λύκω* (§ 664, 4). Whilst the instr pl *vilkais* = Skr. *vṛkhaiś* presupposes the change of *ōž* to *ož* in an earlier period; s. § 615.

Loss of *ž* in the primitive Indg. period.

§ 149. *ž* after an initial consonant has frequently been dropped in the different Indg. languages, without its loss being

able to be explained by the sound-laws of the languages in question. E. g. from rt. *sia^ru-* 'sew', Skr. *sū-tra-m* 'yarn, string', Lat. *suō sūlu-s*, O.H.G. *sou-m* O.Icel. *sau-m-r* m. 'hemmed edge, seam' beside Skr. *syū-tā-* 'sewn', O.H.G. *sunwan* 'to sew', *sunt* 'seam'. Upon this Osthoff bases his neat conjecture (Morph. Unt. IV 19) that the first *z* in pres. forms like **s₁ũ-zō* 'I sew' **sp₁ũ-zō* 'I spit' disappeared by dissimilation already in the Indg. period, so that now **sũ-zō* stood beside **s₁ũ-to-s* (part). *s₁ũ-* was then transferred by analogy to pres. forms also, hence e. g. O. Bulg. *šy₁a* i. e. **sy₁-z₁a* after forms like inf. *šiti* i. e. **s₁iy-ti* (§ 147), and vice versa *sũ* to non-pres. forms, hence e. g. Skt. *sū-tra-m* instead of regular **syū-tra-m*.

§ 150. According to Joh. Schmidt (Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII 305. 369 ff.) and W. Schulze (ibid. 420 ff.) anteconsonantal *z* was dropped after long vowels in the Indg. prim. language. Nom. sg. **rēs* = Skr. *rās* 'possessions, treasure' Lat. *res* 'possessions, thing' fr. **rēz-s* = ep. Skr. nom. pl. *rāy-as*. Indg. **pō-* fr. **pōz-* 'drink' in Skr. inf. *pá-tu-m*, Gr. *πῶ-μα* 'portion', Lat. *pō-tu-s* *pō-culu-m*, Lith. *pū-ta* 'drinking bout' = ep. Skr. *pay-ana-m* 'watering of cattle' *pu-tá-* 'drunk', Gr. *πί-νω* 'I drink' Indg. **dhēlu-s* = Skr. *dhārú-s* 'sucking' Gr. *θῆλυ-* 'suckling, female' fr. **dhēz-lu-s* = ep. Skr. *dhēnā* 'milk-cow'. Gt. Dor. *ῥατάομαι* 'I am bereft, want', O. Ir. *tād* 'thief' (prim. f. **tat-*), O. Bulg. *talǎ* 'thief' fr. **talz-* = ep. Skr. *stī-nú-s* beside *stāyú-s* *tāyú-s* 'thief'.

Our assumption of *-ōz* as the ending of the instr. pl. of *o*-stems, and of **ēz* 'thou wentest' (Skr. *at̥s*) etc. for the prim. period (§§ 69. 85. 101) would not contradict these combinations. In these latter cases we should only have to assign the first appearance of the monosyllabic form (from an older dissyllabic form (*-ōz* perhaps fr. *-o-az*; **ēz* fr. **é eiz*) to a later period of the prim. language, in which the sound-law, whereby **rēz* became **rēs*, no longer operated.

Nevertheless the above hypothesis still requires further support before it can be set up in any degree as certain. Cp. also Hubschmann Das idg. Vocalsystem p. 24 and elsewhere.

Indg. *u*.

The prim. Indg. period.

§ 151. Initial *u* before sonants and consonantal liquids. Pres **uégĥh-ō* 'veho': Skr *vāhānu*, Gr P amph *ῥέχω* Ion. Att. ὄχο-ς, Lat *vehō*, O.Ir *fēu* 'plaustrum' fr. **fegnu* (§ 527), Goth. *ga-wiga* 'I move', Lith *vežti* O Bulg *veza* 'veho'. Rt **ueq-* 'speak': Skr *vācas* u. 'specch', Gr *ῥέπος*, Lat *vocare*, O Ir *uā-mi-foug* 'he asks', OIIG. *gi-wahanen* 'to remember, mention', Pruss. *en-uacheman* 'we call to'. Rt *ueid-* 'see, know': Skr *vēda* 'he knows', Arm *gilem* 'I know', Gr *φοῖδε*, Lat. *videō*, O Ir *ad-madat* 'narrant', Goth. *vāt* 'he knows', Lith *vēdū-s* 'face, countenance', O Bulg. *vidēti* 'to see' **uġ-na* 'wool': Skr *ūrna* 'wool', Lat. *lana* fr. **uġlanā*, cp Gr *οὔλο-ς* 'crisp' (§§ 157 204. 306). Partic **urc-to-* 'decided, settled'. Av. **rud-ta-* n 'determining, command' fr. **ura-ta-* (§ 157), Gr *ῥητός-ος ῥητός-ος* 'specified, settled' *ῥήτρα* (El *ῥατρα* § 72) *ῥήτρα* 'agreement, saying'.

§ 152. Intersonantal. Pres 3. sg **srém-e-ti* 'flows': Skr *śráv a-ti* Gr *ῥί(ς)-τι*, Skr *śrava-s* 'river, efflux', Gr. *ῥοῖά ῥοή* 'river, flood', Lith *srav-ū* 'issue of blood' *sravēti* 'to flow gently', O.Bulg *o-srov-ū* 'island' (properly 'flown round'). **neu-o-s* 'new': Skr. *nāva-s*, Gr *νέλο-ς*, Lat. *novo-s*, O.Bulg. *novū*. Loc. sg Skr *div-i*, Gr *δι-ι*, Indg **du-i*. Skr. *āvi-s* Gr. *ᾱ(ς)-ς* Lat. *ovi-s* 'sheep', Goth *avēpi* n 'herd of sheep', Lith. *avi-s* O.Bulg *ovī-ca* 'sheep' **gġ-mó-s* 'quick, alive': Skr. *jivā-s*, Lat. *vīvo-s*, Cymr. *byw*, Goth *qiva-* (nom. sg. *qius*), Lith. *gyva-s* O Bulg. *živū* Nom pl of *eu*-stems in *-eu-es*. Skr. *sūnāv-as* O Bulg. *synov-e* 'sons', Gr. *ῥοί(ς)-τες* 'suaves'. Suffix of the pf part. act. . Skr. *babhū-vān*, Gr. *πεφν-(ς)ώς*, Lith *bū-ves* O.Bulg. *by-vū* from rt. *bhe-* 'become'. Personal ending of the 1. du. : Skr. *vāhā-vas*, Lith. *vēža-va* O.Bulg *veze-vē* from rt. *uegh-* 'vehere'.

Skr. Ved. pf. part. act. *jaghan-vān* (beside the st. form *jaghna-uṣ-*) 'having struck' fr. Indg. **ghe-ghu-uoṣ* (§§ 225. 229), *cakṣ-vān* (beside *cakṣ-uṣ-*) 'having made' fr. Indg. **qe-qṛ-uoṣ*.

**pŕ-uo-s* 'the front, earlier': Skr. *pūr-va-s*, Gr. Dor *πῶν* fr. **πρωτά-v* (Ion Att. *πρότην*), s. § 306. **neuy* 'nine', **neuy-tó-* 'ninth', **neuy-tí-* 'the number nine': Skr. *nīva navatī-ś*, Gr. *ἐννέ(f)α* (compounded of **ἐν νέτα* 'nine in all, fully nine', s. Wackernagel Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVIII 132 ff), Lat. *novem* (-em for -en after *septem, decem*), O Ir. *nū n-* Cymr Corn *naw*, Goth *nun nunda*. Lith *devīnta-s*, O.Bulg *devŭti derŭti* (Lith Slav. initial *de-* after the numeral for ten *desŭnta-s*, *desŭti*, the regular form would be Lith **navīnta-s*, O.Bulg **novŭti*), cp. §§ 224 233

u as glide after *u* Examples s. §§ 117. 153

§ 153. Postconsonantal St **duo-* 'two', **du-* (in **dui-s* 'twice' and in compounds) Ski *dvá dvāú, dvī-*, Gr *δί-δευα, δι-*, Lat. *bi-*, O Ir *dá*, Goth *tráu*, Lith *dù* (masc, fī **duū*, § 184) *dvi* (fem), O Bulg *dva* Nom sg **svěso(v)* 'sister' Skr. *svāsā*, Lat. *soror* (so from **sgo-* § 172, 3), Cymr *chwaer*, Goth *seistar*, Pruss. *swesti-o*, Lith. *sesū*, O Bulg *sesti-a* (for the -t- in Germ. Pruss. and Slav s. §§ 580. 585, 2) **ek-uo-s* 'horse', fem **ek-ua* Skr. *āśva-s aśva*, Gr *ἵππο-ς*, Lat. *equo-s*, Gall *epo-* O.Ir. *ech*, Goth *aīhwa-* (in *aīhwa-tundi* fem *þátoz*), Lith *asvė* St. **qetuer-* 'four' Skr. *catur-as*, Gt. Ion *τέσσαρες*, Lat. *quat-tuor*, O Ir. *cethur* O Cymr *petguar* Mod Cymr *pedwar* Corn. *pesear* Bret *penar*, Goth *fidvor*, Lith *ketveri* 'by fours', O Bulg distrib *četvero* Part pf Ski *out-vān*, Gr *εἰδ-(f)ώς* from rt *ueid-* 'see, know' Suffix -*two-*, -*tuā-* Skr. *pya-tvā-m* 'the being loved', Goth *frīja-þra* 'love', O Bulg *mŕi-tou* 'mortuus' *gom-tva* 'persecution' St **per-nen-*. Skr. *pārva-n-* n 'kuot, node', Gr *ἄνεργον* 'boundless' fr. **ā-nērgon*, cp. *νεῖμαρ*, pl. Lesb. *νέμαρα* (§ 166) **daŭēr-* 'husband's brother': Skr. *dēvár-*, Arm. *taigr* etc, s. § 95; loc pl Skr. *dēvŕsu*, Indg **daŭy-su*. Gr. *αἰ(f)ών* 'time' *αἰεί* 'ever', Lat. *aero-m*, O Ir. *aes ois* gen *aesa* (Cymr. *oes*) 'ago' fr. **āmes-tu-s*, Goth. *āivs* 'time'.

uy stood beside *u* on the same principles as Indg. *i* beside *ɪ* (s. § 120)

First after initial consonants. **duyō* beside **duō* 'two': Skr. Ved. *duvā*, Gr. *δί(f)ω*, Lat. *du(v)o* From rt *gha^xu-* 'call' partly *ghuy-*, and partly *ghu-* as weak grade form (§ 312):

Skr. Ved. 1. pl. opt. *huv-ē-ma* Av. 3. sg. indic. *zuv-ayc-iti*, O Bulg. inf. *zǔv-atī* beside 3 sg. indic. Skr. *hṛ-āya-ti* Av. *zḥ-ayc-iti*, nominal st. Skr. *hṛ-atar-* Av. *zḥ-atar-* 'shouter, panegyrist', O. Bulg. *zv-onǔ* 'sound, noise', *zv-atelǔ* 'crier'

After initial *i* or *j* and initial double consonants only *ny*. St. **iuy-en-* or **juy-en-* 'young', **iuy-y-kó-s* or **juy-y-kó-s* 'juvenile' (cp. Comparat. Skr. *yáv-īyas-*). Skr. *yáv-an-* *yuv-a-śá-s*, Lat. *yuv-en-t-s* *yuv-en-er-s*, Goth. *juggs* fr. prim. Germ. **iuy-nw-ga-s*. Antesonantal st. form **bhruy-* 'brow'. Skr. gen. *bhruv-ás*, Gr. gen. *ὀφρῖ(ς)-ος*, O. Bulg. nom. *brǔv-ǔ*

Medial *uy* after long syllables, especially after double consonants. Prim. Indg. is the contrast, e. g. between Skr. 3 pl. *uś-nuv-ánti* (1 sg. *uś-nó-mi* 'I attain'), Gr. *áy-ví(J)-αι* (1 sg. *áy-vī-mi* 'I break') on the one hand and Skr. 3. pl. *su-nv-ánti* (1 sg. *su-nó-mi* 'I press the soma-juice out') 3 sg. *ṣ-nv-á-ti* 'puts in motion', Gr. Att. *qóirno* 'I waste away, decay' fr. **qθi-vJ-ω* (cp. *qθi-vé-θω*), Goth. *runna* 'I run' fr. **ri-nv-ō* (§ 180) = Skr. *rī-nv-a-mi* 'I let flow, run' (not found) on the other, cp. § 313.

§ 154. Antec consonantal medially. Very frequent after *a-*, *e-* and *o-* vowels, with which *u* formed diphthongs, e. g. st. **ang-men-* (rt. *ang-* 'grow') Skr. *ojmán-* m. 'strength, power', Lat. *augmen*, Lith. *augmà* (gen. *augmė̃ns*) 'growth, excrescence'. **diēu-s* 'sky' Skr. *dyatús*, Gr. *Ζεύς* (cp. §§ 61—108).

The treatment of *u* before *i* was often different from that before other consonants. Whilst e. g. the *eu* in Indg. **neu-ḡo-s*, a further formation of **neuo-s* (Skr. *nára-s* etc), appears developed in the same manner as before other consonants in Lith. *naũja-s* and Goth. *nanjī-s*, Skr. *návyas* shows the heterosyllabic form of Indg. *eu*. Analogously in Gr. e. g. *ἐκατόμβοιο-ς* fr. **-fiof-ḡo-ς* (cp. Skr. *gávya-s* 'bovarius') in contrast e. g. to *βουοί*. The manner of dividing the syllables before *i* therefore took different ways: Lith. *naũjas* represents a **neij̯os*, Skr. *návyas* a **neij̯uos*. Cp. also Skr. *gávya-* with Av. *guvya-* (§ 160).

A diphthong was frequently not formed before nasals and liquids in cases where it might be expected, e. g. Skr. *vavnúṣ-* beside *maghón-* (§ 160), Gr. *ἐφράγη* (*ἐρράγη*) beside (Lesb.)

εὐράγη (§ 167). The various modes of syllabic formation were also here the criterion

Anteconsonantal *u* seldom occurred after *i*-vowels from the very beginning e. g. Skr. *div-yá-* 'celestial', Skr. *pī-vn-* 'fat', weak antevocalic st. form beside *pi-van-*, e. g. gen. pl. *pī-en-ām*; Av. *jīva-* 'belonging to life' Diphthongs were only formed in Germ., e. g. Goth. *ga-quunan* 'to come to life again' from st. *qwa-*, which, of course, is not an old inherited formation, cp. §§ 179 181.

§ 155 Interconsonantal *u* was not, at it seems, permitted in prim Indg. E. g. antesonantal **qetur-* ('four') for **qetūr-* (Skr. acc. *catūr-as*) beside anteconsonantal **qetūr-* (Gr. Hom. *τέτταρ τετταρος* fr. **tet̥t̥u̯a-oi -io-*, Lith. *ketvīr̥ta-s*) Cp. also prim Ar. **atharun-* ('fire priest') for **atharūn-* (Av. dat. sg. *aṭharun-ē*) beside **atharna-* **atharūy-* (Skr. dat. abl. pl. *ātharva-bhyas*), Skr. instr. *āyūn-ā* ('life') beside Gr. *αἰ(ϝ)᾽ν αἰ(ϝ)ών* etc. (The author Morph. Unt. II 189 ff.)

Rom. I, therefore, conjecture that Skr. instr. sg. *deiv-a* (fr. **dayuér-* 'husband's brother') does not represent an Indg. **dayu-*, but a special Sanskrit new formation **dayu-*, **dayū-* and **dayur-* may have existed side by side of each other in Prim. Indg. The spondaic form *δαῖβωρ*, Ilias Ω 769, can equally well be read *δαυβῶρ* (fr. **dayuḗr̥*) as *δαῖβῶρ*, conjectured by Ebel.

§ 156. Finally *u* only occurred as an absolute final in the second component of diphthongs. E. g. voc. Skr. *sūnō* Lith. *sūnau̯* O. Bulg. *synu* 'O son', Indg. **sūncu* or **sūnoy*; loc. Skr. *sūnūi* O. Bulg. *synu* 'in filio', Umhr. *manu-v-o* 'in manu', Indg. **sūnōy* (cp. § 85). Its treatment in the individual languages was almost entirely the same as that of antecousonantal diphthongs *u*, when conditionally final, also stood after consonants, perhaps **médhu estī* = Skr. *mādhv asti* 'mol est'. Cp. § 645, 2

Aryan.

§ 157. Initially. Skr. *váyam* Av. *vaēm* O. Pers. *vayam* 'we': Goth. *weis*. Skr. *vīś-* Av. *vīs-* O. Pers. *viš-* 'clan': O. Bulg. *vīs-ŭ* 'vicus'. Skr. Av. O. Pers. *vā* 'or': Lat. *-ve*.

Initial *y* was lost before *u* and *ū* in Skr. *urū-ś* 'broad' fr. **yur-u-ś*, prim. f. **ygr-u-s* (§ 290). *ūrna* 'wool' fr. **yūrna*, Indg. **yf-na* (§§ 151. 306).

yr- was transposed in Av. with *u*-prothesis. "*vrāta-* n. 'decree, command' Gr. *ἱερτό-ς* 'decreed'. Part. pres. mid "*vrāzema-* 'powerful' (*z* = *ā*) to Skr *vrādh-* 'to be great, powerful' Cp. §§ 260. 624

§ 158. Intersonantal. 3. sg impf. Skr. *á-bhav-a-t* Av. *bav-a-p* O Pers. *a-bav-a*, Indg. **é-bheṃ-e-t* from *bheṃ-* 'become, be'. Nom. pl. Skr. *baháv-as* Av. *bāzav-ō* 'arms': Gr. *πήχε-ες* *πήχαις* fr. **πηχε-f-ες*

Part pf. aet Skr. *vavan-vān* Av. *vavan-vā* 'victorious' (antersonantal weak stem form Skr. *vavṇ-āś-* Av. *vaon-uś-*) fr orig. **yv-yv-uós*, Skr. *jaḡan-rān* 'having come' (anteson weak st. *jaḡm-ús-*) fr. Indg. **ge-gy-yós*, see §§ 225. 229. Skr. *ny-vānt-* 'rich in men'. Skr. Av. suffix form *-vat-* fr. Indg. *-ypt-*, e. g. in loc pl Skr *viśá-vat-su* Av. *vīśa-vasā*, loc. pl. from *viśá-vant-* *vīśa-vant-* 'poisonous' (cp. Gr. *ίόεις* 'rusty') 1. sg. impf Skr. *áḡnav-am* O.Pers. *akānav-am* (read *ū* as *u*, cp § 228) 'I made', fr orig. **é-gg-neṃ-y(m)*.

ny, with *y* as glide. Ved *suvá-* Av. *huva-* (beside *svá-*, *sva-*) 'suus'. Ved *tuváṃ* Av. Gāṛ. *tuṇēm* (beside Skr. *tvám*) 'thou'. Gen. sg. Skr. *bhruv-ás*: Gr. *ὀφρύ-ος* 'of an eye-brow'. 3. pl. *aśnav-ānti*, like Gr. *ἀγνώ-ασσι*. Cp. § 159.

-aom is written in Av. for *-avem* = prim. Ar. *-ayam*, e. g. *ker^enaom* = Skr. *áḡy-nav-am* 'I made' In like manner *drūm* for *druvem* = Skr. *dhruvā-m* 'firmum'. Cp. Bartholomae Handb. § 95

§ 159. Postconsonantal. Skr. *svá-* Av. *xva-* 'suus': Gr. *φός ὅς*, Indg. **syó-s* Skr. *hv-atar-* Av. *zb-atar-* 'crier': O.Bulg. *zv-ateli*, from rt. *gha^ty-*. Skr. *catvār-as* Av. *caḡvār-ō* 'four': Goth. *fiḡvōr* Skr. *ky-nv-ānti* Av. *ker^envanti* 'they make', orig. **gg-ny-ñti* Skr. *sárva-* Av. *haurva-* O Pers. *harūva-* (read *harva-*, s. below) 'all': Gr. *ὅλος ὅλος* fr. **oλfo-ς* Skr. *dēvá-s* 'god', Av. *daeva-* 'devil': Pruss. *deiwa-s* 'god', Indg. **deṃyo-s*.

u often interchanged with *u* in Ved. (cp. §§ 120. 125. 153). In the initial syllable, e g. *duā* and *duvā* like Gr. *δαί-δεμα* and *δαίω*; *śván-* and *śuván-* 'dog', cp. Av. *span-* Lith. nom *szũ* fr. **szũũ* and Gr *κύων κύων*. As this interchange dates back to the prim. Indg. language, *u*, after a long syllable in the same word, may perhaps be regarded everywhere as an old inherited form, e. g. *ruśśas-tuvá-m* 'damage' beside *dēva-tvā-m* 'divinity', part. pf. *daś-nvān* 'doing homage' beside *evā-vān* 'knowing', 2 pl mid impf. *dyug-* *dhuvam* (*yu-* 'yoke, harness') beside *ákruu-dhram* (*kar-* 'make') In the classical language *-u-* for the most part only appears, e g only *-tra-*, *-dhuam*. The old stage *uu* remained, e g in gen *bhuw-as* from *bhū-* 'world', *bhrur-as* from *bhū-* 'brow', and in non-initial syllables in 3 pl in *-uu-anti* after consonants beside *-ur-anti* after sonants, aor *u-su-suu-a-t* 'flowed' from *srar-* *sru-* (cp § 313). In the popular dialects *uu* frequently made its appearance again where the classical Skr. only had *u*. We may have old forms, e g. in Pāli *turam* (beside *tam* = Skr. *tvām*) 'thee'; nom. acc *duv* (Pāli written *duv* and *duv*) beside *dōv* 'two'; *suván-a-* beside nom *sā* 'dog'.

Various assimilations took place in Iranian in the combination consonant + *u*. For O.Pers we must premise that *uv* or *ūr* was written for *u* after consonants, e g *puvām* for *puām* = Skr *tvām* 'thee', *harūa-* for *harra-*. Skr *śrva-* 'all', cp the orthography *-iy-* and *-īy-* for *-y-* p 116.

Indg *kū* (= Skr *śr*) became Iran *sp* Av O.Pers *aspa-* Skr *śva-* 'horse', Indg **ekuo-* Av *span-*: Skr *śván-* 'hound, dog', Indg **kūon-*

In like manner Indg *gu*, *ghu* (Skr *g*, *h*) became Av *zb* *zb-atar-* Skr *hv-atar-* O.Bulg *zv-ateli* 'crier'.

Indg. *tu* (= Skr *tv*) appears in Av. as *pu* (*u* was spirant), and in O.Pers. as *puv*, that the *uv* in the latter combination was a consonant, follows directly from the change of *t* into *p* (§ 473). Av. *puqm* O.Pers *puvdm* Skr *tvām* 'thee'. Gen. sg. Av. *xrapu-ō*: Skr. *krátu-as* from st. *xratu-* Skr. *krātu-* 'power, understanding'.

Indg. *du*, *dhu* (= Skr. *dr*, *dh*), which, in prim. Iran., fell

together in *du* (§ 481), appear in Av. initially as *dʷ* and *ḍb* (Gāp. *db*), *b*, medially as *ḍv* and *ḍw*. Initially, *dvaṇśah-*: Skr. *dvāśas-* n. 'bearing enmity, hatred'; *ḍbiš-*, Gāp. *d'biš-*: Skr. *dviš-* 'hate'. *bitəm*, Gāp. *d'bitəm*: Skr. *dutiya-m* 'secundum'¹). Medially, part. pf. *evīdṵā*: Skr. *á-vidvān* 'not knowing, unwise'. *er'dwa-*. Skr. *ūrdhvā-* 'upright' (cp §§ 288 306). So also side by side of each other Gāp. *-dūm* (1 e. *-drem* s. below) and late Av. *-ḍwem* = Skr. *-dhvam*, ending of 2. pl. mid. O.Pers. *dāwītiya-* 'secundus', whose *ṛw* (to be read as consonant) was either *u* or spirant

Indg. *pu* became **fw*, thence *f* in Av. Acc. sg. *afentem* 'aquosum' fr. prim. Ar. **āp-nant-am*

Indg. *su* (Skr. *śu*) became in Av. *rw* (init. and med.) and *ruh* (medially). *rua-*. Skr. *srá-* 'suus'. *ruanhar-*: Skr. *śvāsar-* 'sister' *hararirautī- śávasratī* prop name 2. sg. imper. *bararūha*: Skr. *bhára-sva*, from Ar. *bhar-* 'bear, bring'. The pronunciation of *-ruh-*, which is mostly not sonantal, has not been determined. For *rw* and *ruh* in the Gāpās *hr* also occurs: *hra-* 'suus', 2 sg. imper. *gūša-hra* 'hear'. In O.Pers. *uv* = prim. Ar. *su* *ura-*. Av. *rua-*. Skr. *srá-* 'suus'. 2 sg. imper. *patipayaūva* 'protect thyself': cp Skr. *bhára-sva* Acc. sg. *harauvatim* - - Skr. *śávasratīm*. Cp. § 558, 3.

-ām is written for *-vem* in Av. Acc. *pourum*: O.Pers. *parūvam* (read *parvam*) Skr. *pūruva-m* 'priorum'. 2 sg. imper. Gāp. *dazdūm* Skr. *daddhvām*, from Ar. *dad-* 'give', etc. See Bartholomae Handb. § 95a

v in Av. is often to be read as *uv*, especially after long syllables, just as in Ved., e g gen sg. read *zantuv-ō* for *zantvō* from *zantu-* 'district', cp Ved. gen. *dhṛṣṇuv-ás* from *dhṛṣṇú-* 'repose'.

§ 160. Anteconsonantal medially and finally.

1) For an uncertain conjecture concerning the reason of the change *dv-* on the one hand and *db-*, *ḍb-* on the other, see Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 371 ff

The vowel remained in Sanskrit as *u* after *ā* (*āu*), whereas prim. Ar. *au* became *ō*. Prim Ar prim. Iran. *au* appears as *uo* (i. e. *ag*) or *ēu* in Av., prim. Ar. prim. Iran. *āu* remained (*āu*); prim. Ar. *au* and *āu* remained unchanged in O.Pers. (*au*, written *aw* when final, and *āu*) Skr *drōgha-* 'insult, grief', Av. *draoya-* O.Pers. *drauga* 'untruth' Gen sg Skr *krátōś* Av. *xrataoś xratōus* from st *krātu-* *xratu-* 'power, understanding', O.Pers. *kūraus* from *kāru-* 'Cyrus'. Nom sg. Skr. *gāu-ś* Av. *gāu-ś* 'bullock' Loc. sg. Skr *vásāu* Av. *vanhāu* from st *vāsu-* *vanhu-* 'good'. O.Pers. nom sg *dahyāus* 'country, district' (cp nom. pl. *dahyāv-a*), formed like Av *bāzais* 'arm' Cp. §§ 62 78. 94.

In Skr. *v* is also found before consonants, viz before *y*, *r*, *n*, e. g. *div-gá-* 'celestial', *dēvi-ā* instr sg from *dēvár-* 'brother-in-law', *pīen-ām* gen pl. from *pīvan-* 'fat', *rtān-ām* from *rtāvan-* 'holy, pious', *va-en-ús-* weak st. form of the pf. part. act. 'triumphant', but *maghón-ā* instr sg. from *maghāvan-* 'distributor' In Av. *v* only before *y* after *i* *iēya-* 'belonging to life', but diphthongic in *gaoya-* Skr *gárya-* 'bovinus', *vaorāzaḥa-* n. 'friendliness' for **va-vrāz-aḥa-*, *vaonūs-* Ski *va-en-ús-*; *aśāun-am*: Skr. *rtān-ām* That diphthongisation does not appear in Skr in cases where it was possible (cp *varnūs-* with *maghón-ā*), depends on a different mode of forming syllables, in which other forms of the same system may have to some extent set the type (cp. *va-van-* beside *va-en-*) Cp § 154

§ 161. *u* as spirant

u seems in Skr to have become labiodental and spirantal already in the classical period, s. Whitney Skr. Gramm. § 57 Also forms of the popular language as Pāli *dibba-* = *dirya-*, *pabbata-* — *parrata-* presuppose the change of *u* to *v* spirant.

As to whether orig. *u* also in other cases than *hīram*, *aspa-* etc. (159) had acquired a spirantal pronunciation in Av. (the *p* in *aspa-* was developed from a spirant), we leave undecided, and refer to Hübschmann Kuhn's *Ztschr* XXIV 354 f. and Bartholomae Handb. 9 36 f.

Armenian.

§ 162. Indg *u* appears partly as *v*, and partly as *g* fr. **gu* (cp. Italian *guastare* 'vastare', Cymr. *gweddw* 'vidua'), without the conditions for this difference of treatment being clear.

1 *v* *vasn* 'on account of': Av *vasna-* m 'wish, intention', Gr. ἐκὼν 'voluntarily', rt *uek-* *hov*, gen. *kovu*, 'cow'. Skr. *gav-*, Gr *βοF-*, Indg **gou-* *vec* 'six': Gr. *ἑξ* ἑξ, Cymr. *chwech*, cp. § 589. 3

2. *g*. *gorc* 'work': Gr *ἐργον* *gitem* 'I know': Skr. pf. *vēda*. *loganam* 'I bathe myself'. Lat. *lavō* *taigr*. gen *tanger*, 'brother-in-law'. Skr. *dēvīr-*

k(u) appears for *g(u)* after voiceless explosives and spirants. So *sk-* fr. **su-* (= orig. *k̑u-*, § 408) in *shesur*, gen. *shesri*, 'mother-in-law'; prim. Arm. **sues-* arose from Indg. **mek-* (cp Goth. *swaihrō*, Gr. ἐκυρά) through assimilation of *s-* to the following *k̑* (§ 562). Indg **su-* and **tu-* became *k-*: *k̑or*, gen. *keṛ*, 'sister': Skr *svāsar-*; *ko* 'tui' *kez* 'tibi': Skr. *tva-*; cp §§ 560. 360.

Greek

§ 163. Indg *u* was retained as *f*, which was generally spoken as a vowel, not as a spirant. It was sometimes also incorrectly written *v* and *β*. The sound remained in most dialects until far into historic times, as inscriptions show. *f* first disappeared in Ion-Att. It generally disappeared earlier medially than finally

§ 164. Initially Bæot. etc *ῥίκατι* Dor. *ῥέικατι* Ion Att. εἴκοσι 'twenty': Skr. *viśati-*, Lat. *vīginti*, O.Ir. *fiche*. Cret. *ῥίσφο-ς* Bæot. etc. *ῥίσου-ς* Att. *ῥίσου-ς*, probably to Skr. *viśu* adv. 'in both directions' *ῥέτος* *ετος* 'year': Lat *vetus* 'old', Skr. *vats-á-* 'year', O.Bulg *vetŭchŭ* 'old'. *ῥένος* *ένος* 'word': Skr. *vācas-*. *ῥοῖκο-ς* *οῖκο-ς*: Skr. *vēśá-s* 'house', Lat *vīrus* Goth. *veihsa-* 'spot', O.Bulg. *vŭsŭ* 'village'. *ῥάστν* *άστν* 'city': Skr. *vástu* 'seat, place', *vástu* 'place, ground, house'. St. form *ῥαρ-ν-* 'ram' in the Bæot. proper name *ῥάρων*, in *ἄρυν-ός* *ἄρυν-ί* etc, fr. orig. **uṛ-n-*; beside **ῥο-ην-* in *πολύ-ρην* 'rich in sheep' *ὄυλο-ς* 'fleecy, twined' fr. **uḷno-*

through the intermediate stages **Fωλνο-* **Fολνο-* **Fολλο-* (§ 306): Skr. *ūrṇā* 'wool' (§ 157).

Rem The ' of *ὥλω* 'I draw', which word can not be separated from *αὐλάς* 'furrow' and Lith. *velkti* 'I draw', is perhaps to be explained on the ground that an attraction to *ἐλκ-* *ὀλκ-* (with ' fr *σ-*, § 564), corresponding to Lat. *sulcu-s* and Ags. *sulh* 'plough', took place

El. *Φράτρᾱ* Att. *φῆτρᾱ* 'covenant' Av. "*rvāta-* n 'decree, commandment' (§ 157). In Lesb *βρ-* fr *Φρ-*. *βρήτωρ*, to El. *Φράτρᾱ*. On Att. *φ-*, cp § 226

§ 165. Intersonantal Loc sg *Δι-ί* *Δί*: Skr. *div-ī*, Indg. **diu-ī* 'in the sky'. *γλῆφος* *γλῆος* 'glory, renown' · Skr. *śrāv-as* 'renown', O Bulg *slovo* 'word' Coreyr *ρhof-al* Hom *ῥο-al* 'floods': Lith. *sruti-à* 'flowing, bleeding' (nouns) Coreyr. *στονός-σαν* (read *σ* as *σσ*) Hom *στονόςσαν* fem. 'lamentabilem': cp. Skr. *bāla-vatī* fem 'robusta'. St *στεῖαρ-* (*στεῖαρ-ος*) 'stiff fat' fr. **stēāt-* (§ 611), **stā-juat-*, prim f **stā-mu-t-* (§ 233) Aor *ἔχφα* 'I poured out' fr **ε-γελ-η* (§ 233), active to *χί-το*

In Lesb. *u* combined with a preceding short vowel to form a diphthong, i. e heterosyllabic *au*, *eu*, etc. became tautosyllabic, or still more precisely: *aua* became *a^u-a* (cp Sievers *Phonetik*³ 146) This also occurs in Hom as an Aeolic peculiarity. *σεύω* 'I drive, hunt': Skr mid *cyār-atē* 'moves himself, withdraws', Indg. 1. sg. act. **h₁éu-ō* or **h₁éu-ō* *εἶδον* 'I saw': Att. *εἶδον*, Skr *ávida-m*, Indg **é uidóm* *αὔηρ* 'air' *αὔελλα* 'gust of wind' · Ion *αῖρ* *ἄελλα*, to *ἄ(f)ημι*, Skr *vāmi* 'I waft, blow'.

§ 166. Postconsonantal *vf*, *ρf*, *λf* remained unchanged in some dialects until after the beginning of historic times. In Lesb. and Thess. *vv*, *ρρ*, *λλ* arose, in other dialects (Ion Bæot. Dor) the double consonants were simplified with 'compensation-lengthening', whilst in Att. *f* was elided without compensation-lengthening. Fr. **γωνfa* 'knees' (cp. Av. *zanv-a*, Lat *genu-a*) Lesb *γόννα*, Ion. *γούνα*, Att. *γόνα-τα* Coreyr. *πρό-ξενfoς*. Lesb. *ξένος* Ion. *ξείνος* Att. *ξένος* 'foreign' Fr. **qθα-vf-ω* 'I come first', **τι-vf-ω* 'I pay penalty' (cp. Skr. *γνυ-ά-τι* 'puts in motion'): Ion. *φθάνω*, *τίνω*, Att. *φθάνω*, *τίνω*. Fr. Indg. stem **per-men-*: pl Lesb *πέρρα-τα* Ion. *πείρα-τα* 'the ends, furthest point' *ἀ-πείρων* 'unbounded', Att.

πίρας περαινῶ, to Skr. *pārvan-* 'node, knot'. Inscrip. (Thessal.?) κῶρῶ : Ion. κούρη Dor. κῶρᾶ Att. κόρη 'girl'. Fr. *ῶλφο- = Skr. *sārva-s* 'whole, all' : Hom. ὀῶλο, Att. ὅλος With the forms having compensation-lengthening cp § 618

ἵμ. ἵππος, dial. ἵνκος (handed down by the grammarians; dialect unknown): Skr. *ásva-s*, Indg. **ēhmo-s* 'horse'. πᾶς παντός 'complete, entire': Skr. *śá-śvant-* 'complete, entire, each' (§ 557, 4), Indg. **h₂m-ūt-* (cp the author's Griech. Gramm. p 120). κκ = ἵμ also in πελεκκᾶν 'I hew' πέλεκυο-ν 'axe-handle' beside πέλεκυ-ς 'axe'. Skr. *parāśū-s* 'axe'

Rem ππ beside κκ is perhaps so to be explained that the latter process of assimilation belonged to a later period than the former. On account of ἵνκο-. it would then have to be assumed that also **ekn-* existed beside **ekm-*, which was not transferred to the *o*-declension until after the first appearance of the form ἵππο-:

τυ, δυ, δθυ. Cret. ττῖ (in Hesych wrongly written τρεῖ) Dor. τέ Lesb. Ion-Att. σί 'thee'. Skr. *tvá-* Bæot. πέτταρες Att. τέτταρες Hom. τέσσαρες etc 'four'. Skr. *catvār-as*. Cp. § 489 Corinth *Αφεντιάς*, Hom. ἰδδμεν δέδμεν θεοδδής (the spellings δειδιμεν, θεοδδής are wrong), in case δφ was not still spoken in the time of Hom, Att. δεινός δίδοικα, from rt *dmel-* 'fear'. δώ-(δεν) δί-ς. Skr. *dvā dvī-ś* ὀρθό-ς : Skr. *ūrdhvā-s*, Indg. **ǵdhmō-s* 'upright' (§ 306)

πυ, υθυ, νήπιος (beside νη-πύ-τιο-ς 'unintelligent, under age') fr **νη-πφ-ιο-ς* ἱπερ-γιάλο-ς 'overbearing' fr. **ὑπερ-γφ-ιαλο-ς*, just as Lat. *superbia* fr **super-fm-ia*, from rt *bheym-* (cp. § 312)

Initial *sm* became voiceless *f*, which became *h*. φοῖ *fé*, οἶ *f* 'sibi se', *φε-νάς* ἐνός 'apart, separated': Skr. *svá-* *féξ* ξῖ 'six': Cymr. *chivech*. The voicelessness of *f* is indicated in Bæot. inscrip. by *h*, *Φηκα-δέμοι*, cp ρη = voiceless ρ § 266. Concerning medial *sm*, which probably became *σσ σ*, as in ἴσσο-ς ἴσο-ς, and the initial *σ* of σάλο and others see § 563, 7

Concerning *u*-epenthesis § 639

ἕμ. οἶφο-ς οἶο-ς 'alone': Av. *uena-* 'unus' αἰφεί αἰεί 'ever': Lat. *aevom*. λαῖός 'left': Lat. *laevo-s*. For the *α* in αἰεί, δᾱήρ 'brother-in-law' = Skr. *dēvár-* etc. see §§ 96 131.

Change between μ and $\mu\mu$ (cp. §§ 120. 131. 153) $\delta\omega\delta\epsilon\kappa\alpha$ and $\delta\acute{\omega}\omega$ 'two' $\Pi\alpha\nu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\psi\iota\alpha$ and Sam. $\text{Κιαν-}\acute{\omicron}\psi\iota\acute{\alpha}\nu$ (cp. $\acute{\chi}\acute{\alpha}\mu\omicron\varsigma$ with m -suffix) exhibit the double forms $\pi\alpha\nu\omicron$ - and $\kappa\alpha\nu\omicron$ - 'bean' ($\pi\acute{\nu}\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$ is a later contamination form) from rt. $\acute{\kappa}\acute{\alpha}\mu$ - 'swell'. 3. sg. pret. $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}\text{-}\eta$ 'arose', but $\acute{\iota}\pi\epsilon\rho\text{-}\mu\text{-}\eta\text{-}\acute{\iota}\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (s. above) and O.Bulg. $\acute{\beta}\acute{\epsilon}$ 'was' fr. $*\acute{\beta}\mu\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}t$. $\acute{\kappa}\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ 'hound, dog'. Skr. Ved. $\acute{\acute{\iota}}\nu\acute{\acute{\alpha}}$; fr. $*\kappa\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ = Skr. $\acute{\acute{\iota}}\nu\acute{\acute{\alpha}}$ Lith. $\acute{\acute{\iota}}\nu\acute{\acute{\alpha}}$ probably became $*\pi\omega\nu$ and this form was then given up owing to its formal severance from $\kappa\upsilon\nu$ - (in $\kappa\upsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ etc.) 3 pl $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\iota\nu\acute{\iota}\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ like Skr. $\acute{\acute{\alpha}}\acute{\acute{\iota}}\mu\upsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\acute{\alpha}}\acute{\acute{\iota}}\nu\acute{\acute{\iota}}$ (beside $\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\upsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\nu\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}$) 3. sg. $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta$ like Skr. $\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\nu\text{-}\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\nu\text{-}\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\nu$ from rt. $\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\upsilon$ - 'flow'. Cp. also §§ 312 313

Spellings like Cyp. $\delta\upsilon\acute{\phi}\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\iota$, Chalc. $\Gamma\alpha\mu\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\nu\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\nu\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}$ prove that the μ from $\mu\mu$ was not quite mute in Greek

§ 167 Anteconsonantal medially and finally

The Indg. diphthongs $e\mu$, $\alpha\mu$ remained diphthongic. $\pi\epsilon\nu\text{-}\theta\epsilon\iota\tau\omega$: Skr. $b\acute{o}dhat\bar{e}$, Indg. $*bh\acute{e}udhetai$ from $bheudh$ - 'wake, mark'. Voc. $Z\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ fr. Indg. $*d\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\text{-}\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\nu$ $\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\nu$ $\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\nu$ - $\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\nu$ 'again' Lat. $au\text{-}t$ $au\text{-}tem$. S §§ 61 96 Whilst ou , e g in loc pl $\beta\omicron\upsilon\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}$ (Skr. $g\acute{o}\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\nu$), passed into \bar{u} already at an early period, s. § 80

The first component of anteconsonantal $\bar{e}\mu$, $\bar{o}\mu$, $\bar{a}\mu$ underwent shortening in prim Gr., e.g. $Z\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ fr. $*d\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\text{-}s$ (§ 69), $\beta\omicron\upsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ 'bullock' fr. $*g\bar{o}\mu\text{-}s$ (§ 85), $\nu\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\varsigma$ 'ship' fr. $*n\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\text{-}s$ (§ 101), s. § 611 They thus fell together with orig. $e\mu$, ou , $\alpha\mu$ and became subject to the same changes as these

Ion. Att. $\alpha\text{-}\mu\upsilon\text{-}\rho\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ 'unspoken' fr. $*\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\text{-}\rho\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\mu\acute{o}\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\mu\upsilon\text{-}\rho\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ 'rich in sheep' fr. $*\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\text{-}\rho\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$, aor. $\epsilon\text{-}\mu\upsilon\text{-}\rho\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ 'I broke' (trans) from (Cyp.) $\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\text{-}\rho\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$. Whereas in Lesb. (and in Hom.) f before μ , λ united with the preceding vowel to form a diphthong. $\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\text{-}\mu\upsilon\text{-}\rho\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ = $\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\text{-}\mu\upsilon\text{-}\rho\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ 'not to be broken', $\epsilon\text{-}\mu\upsilon\text{-}\mu\upsilon\text{-}\rho\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ = $\epsilon\text{-}\mu\upsilon\text{-}\mu\upsilon\text{-}\rho\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ 'he broke' (intr.), $\mu\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\upsilon\text{-}\rho\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ 'shield-bearing' (cp. $\mu\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\upsilon\text{-}\rho\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\delta\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\upsilon\text{-}\rho\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ Hysych, written $\mu\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\upsilon\text{-}\rho\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ in the Cod.), $\epsilon\text{-}\mu\upsilon\text{-}\lambda\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ 'reins' (cp. $\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\text{-}\lambda\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ and $\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\text{-}\lambda\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ in Hesych.).

$\mu\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}$. $\delta\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\upsilon$ 'I kindle' fr. $*\delta\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\text{-}\mu\upsilon$, $\mu\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\upsilon$ 'I weep' fr. $*\mu\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\text{-}\mu\upsilon$. Hom. $\mu\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\upsilon$ 'I sail' fr. $*\mu\acute{\acute{\acute{\iota}}}\mu\text{-}\mu\upsilon$. See § 131 p. 118 and § 639.

Italic.

§ 168. Initially. Lat. *vehō*, Umbr. *aī-veihtu* 'adicto', Osc. *veiatura* 'vectura' (Paulus F.) : Skr. *vāhami* 'veho', Indg. **uégħō*. Lat. *vertō*, Umbr. *ku-vertu co-vertu* 'convertito', Osc. *φερορει* 'Versori, Τροπαίω' : Skr. *vārtatē* 'turns himself', Indg. **uértō* Part. Lat. *vorsu-s*, Umbr. Osc. *vorsum* ('quod Graeci πλῆθρον appellant, Osci et Umbri vorsum', Frontinus de limit. p. 30, 9) : Skr. *vyttā-s*, Lith. *viřta-s*, Indg. **uγt+tó-* (§ 295). Lat. *vir*, Umbr. *viro veiro* 'viros', Osc. *vereias* 'iuventutis' : Goth. *vair* 'man', Skr. *vīrá-s* 'hero'.

Lat. *rādix* 'root' fr. **urād-*, **urfd-* (§ 306) : Goth. *vaurts* 'root'. Lat. *lana* 'wool' fr. **ulānā*, **ul-nā* Skr. *ūrṇā* (§ 306). Lat. *rēpō* 'I creep, crawl' probably fr. **urēpō* : Gr. *ρέπω* 'I incline' (of the scale of a balance) fr. **ῥρέπω*, cp. *καλα-ῥρον* 'shepherd's crook' *ἀντί-ροπον* 'counterpoising' *λόρυ-ν* 'reins', to Gr. *ἐλληρα* (§ 167)

§ 169. Intersonantal. Lat. *ovi-s*, Umbr. *ovi* acc. 'oves', Osc. *Ovus* : Lith. *avi-s* 'sheep'. Lat. *Jov-is*, Umbr. *Iuve* Osc. *Iuvei* 'Iovi' : Skr. loc *dyāv-i* 'in the sky', Indg. st. form **d̥iyeu-*. Lat. *vīvo-s*, Osc. *bivus* nom. 'vivi'. Skr. *jīvā-s* Lat. *juven-cu-s*, Umbr. *uengar* nom. 'iuvencae'. Skr. *yuva-śā-s* 'youthful', Indg. **iuueh-kó-s* or **iuueh-kó-s* (§ 133). Lat. *novem*, for **noven* (after the analogy of *septem*, *decem*) : Skr. *nāva*, Indg. **neueh*.

The μ of the Indg. combination *ue* in **duuō* 'two' etc. was not so strongly articulated in Lat. as to be represented; forms like *institutiv*, *suvo*, *mortura* did not make their appearance until after the end of the classical period (Schuchardt Voc. II 520 f.). Whereas Umbr. *tuva* neut 'duo' *tuves* 'duobus' beside *duir* 'duobus'; *kastruvuf* beside *castruo* 'fundos'; Osc. *eitiuvam* beside *eituam* 'pecuniam'. Cp. § 170.

§ 170. Postconsonantal Such an μ partly remained consonantal in Italic, and partly became sonantal.

Lat. *tenuis* : cp. Skr. *tanv-ī* fem. 'long, stretched'. Lat. *genua* : cp. Av. *zanv-a* Gr. Lesb. *γόνα* 'genua'. Lat. *arvo-m*, Umbr. *arvam-en* 'in arvum' *arvia aruvia arvio* pl. n. 'fruges' :

Cymr. *erio* 'piece of land' Bret. *erv* 'furrow'. Lat. *ferveō* : O.Ir. *berbaim* 'I seethe, cook, melt'. Lat. *salvo-s*, probably connected with Skr. *sārva-s* Gr. *ὅλος* *ólos* (Thurneysen Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVIII 160), Umbr. *salvom saluom, salua saluva*. Lat. *helvo-s* : OHG. *gelo*, inflected *gelawēr*, 'yellow', cpf. **gheluo-s*.

Rem Lat. *ll* fr *ly*, in illustration of which *pallidu-s* beside Lith. *paľia-s* 'pale-yellow' and other are quoted, seems to me very uncertain. See W. Meyer Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVIII p 163.

Lat. *equo s* (Umbr. *ekvine* loc. 'equini' loan-word?) : Skr. *ásva-s*, Indg. **ekho-s* Lat *queior questus* · Skr. *śvās-i-mi* 'I breathe, wheeze, sigh' Indg. **hues-* Lat *quator quatuor* (*quattuor*) : *catodr-us* 'foul'. Lat *mortuo-s* · O Bulg *mrŭvŭ* 'mortuus'. Lat. *bi-s*, *bi-dŭns* Skr. *dvī-* 'twice' Lat. *bonus bene* fr. **du-ono-s* rt *da²u-* 'honour, acknowledge' : cp. Skr. Ved. *dūv-as-* n 'mark of respect'. *derbiōsu-s* 'scabby', fr. **derdu-* : Skr. *durdā-* 'eruption on the skin, leprosy'. Lat. *sudv-s* fr. **syādū-i-s* (§ 506) : Skr fem *soādū-i* 'suavis'. Lat. *foru-m* fr prim. Ital **furo-ro-* . Lith. *diūia-s* O Bulg. *dvorŭ* 'court'. Lat. *suf-fiō* from prim. Ital. **fū-iō* : Gr. *θιῶ* 'I sacrifice'. Lat. *arduo-s* fr. prim. Ital. **arpuo-s* : Skr *ādhvā-s* 'upright', Indg **γdhwō-s* (§ 306). 2. sg *fis* fr. **fius*, **fū-ue-s*, like O.Pers. opt. *b-iyā* fr. **hŷ-iyā(t)*, rt *bheu-* (Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 430 f); hence *du-bius* from **du-bhŷ-iō-s*, *-bō -bam* in *calē-bō, -bam* (Osc. *fu-fans* 'erant') fr. **bhŷ-ō* **bhŷ-a-m* etc.

sy- appears variously treated, but the reason of this diversity has not hitherto been discovered. Lat. *sudvis* : Skr. *svadū-* OS *swōti* 'sweet'. Lat. *sī*, Osc. *svai svae* Umbr. *sve* 'si', Volsc. *se-pis* 'si quis', related to Goth. *sva* 'so' *siw* 'how'. Lat. *ser* : Gr. *ῥίξ* *iξ* Cymr. *chreich* 'six'. Lat. *ser-ēnu-s* : Skr. *svār-* 'splendour, sky'. O.Lat. *sīs* 'suis' : Gr *ῥός* *ós* Skr. *svā-* 'suus'. The elision of the *y* in Lat. *sūdor sūdare*, fr. **syūd-* **syord-* according to § 81 p 74 (cp. OHG. *suez* OS. *swēt* Skr. *svēda-s* 'sweat'), may be directly due to the following *ū*. By the side of this *so-* fr. **sue-* in *soror* etc. § 172. Medial *-sy-* : *Menerva Minerva* fr. **Menes-yā*, to Gr. *μῆνός* n. 'sense'; cp. § 569.

ŷu- Lat. *deivos dīvos*, Umbr. *devia* 'divina', Osc. *deivai*

'divae' : Pruss. *deua-s* Skr. *dēvá-s* 'god', Indg. **deyo-s*. Lat. *aevō-m* : Gr. αἰΐεί 'ever' αἰ(f)ών 'time'.

Indg. *u* had become sonantal in such forms as *tenuis mortuos*, like *z* (§ 135) and *l* (§ 269). Poets occasionally, as it seems, made use of forms not usual in the ordinary language, e. g. *suādent* trisyllabic = *svādent* in Lucret (Christ *Metrik*² 43 f.). When, on the other hand, they employ also *tenuis*, *genva* etc. (Christ as above p. 32, Kuhner *Ausf. Grammat.* I 94), this pronunciation may be due to some dial. peculiarity, but it can hardly represent Indg. *u*. This is still less the case in O.Fr. *tenve* 'tenuis', Italian *belva* 'belua', Ital. *morto* Sp. *muerto* 'mortuus' (-to fr. -*tvo*) etc (Diez *Gramm. d. rom. Spr.* I⁴ 187 f, Horning *Ztschr. für roman. Phil.* VII 572 f)

On the other hand Indg. *uu* seems to occur unchanged e. g. in *duō dūs dui-dēus* beside *bi-* (cp. Skr. Ved. *duvā duvīś* beside *dvā dvīś* etc.), O.Lat. *duonōro* 'bonorum' (cp. Skr. Ved. *dīv-as*); *su-is su-ī su-īnu-s* (cp. Gr. ὕ-ός ὕ-ί with e. g. Goth. *sv-ein* 'pig' O.Bulg. *su-inū* 'suillus'); *Fā-tuo-s* 'prophet', *mā-tuo-s* 'changeable' (cp. Skr. Ved. *jē-tuva-s* 'to be won'). *suo-s* may have arisen from *sovos* = Indg. **seyo-s* (§ 172), but it may also be identical with Skr. Ved. *svá-s* (beside *svá-s*).

Umbr. forms like *saluom* show the same change of *u* to *uu* as Lat. *quatuor* etc.

§ 171. Anteconsonantal medially and finally. Prim. Ital. *ou* (= Indg. *eu* and *ou*) became *ū* (*ō*) in Lat., *ō* in Umbr., *ov* in Osc : e. g. gen. sg. Lat. *tribūs*, Umbr. *trīfor* 'tribus', Osc. *castrovs* 'fundī', s. §§ 65. 81. Prim. Ital. *au* became Lat. *au*, Umbr. *ō*, Osc. *av* : e. g. *aut*, *ote*, *avti* s. § 97. Umbr. *manuv-e* 'in manu' (*v* was a glide) is traceable to Indg. *-ōu*, and perhaps also Lat. *ūsū* used as loc, cp. Skr. *sānū* loc. sg. of *sānū-ś* 'son', s. § 85.

Osc. *v*, *f* in *avt avti* 'aut', *Avfi* 'Aufius', *castrovs* 'fundī', *túvtiks* 'publicus', *tovto tavfro* 'civitas', *Lúvkanateis* 'Lucanatis', *Luvkis* 'Lucius', *Lúvfreis* 'Liberi', *Núvlanús* 'Nolani', and others, point to a sharper division of the two components than in the usual pronunciation of diphthongs, i. e. an articulation

similar to the Mod. Gr. pronunciation of *av* and *ev* (in *αὐλή*, *αἴριον*, *εὔνους*, *εὐγνώμων* etc.)

§ 172. *v* = Indg. *u* was certainly spoken as a vowel, not as spirant in Lat. prior to and during the classical period, probably also in the other Ital. dialects. Lat. *v* did not become a spirant until the second cent. A. D.

By the vocalic pronunciation of the Lat. *v* are to be explained the following changes which have not been given above.

1. *-u-* in unaccented syllables (§ 680) fr. *-ou-* (§§ 65. 81), *-ay-* (§ 97) *dē-nuō* fr. *dē novō*. *ind-nō* fr. **ind-onō* : Umbr. *anovihumu* 'induimino', Lith. *au-nū* (Inf. *aũ-ti*) 'I put on feet-covering'. *impluō* fr. **im-plonō* beside *plonō*, Gr. *πλέ(ς)ω* *ab-luō* *ē-luācru-s* beside *lavō* *lavācru-m*. Cp. Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 80. 158 391 Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 259.

2. *-u-* from *-uo-*. *ecus* (class period) from *equo-s* (corresponding to *aecus* fr. *aecuos* with *qu* = Indg. *q*, s. § 341a). *Gnaeus* from *Gnaevo-s*. *deus* fr. *devo-s*. Cp. also inscrip. *vius* (*ī*) = *vīvos*, *aevum* = *aevom* etc. The postclass. form *equus* is a new formation made after the analogy of *equi* etc., class *dīvos* (*dīvus*) after *dīvī* etc., vice versa *Gnaei*, *dei* after *Gnaeus*, *deus*. Cp. Bersu Die Gutturalen 53 ff., Thurneysen Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVIII 155 f. In a similar manner probably also *con-cutiō* fr. **con-quatiō* (§ 97).

3. *-o-* fr. *-ue-*. *soror* fr. **suesōr*. Skr. *svāsar-* 'sister' *socrus* fr. **suecru-s* : Skr. *śraśrā-* fr. **syaśrā-* (§ 557, 4), Gr. *ἐκρά* 'mother-in-law'. *somnu-s* fr. **suepno-s* : Skr. *svāpna-s* 'sleep'. *combr-ētū-m* 'a kind of rush' · Lith. *szveñdrai* pl. 'a kind of reed', cpf. **kyendhro-* (§ 370) Correspondingly *coquō* fr. **quequō* etc. with *qu* = Indg. *q*, s. § 431a.

4. Changes with loss of a medial syllable. *au-spez* fr. **avi-spez*. *claudō* fr. **clāvidō*. *ō-piliō* *ū-piliō* fr. **ovi-piliō*. *noundinae* *nāndinae* fr. **noven-dinae* *prūdēns* beside *prō-vidēns*. *aetas* fr. O.Lat. *aevitas*. *praedēs* pl. fr. O.Lat. *praevidēs*. *malō* *mālim* beside O.Lat. *māvolō* *māvelim*, etc. Cp. § 633.

Cp. Umbr. *bue* 'bove' *buo* 'boum', *courtust* beside *covortus* 'converterit'.

Old Irish.

§ 173. Initially *f*- *fēn* 'wain': rt. *uegh*- 'vehere' (§ 526). *fedim* 'I bring, lead': Skr. *vadhū*-š 'bride, young woman', Lith. *vedū* O.Bulg. *vedq* 'I lead'. *fer* 'man': Lat. *vir* *fiss* 'scientia' fr. **uissu*-s, **uid*+*tu*-: Skr. *vēda* 'he knows', Lat. *videō*. *frass* f. 'shower of rain': Skr. *varṣā*-s 'rain', Gr. Hom. *έξρση* 'dew' (cp. § 274). *flath*, gen. *flatha*, f. 'dominion, sway'. Goth. *valda* O.Bulg. *vladq* 'I wield, rule' (cp. § 274).

Concerning *f*, when conditionally initial, e. g. *a fír* 'O man', s § 658, 1.

l- fr. **ul*- in *lingim* 'I jump', to Skr. *vālyāmi* 'I jump, hop' (s. § 285 rem.)? Otherwise Thurneysen Keltor. 85 f.

v- (i e. *u* or spirant?) still appears in Gall., and also in Britannic names of the Roman period, later in Brit. *gu*- (*gu*- *gw*-). Gall. *vergo-bretus* 'cuius iudicium efficax est', O.Cymr. *guerg* 'efficax': O.Ir. *ferg ferc* 'ira', to Gr. *ὀργή* 'impulse, anger'. Cymr. *gweddw*: O.Ir. *fedb* 'widow', Lat. *vidua* (cp. § 174). O.Cymr. *gulat* Mod Cymr. *gwlad*, Bret. *glat*: O.Ir. *flath*.

Rem *b* i e voiced spirant (cp § 175) for medial *f* after the preposition *com*-, which lost its *m* *co-bsud* 'stabilis' to *fossad* 'quiet, fast' from *foss* 'a remaining, quietness': Skr. *vāsāmi* 'I sojourn, dwell', Goth. *visa* 'I remain' *coibnes* 'affinitas' fr **co(n)*-*bines* from *fine* 'relationship': OHG. OS *win* 'friend' Cp §§ 212 513 658

§ 174. Interconsonantal *u* partly underwent contraction with the preceding vowel and formed a long vowel, and partly entirely disappeared, whilst *u* remained in the Britan. branch. *clū* 'fame, renown', Cymr. *clyw* 'hearing': Gr. *κλέφο*; Skr. *śrāvas*- 'renown'. Plural *clōi* 'nails': Lat *clavi*. *ōi* 'sheep': Lat. *ov*-s. Perf. *bōi* 'fuit' fr. orig. *(*bhe*)-*bhou*-e: cp. Av. *ba-vāv-a*, rt *bhey*-. Gen. pl. *bō n*- 'boum': Gr. *βο(φ)-ων*; *Boind*, a river in the south of Ireland, in Ptolem. still *Bovovinda* (*Buvinda*). *ōac* *ōc* (compar. *ōa*, superl. *ōam*) Cymr. *ieuanc* 'iuvenis', prim. Kelt. **lou̯əko*-s: cp. Skr. *yuvāśā*- comparat. *yāvīyas*- (§ 137). *li* cymr. *lliw* O.Corn. *liu* Mod. Corn. *lyw* 'color, splendor': Lat. *lior*. *biu* *beo* (nom. pl. *bī*) Cymr. *byw* 'alive', O.Corn. *biu* Mod. Corn. *bew* 'vita': Gr. *βίo*-; 'life', Goth. *giu*-s Lith. *gyva*-s

Lat. *vīvo*-s 'quick, alive', Indg. **gŕyo*-s-. *nōi n*- Cymr. *naw* Corn. *naw* 'nine': Skr. *nāva*, Indg. **nēyy*.

In *feib* 'widow' (Skr. *vidhāva*, Lat. *vidua* fr. **vidovā* by § 172, 1, O Bulg. *vŭlova*) -*doŭ*- became -*dy*- at an early period (§ 634). from the latter -*ib*- (cp § 175).

§ 175. Postconsonantal. *marb* 'dead' *marbaim* 'I kill', Cymr. *marw* Corn. *marow* Bret. *marv marf* 'dead': OHG. *maro*, inflected *marawēr* 'ripe, mellow, fragile'. *turb* 'ox', Gall. *tarvo*-s Cymr. *tarw* Corn. *tarow* Bret. *tarv tarf* 'ox'. Gr. *ταῦρος* probably fr. **ταρτο*-s (§ 639). *berbaim* Cymr. *beruaf* 'I seethe': Lat. *ferreō* Cp. also *dell* 'figure, form' Cymr. *delw* and *danh* 'sus' Cymr. *banw* fr. **bandwa* This *b* after *r*, *l*, *d* was a voiced spirant like intervocalic *b* (§ 522)

erh 'horse', Gall. *epo*-, prim Kelt **ekyo*-s: Skr. *dśva*-s (cp. O.Ir. *c* Britton. *p* = Indg. *y* § 435) *cethir* 'four', O.Cymr. *petguar* Mod. Cymr. *pedwar* Corn. *pesuar* Bret. *pevar*, in Ptolem *Περσολία*, a town in Britain: Skr. *catvār*-as, Goth. *fidvōr*. *dā dan* 'two', O Cymr. M Bret. *dou*: Skr. *dvā dvān*. *bu* 'I am' like Lat. *fīd* goes back to a prim. Indg. **bhy-ud*, rt *bhey*- (§ 170)

sy- appears as *s*- and as *f*-, Cymr. *chw*- *suwr fiur* 'sister', Cymr. *chuwr*: Skr. *svāsur*-. *se* 'six' *seser* 'six men', *mōr-feser* 'magnus seviratus' i e. '7', Cymr. *chwech*: Gr. *ἑξ* *ἑξ* fr. **ofēξ*. *do-sennat*, 'they hunt, drive' from a rt. *syend*- *f* and *b* = *sy* appear after vowels; *b* is written before voiced consonants and finally Redupl. pf. 3. sg. *do-sefann* = **sesyonde*, 3. pl. *do-sefnatar*, pres. 3. sg. imper. *toibned* from **to-fenned*, related to *do-sennat*, given above. Gen. *feibe* dat. acc. *feib* 'excellence, suitability, worthiness' fr. prim. Kelt. gen. **yesu-iās* dat. -*i* acc. -*m* beside nom. *fiu* fr. **ysu*-s **yesu*-s. We must accordingly assume that initial *f*- = *sy*- in *fiur* did not arise in absolute initiality¹). Cp. § 658, 1. Medial *sy* after *k* probably

1) The form *fiur*, as Thurneysen remarks, does not occur as an absolute initial.

in *dees* 'to the right, southerly' fr. **deksyo-*, O.Cymr. *dehou* : Goth. *taihswa* 'to the right', cp. Gall. *Dexsiva*.

yu. *dia*, gen. *dē* voc. *dē*, 'god' (hereto *diade* 'godly'), O.Cymr. *dun* Mod. Cymr. *duw* 'god', Gall. *Atiowora Dēvo-gnāta* : Pruss. *deiva-s* Skr. *dēvā-s* 'god', Indg. **deyo-s*.

§ 176. Anteconsonantal medially and finally. Indg. *eu* and *ou* fell together in *ō* (*ua*) in accented syllables, e. g. *lōche* 'fulmen', *tuath* 'folk', *ruad* 'red'; from *au* *ō*, e. g. *au* *ō* 'ear'; s. §§ 66. 82. 98. *dan* *dō* 'two' · Skr. *dvāu*, Indg. **duōu*, s. § 85.

Germanic

§ 177. Indg. *u* was, as it seems, still generally a consonantal *u* in prim. Germ. This pronunciation remained in Goth. (written *v*), likewise in OHG. (written *uu*, *w*); but in the MHG. period *u* became a spirant, spoken as in Mod. HG.

§ 178. Initially. Goth. *ga-vigan* 'to move', OHG. *wegan* Ags. *wegan* 'to move oneself', O.Icel. *vega* 'to be in motion' : Skr. *vāhami* 'veho', Indg. **ueghō*. Goth. *vatō* n. (gen sg. *vatins*, dat. pl. *vatn-a-m*) OHG. *wazzar* OS *watar* O.Icel. *vatn* n. 'water' : Lith. *vandū*, gen. *vandė̃s*, O.Bulg. *voda* 'water', cp. Skr. *ud-án-* 'water' with Indg. weak grade form of the root syllable (§ 221). Goth. *vitān* OHG. *wizzan* 'to know' : Gr. *ἰδεῖν* *ideiv*, Skr. *vidmā* 'we know'. Goth. *vulfs* OHG. *wolf* prim. Germ. **uulfa-z* 'wolf' (concerning *f*, s. § 444), Skr. *vṛka-s* Lith. *vūka-s* O.Bulg. *vlūkū* 'wolf', Indg. **uľqo-s*.

Goth. *vráigs* 'slant, crooked' : Gr. *ῥαῖψος* 'crooked, crook-legged' fr. **ῥαῖψο-ς*. Goth. *vrīts* m. 'line, point', OHG. *rīz* 'line, stroke, letter', OHG. *rīzan* OS. *uritan* 'to cut, scratch into' (rt. *ureyd-*, not found except in Germ.). Goth. *vlits* m. 'look, face', OS. *wliti*; represented in OHG. by *ant-lizzi* n. 'countenance' (cp. Ags. *and-wlita* m.), which arose from a contamination with *ant-lutti* n. (Goth. *ludja* fem. 'face') and represented regular **ant-liz*. *wr-* occurs in OHG. only a few times in Frank. monuments as *wrehhan* 'exulem', to the verb *rehhan* 'to punish' = Goth. *vrīkan* 'to persecute'.

§ 179. Intersonantal. Goth. *avēpi* n. 'herd of sheep', OHG. *au* (nom. pl. *awi*) 'sheep': Lat. *ovi-s* Lith. *avi-s* 'sheep'. Goth. *suniv-ē* 'of sons': cp. O.Bulg. *synov-ŭ*, Gr. *πῆχων* fr. **πηχεF-ων*. Prim. Germ. **sunuwa-ga-z* (= Skr. *yuvāśā-s*, Lat. *yuvencu-s*) became **lūnaga-z*: Goth. *juggs* (still spoken with *ū*? cp. § 614) OHG. OS. *jung* O Icel. *ungr* 'young'. Correspondingly *u* fr. *yu* in Goth. OHG. *nūn* 'nine', cp. Skr. *nāva* etc., Indg. **neuy* (cp. § 659, 6).

Indg. *ōu-* and *au-* = prim. Germ. *ōu-* (§§ 91. 107) became *au-* in Goth. before vowels *staua* f. 'judgment', *staua*, gen. *stauins* 'judge'. O.Bulg. *staviti* 'to place, stop' *pri-slavŭ* 'an official man', Lith. *stōnu stovėti* 'to stand' *af-daujbs* 'exhausted': O.Bulg. *daviti* 'to strangle', Lith. *dōnyti* 'to put in continual motion'. This *au* was probably an open *ō*, viz. the long of *ai* (*baūrans* 'carried'), like the *au* in loan-words as *Tranadai* 'Τρωάδι', *praūtauria* beside *praītōria* f. 'praetorium' (Braune Got. Gramm.² p. 13). Cp. the *ai* in *saun* § 142. The questions connected with antevocalic *au* in Goth. and its representation in HG. have not as yet been fully settled, see Paul in Paul-Braune's Beitr. VII 152 ff, VIII 210 ff, Kogel ibid IX 513 ff.

Goth. *av* and *iv* before a vowel passed into the diphthongs *áu* and *iu*, when this vowel was elided and *v* consequently became final or stood before a consonant. *snáu*, 3. sg. pret. of *snuan* 'to hurry', fr. **snau(i)*, prim. f. **se-snōu-e*. *triu* 'stick, stake' (gen. *trivis*) fr. **triu(am)*, prim. f. **drey-o-m*. *gius* 'vivid' (gen. *qivis*) fr. **qu(a)z*, prim. f. **quō-s*; *ga-quja* 'I quicken' fr. **qiu(i)ō*, prim. f. **qiuēiō* (cp. § 142). Such an *-iu-* became *-ju-* in unaccented syllables: nom. pl. *sunjus* 'sons' fr. **sunius* **sunijuz* **suney-es*: Skr. *sūnāv-as* 'sons' (cp. § 143 rem.). Here belongs also the change of *-ōu-* to Goth. *-ōj-*: the diphthong *ōu* became (close) *ō*. *stōja* 'I judge' fr. **stōuō*, prim. Germ. **stōuēiō*, pret. *stauida* (see above): O.Bulg. 1. sg. *stavljā* (with excrescent *l*, § 147 p. 132) 2. sg. *staviši*, inf. *staviti* 'to place'.

With this cp. *lēv* n. 'opportunity, occasion' fr. **lēu(a-m)*, *lēva* 'I betray'; nom. *āivs* acc. *āiv* 'time' (Lat. *aevo-m*) fr. **aiu(a)-z* **aiu(a-m)*.

-*ggv-* (the first *g* is not to be read *æ* as in other cases) fr. -*u-* is parallel to Goth. -*ddj-* fr. -*ɹ-* (§ 142 p. 127). In Norse likewise -*ggv-* (-*gg-*), whilst the orig. prim. Germ. sound generated an *u* in West Germ., which united with the preceding vowel to form a diphthong, or *ū* (when the preceding vowel was *u*). Goth. *triggva* f. 'covenant' *triggvs* 'true, faithful', O.Icel. *truggv* acc *tryggvan* = Goth. *triggvana*, OHG. *treuwa truwa* 'loyalty': cp. Pruss. *druwi* f. 'faith, belief', Gr. *ῥησμός* *ῥησμός*. *ἄσχετος* *Hesych* Goth. *gluggvō* adv. 'carefully, exactly', adj. O.Icel. *gluggv* OHG. inflected *glauwēr* 'exact, clear' Goth. *skuggva* 'mirror', O.Icel. *skugge* OHG. *scāwo* 'shadow'. The conditions for this special Germ. treatment of *u* as well as that of the corresponding *ɹ* have not been determined. Cp. Paul in Paul-Braune's Beitr. VII 165 f., Kogel ibid IX 523 ff., J. Schmidt Anz. f. d. Alt VI 125 f.

§ 180. Postconsonantal Goth. *aīhva-tundi* 'βάρτος': Lat. *equo-s*, Indg. **eḷyo-s* 'horse' *mavi* f. 'girl' fr. **ma(ɹ)u-i* (§ 444 c) to *magn-s* 'boy', like Skr. *svādvo-ti* f. to *svādū-s* 'sweet'. Suffix -*ḥva*, e. g. *frīya-ḥva* f. 'love'. Skr. *priya-tvā-m* n. 'being agreeable, pleasing'. *fidvōr* 'four': Skr. *catvār-as*. Pl. *tvāi* 'two': Skr. du. *dvā dvāi*. *svistar* 'sister': Skr. *svāsar- fāur-valveṣ* 'he rolls before': Lat. *volvō*.

w remained in OHG. in combinations at the beginning of words. *dwahan* 'to wash': Goth. *ḥvahan*. *zvēne* 'two': Goth. *tvāi*. *swester* 'sister' Goth. *svistar*. Sometimes with anaptyctic vowel after *s-*, *z-*: *souarz* beside *swarz* 'black', Goth. *svarts*; *zoveōn* beside *zweōn* 'to doubt'; in other cases seldom, e. g. *thowahan* beside *thwahan dwahan* *w* remained in medial combinations only when preceded by *r*, *l*, *s* in which case a vowel was developed. *marawēr* (inflected form to *maro*) 'mellow', prim. Germ. st. **maru-*: O.Ir. *marb* Cymr. *marw* 'dead'. *gelawēr* (inflected form to *gelo*) 'yellow': Lat. *helvo-s*. *zesawēr* *zesawēr* (infl. form to *zesō*) 'dexter': Goth. *taihsva*. *w* disappeared after other consonants. *selida* 'shelter': Goth. *salīḥva*. *wahta* 'watch': Goth. *vahtvō*.

Rem. 1 *scato*, gen. *scatawes*, m. 'shade', to Goth *skadu-s* is generally given as an exception. The form, however, seems to go back to a st. **skaduya-*, cp OHG *utawa* Goth *viduō*

Rem 2 On the forms containing anaptyctic vowels cp § 628

-ny- became *-un-* in prim. Germ. Goth. *minniza* OHG. *minnuo* 'minor' fr. **minu-iz-ō* from **minu-*. Gr. *μινί-θω*, Lat. *minu-ō* Prim. Germ. **mann-* 'man' fr. **many-*, dat. (loc.) sg. Goth. *mann* OHG. *man* fr. **mann-i-*, gen. pl. Goth. *mann-ē* OHG. *mann-o* etc. Skt. *mānu-ṣ* 'Manu'. Goth OHG. *runnan* 'to run' from **ri-ny-ana-n*. Skr *ri-nv-a-ti* 'he lets flow' (not found in the texts), cp. the close of § 153

iu Goth *áivs*, gen *áivis*, m 'a long time' *áivens* 'eternal', OHG. *ēwa* f 'long time, order' *ēwīn* 'eternal': Lat. *aevō-m*, cpf. **aiyo-*. Goth. *hláv* n 'tumulus', OHG. *hlēo* gen. *hlēwes*, prim. f **hlo-yo-s* from rt. *hle-* 'lean' cp Lat. *clī-ō-s*

Postconsonantal *-yu-* became *-u-* in prim Germ. O.Icel. *sund* n Ags *sund* m 'swimming' from prim. Germ **syum-da-* (§ 214), to O.Norse *svima* 'to swim' part. *sumenn*. Goth. *hunsel* Ags. *hūsel* O.Icel. *hūsl* n. 'offering, holy service' from prim. Germ. **γunt-tlu-m* from Indg **h₂y-ut-*: cp Av. *spent-a-* O.Bulg. *svetŭ* 'holy'. OHG part. *gi-dungan* (to *dwingan* 'to squeeze, press'), *dūhan* 'to squeeze, press' (weak verb) fr. prim. Germ. **h₂un-g-* *h₂un-χ-* fr. **h₂un-g-* **h₂un-χ-* (§ 214), rt. *tyerag-*: Lith. *tvenkia* 'it is sultry, gives pain'. Cp OHG *koman* 'come' pp. fr. prim. Germ **kumana-*, older **k₂umana-* etc. with Indg. velar explosive, § 444 b

§ 181. Antecconsonantal medially and finally. *ey*: Goth. *fiuda* OHG. *deota diota* 'folk': O Ir *tuath*, cpf. **teytā*, § 67. *oy*. Goth *ránþs* (st *ránda-*) OHG. *rōt* 'red': O.Ir *ruad*, cpf. **roydho-s*, § 83 *ay*. Goth. *áuk* 'for, but' *áukan* 'to increase, grow', OHG. *auh* 'also': Lat. *augeō*, rt *aug-*, § 99. *ōy*: Goth. *ahtau* 'eight': Skr *aṣṭān*, cpf. **oktōy*, § 659, 3.

Goth. *iu* and *áu* before *j* are also specially to be noted (§ 154). *ninji-s* 'new' Skr. *návyā-s* 'new', Indg. **ney-jo-s* (cp. on the other hand OHG. *nuci*, like Goth. part. *ana-nivīþs* 'renewed'). *háuyis* gen. of *havi* n. 'hay', prim. st. **qoy-jo-* or

**gaγ-γo-*, to OHG. *houwōn* O.Icel. *hoggva* 'to hew', O.Bulg. *kovā kovati* 'to hew, strike, slay'. Cp. *iu* in *ga-qiujā* § 179 p. 156.

Rem. The supposition of several scholars, that *ō* also arose from *ōγ* before other consonants than *z* (cp Goth *stājan* § 179) in prim Germanic, e. g. in Goth *floodus* OHG. *fluot* 'flood, tide', rt. **plōγ-*, is not sufficiently founded.

Baltic-Slavonic.

§ 182. Initially. Lith. *vežū* O.Bulg. *vezγ* 'veho' · Skr. *vāhami*, Indg. **ueghō*. Lith. *valdaū* O.Bulg. *vladaγ* 'I govern, rule': Goth. *valda* 'I rule, wield'. Lith. *vėj-ti* O.Bulg. *vi-ti* 'to wind, turn': Lat. *vieō vīti-s*. Lith. *vėda-s* 'face', O.Bulg. *vidū* 'look': Lat. *videō*. Lith. *vėja-s* 'wind', O.Bulg. *vėja-ti* 'to blow': Skr. *vā-ti* 'blows' *vāyū-s* 'wind'. Lith. *vilni-s* f. O.Bulg. *vlūna* 'wave', prim. f. **uļ-mi-s* **uļ-nā*, rt. *uļ-* 'turn, wind, roll' (Gr. *ἐλάω*, Lat. *volvo*). Lith. *virszū-s* O.Bulg. *vrīchū* 'the upper end, point', prim. f. **urs-u-s* Skr. *vārś-iṣṭha-* 'the highest, topmost'.

§ 183. Intersonantal Lith. *avi-s* O.Bulg. *ovī-ca* 'sheep': Lat *ovi-s*. Lith *sravā* 'the act of flowing', O.Bulg. *o-strovū* 'island': Gr. *ῥοῖά ῥοί* 'stream', Skr *srāva-s* 'river, efflux' *srāva-ti* 'flows', rt. *srey-* Lith *gyj-va-s* O.Bulg. *ži-vū* 'alive': Lat. *vīvo-s*, Indg. **gī-uo-s*. Part pf. Lith. *dāv-s* O.Bulg. *da-vū* 'δεδωκώς' (Lith *da-* = Indg. **d-*, O.Bulg. *da-* = Indg. **dō-*): cp. Skr. *bi-bhī-vān* (*bhī-* 'fear') 1. du Lith. *vėja-va* O.Bulg. *veze-vē* 'we two ride': Skr *vāha-vas*. O.Bulg. nom pl. *synov-e* 'sons': Skr. *sūnāv-as*. Lith *devūta-s* Pruss *newūnts* O.Bulg *devctū* 'ninth' m. (concerning the transformation of the initial see § 68): Goth. *niunda*, Indg. **neyn-tó-s*

uy Lith. *krūv-ina-s* O.Bulg. *krūv-īnū* 'bloody', O.Bulg. *krūv-ī*, gen. *krūv-e*, 'blood': Lat. *cru-entu-s cru-or*, Av. *xruv-īye-m* 'stain, horror' beside Skr. *krav-ya-m* 'raw meat, flesh' Gr. *ρῥέ(f)-ας*, rt. *grey-*. Lith. *buv-aū* 'I was' *būv-us-i* fem. part. pf., O.Bulg. *za-būv-enū* 'forgotten': cp. Gr *πεφνῖα*, Skr. *bhūv-ana-m* 'being, world'. Lith. *bruv-i-s* m. O.Bulg. *brūv-ī* f. 'brow': Skr. st. form *bhruv-* in gen. abl. sg. *bhruv-ās* etc. O.Bulg. *zūv-a-ti* 'to call': Skr. *huv-ā-ti* 'calls'. O.Bulg. *svekrūv-e* gen. sg of *svekry* 'mother-in-law': Skr. Ved. loc. sg. *śvaśruv-ām*.

§ 184. Postconsonantal. Lith. *szvitėti* O.Bulg. *svitěti* 'to shine brightly': Skr. *śvit-rá-s* 'shining', rt. *kyeīt-*. Lith. *asvā* 'mare', Pruss. *asvina-m* 'equinum, horse-milk': Skr. *áśva-s*, Indg. **ekyo-s*. Suffix *-tyo-*, O.Bulg. *mŕi-tvŭ* 'mortuus' *množi-s-tvo n.* 'crowd', Lith. *senā-tvė f.* 'old age'. Lith. *ketveri* O.Bulg. *četvero* 'four' (distrib.), Lith. *ketvirta-s* O.Bulg. *četrŭtiŭ* 'fourth' m. prim. f. **getyŭ-to-s*. Lith. *dvī* O.Bulg. *dvě* 'duae': Skr. *dvē*, cpf. **dyāi*. Lith. 1. du. *ėd-va* 'we two eat': Skr. *ad-vas*. O.Bulg. *bě* 'thou wast' *bě* 'he was' fr. **by-c-s* **by-č-t* fr. rt. *bheŭ-* 'to become' (§ 312); cp. *obiti* 'to wind round' fr. **ob-viti* etc.

Pruss. *suais* O.Bulg. *sojŭi* 'suus': Skr. *svā-* 'suus'; Lith. *svōtai* 'parents of the bride, related by marriage' from the same Indg. stem has the suspicion of having been borrowed from Slav., O.Bulg. *svotŭ* 'affinis' Lith. *svilti* 'to take fire, to burn without flame': Ags. *swelan* 'to glow' OHG. *swilizōn* 'to burn slowly away' O.Bulg. *si-mŭ* 'suillus': Goth. *sw-ein* 'pig'. Lith. *ės-va* O.Bulg. *jes-vě* 'we two are': Skr. *s-vās*.

u is occasionally elided before initial *s-* (*sz-*), without the reason of its elision being clearly known (cp. Osthoff *Zur Gesch. d. Perf.* 456). Lith. *sesŭ* O.Bulg. *sestra*, but Pruss. *swestro* 'sister': Goth. *svistar* Lith. *sŭpna-s* 'dream': Skr. *svāpna-s*. Lith. *szeszura-s*, by assimilation from **seszura-s* (§ 587, 2): O.Bulg. *svetrŭ* Goth. *swaihra* Skr. *śvāsura-s* fr. **svāsura-s* (§ 557, 4) Gr. *ἐνός-ω* 'father-in-law'.

In Lith. *szŭ* 'dog' fr. **szuŭ* = Skr. *śvā* and in *dŭ* 'two' fr. **dŭ* (§ 664, 3), the latter fr. **dyāi*, the elision of the *u* was caused by the following *ā*.

Lith. *kŕvė* O.Bulg. *krava* fr. **korvā* (§ 281) 'cow', related to Lat. *cervo-s*. O.Bulg. *sŭ-dravŭ zdravŭ* (§ 588, 5) 'healthy', -*dravŭ* fr. **-dorvŭ* (§ 281): Skr. *dhr-uvā-* 'fast' with weak grade form of the root syllable and dissyllabic form of the suffix *-yo-*. Lith. *paľva-s* (Slav loan-word?) O.Bulg. *plavŭ* 'whitish, pale' (§ 281): OHG. *falo* (inflected *falanēr*) 'fallow', cpf. **polyo-s*.

Old *-ny-* perhaps in Lith. dial. *tenva-s* Lett. *tīvs* (*i* regularly fr. *en*) 'thin', to O.Bulg. *tŭn-ŭ-kŭ* 'thin': Skr. *tanū-* *tano-* 'long, stretched'; the Baltic words probably with vowel form of the

comparative in the rt. syllable, as *leņgva-s* beside *lengvū-s* 'light' (cp. comparative Av *renj-yō* neut 'lighter' and Skr. pos. *laghū-lagho-*, Gr. *ἐλαφύ-*) Slav. *-n-* fr. *-ny-* : compar. *mīnġi-jŕ*, gen. *mīnġiŕsa*, 'minor' : cp. Goth. *minniza* fr. **minu-iz-ō*.

ny Lith. *dever-l-s* O Bulg. *dēver-ŕ* 'brother-in-law' : Skr. *dēvár-*, Indg. **dayner-*

The change between *v* and *ŕv* in O Bulg. *dva* beside *dŕva* 'two' (Skr Véd *dvā* and *duvā*), *zvati* beside *zŕvati* 'to call' (Av. *zhayeti* and *zuvayeti* 'he calls'), *bē* 'he was' fr. **bny̥* beside *za-bŕn-enū* 'forgotten' (Skr *á-bhva-* 'not being, monstrous' and *bhŕv-ana-m* 'the being, world') etc., may be regarded as old inherited. Cp the end of § 183

§ 185. Antec consonantal medially and finally. Indg. *eu* and *ou* fell together in *ou* in the prim Baltic-Slavonic period. Inf Lith. *pláuti* 'rinse, wash' O.Bulg. *pluti* 'to flow' : Gr. *ῥπλευ-σα*, Gen sg Lith. *sŕnauŕs* O.Bulg. *synu* 'son's' : Goth. *sunđus*, Indg. *-ous* Voc Lith. *sŕnaui* O Bulg. *synu* 'O son' : Skr *sŕnō*. Cp. §§ 68. 84. Further this prim. Baltic-Slav. *ou* also fell together with Indg. *ay*. Lith. *saŕsa-s* O.Bulg. *suchŕ* 'dry' : Gr *αŕω* 'I dry, wither', cp § 100

O Bulg. loc sg *synu* 'in filo' : Skr *sŕnau*, see § 85

Diphthongs with the first component short before Indg. *i*. Lith. *pláuti* 'I rinse, wash', O Bulg. *pluti* 'I flow' : Gr Hom. *πλῆω* ft. **πλῆ-ω* (§§ 131 639), epf **plen-iō* Lith *naŕja-s* 'new' : Skr *návyu-s*, epf **neu-iu-s* Lith *kraŕja-s* 'blood' Skr. *kravya-m* 'raw flesh', epf **qren-iu-* O Bulg. *ŕyŕ* 'to the left' fr. **sŕŕi* (§ 147) : Skr *sanyá-s* 'to the left' ; *i* for *ŕ* with the same regular, but still unexplained *j* as in *bljuda* and others (J Schmidt Kuhn's Zeitschr. XXIII 348)

Rem. That O Bulg. *ny* n 'egg' has arisen from **ny-ŕ* (Lat *ovum*, Gr *ὄν*), is very uncertain.

§ 186. Indg. *u*, where it remained an independent consonant, has now become a spirant, probably throughout the Baltic-Slav languages, certainly in a great part of them. I

leave it undecided as to whether the sound was still *u* consonant in the O.Bulg. period.

Loss of *u* in the prim. Indg. period

§ 187. The Indg. parent language had an enclitic case of the pronoun of the 2 person **to* = Skr *tē* Av *tē* *tō* O.Pers. *tay* (Gr. *τοῖ* O Bulg *ti* beside accented **tuó* = Skr *tvé* Av *ṭrōi* Gr. *σοί* fr. **rfou* (cp. also O Bulg *tvōjŭ* 'tuus') Perhaps also of the reflexive stem a **so* = Pärkr *sē* Av *hē* *hou* O Pers *say* O Bulg *si* beside **syó* = Gr *ταῖ* It is not improbable that the *u* in the enclitic forms first disappeared after certain consonants See Wackernagel Kuhn's Ztschr XXIV 592 ff.

§ 188 *u* seems further to have disappeared between long vowels and (antesonantal) *m* Acc sg Skr *dyóm* *dyám*, Gr *Zḗr*, Lat. *dicm*, Indg. **dicm* **ducm* (cp § 120) beside nom. **du̯us* 'clear sky' = Skr *dyatís* etc ; Ski *gúm*, Gr *βῶν*, OHG. *chuo* OS. *kō*, Indg. **gōm* beside nom. **gōus* 'ox' = Skr *gaiś* etc, cp §§ 192. 645 OHG *guoma* Ags *zōma* O Icel *gomr* 'palate', Lith. *gomurys* 'palate' (beside OHG *caimun* Mod HG *gaimen*) fr. **ghā(y)-mo-* or *-men-* (Gr *χῆμυ*⁹, *χαῖ-vo-*, *χάος*) Some assume such a loss of *u* before other consonants also See, among others, Osthoff Morph. Unt IV 311, Thurneysen Bezz. Beitr. VIII 285, Schulze Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII 427 ff Cp also Indg. final *-o* fr. *-ōu*, § 645, 1

NASALS

A THE NASALS AS CONSONANTS

Prim Indg period

§ 189 The Indg. parent language possessed four different kinds of nasals; labial *m*, dental *n*, palatal *ṇ* (corresponding to *ĕ*), and velar *ṃ* (corresponding to *q*).

§ 190. Initial *m*

Antesonantal. **māter-* 'mother': Skr. *matá*, Arm. *mair*, Gr. *μήτηρ*, Lat. *mater*, O.Ir. *māthir*, OHG. *muoter*, Lith. *motė* ('wife'),

O.Bulg. *mati*. **mṛ-tó-s* part. from rt. *men-* 'think': Skr. *matá-s*, Gr. *αὐτό-ματο-ς*, Lat. *com-mentu-s*, Goth. *ga-munds*. **mṛ-ti-s* 'dying, death': Skr. *mṛti-ś*, Lat. *mors* gen. *mortis*, Lith. *mirtì-s*, O.Bulg. *sī-mrīŕī*

Anteconsoriantal, probably before *n* and liquids. **mna-* to *men-* 'think': Skr part *mna-ta-s*, Gr. fut *μνή-σω*, Arm. *mna-m* 'I remain, expect' (Hubschmann Arm. Stud. I 43). **mā-* 'pass away, wither': Skr pres *māya-ti* part. *mā-ta-s*, Gr *βλά-ξ-νός*, *βλη-χρός* 2 pers sg. imper Skr. *brū-hi* (fr. **nrūhi*) Av. *māidi* 'speak'

§ 191 Medial *m*

Intersoriantal. Rt *nem-* 'vomit' Skr. *vāmāmi vāmimi*, Gr. *ἐμέω*, Lat *vomō*, Lith pl *vemalaĩ* 'that which is vomited'. 1. pl ind pres from rt *bher-* 'carry': Skr *bhārā-mas*, Gr. *φέρω-μεν*, Lat. *ferimus*, O Ir *berme* fr **beromi* **bero-mes-i*, Goth *baíra-m*, O.Bulg *berc-mŕi*. Formations with the nominal suffix *-mṛ-*, e g Skr. *dhāma* 'place', Gr *ἀνά-θημα* 'that which is set up, votive offering' epf. **dhā-mṛ*; Gr. *ῥίμα* 'throw', Lat. *sēmen* 'seed', epf **sē-mṛ*

m in the combination *mm* as consonantal glide (§ 223, 4) **smm-o-* 'any one': *sam-a-*, Gr *ἀμ-ό-*, Goth *sum-a-*

Postconsoriantal *smel-* 'smile, be astonished'. Skr. *smáy-a-tā* 'smiles', Gr *γίλο-μμειδής* 'laughter-loving' *μειδάω* 'I smile', Lat *mīru-s* 'wonderful', Engl *smile*, Lett *smīt* 'to laugh', O Bulg. *smijati se* 'to laugh' **ghor-mo-* Skr *ghar-má-s* 'glowing fire', Lat *formu-s* OHG *uarm* 'warm', Pruss *gorme* 'heat', cp also Arm *ferm* Gr *θερμός* 'warm' with a different grade of the root vowel **aug-men-*. Skr *ājman-* in 'power, strength', Lat. *augmen augmen-tu-m* 'increase', Lith. *augmũ*, gen. *augmeñs*, 'growth' **ghel-men-*. Skr *hēman-* 'winter', Arm. *jiun* (gen *jeau*) 'snow' fr **jivn* with *r* = *m* (§ 202), Gr *χεῖμα* 'storm, pouring down of rain' *χειμών* 'winter'; hereto Lith *žemũ* O Bulg. *zima* fem 'winter' with *-mā-* for *-men-*. **hlu-men-* **hlu-mṛ-to-*, rt *hlu-* 'hear': Skr. *śrómata-m* 'a hearing', Av. *sraoman-* n. 'hearing', Goth. *hluma*, gen *hlumins*, 'hearing', OHG. *hlumunt* 'renown'.

Anteconsonantal. **ḡombho-s* : Skr. *jám̐bha-s* 'tooth', Gr. *γόμφο-s* 'tooth, bolt', O.Bulg. *zabŭ* 'tooth'. **rump-é-ti* 'he breaks' : Skr. *lumpáti*, Lat. *rumpit*. **gentu-s* 'a going' from rt. *gem-* 'go, come' : Skr. *gántu-š*, Lat. *ad-ventu-s*. Nominal suffix *-mn-*. Skr. *ná-mu-ā* instr. to *náma* 'name', Gr. *νόρυ-μν-ος* 'nameless', Goth pl *na-mn-a* 'nomina' **dem-s* 'of a house'. Skr. Ved *dán* (§ 198), Gr. *δε-s* in *διο-νόρης* (§ 204)

§ 192. Final *m* Acc sg in *-m*, e. g. **to-m* 'the' : Skr. *tá-m*, Gr. *τό-ν*, Lat. *estu-m*, Goth *Jan-a*, Lith *tã*, O.Bulg. *tũ*; O.Ir. *fer n-* 'virum' *-m* probably occurred after consonants only when the following word began with a sonant, e. g. acc sg. **bhrátorm a-* beside **bhrátormi t-*, the former represented by Goth. *brōþar* (§ 659, 5), the latter by Gr. *φράτορα* (§ 233) **diém* 'serene sky' and **góm* 'hovem' have probably also arisen in this manner from anteconsonantal **diu-m*, **góm-m* (§ 188).

§ 193. Initial *n* **neno-s* **neuo-s* 'new' : Skr. *náva-s* *návya-s*, Arm. *noi* (with *i*-suffix), Gr. *νί-ος*, Lat. *nov-o-s*, O.Ir. *nāe*, Goth. *namj-a-s*, Lith. *naūja-s*, O. Bulg. *novŭ* Loc pl **nŕ-su* from *ner-* 'man'. Skr. *ní-su*, Gr. *ἀνδρά-σι*. Perhaps anteconsonantal in the combination *ni-*. cp. Skr. *nr-ashtu-* 'human bone' from *nar-* (dat. *nánu-ē* Av. *nare* were new formations after the st. form *nar-* in the acc sg etc.), Gr. *δρ-ώψ* *ἀνθρακω*, Hesych., *ἀνδρο-ός* gen., *ἀνδρο-άγωνα* 'the spoils of a slain enemy'.

§ 194. Medial *n*.

Intersonantal **seno-s* 'old'. Skr. *sána-s*, Arm. *huy* (gen. *hnoy*), Gr. *ἱνῆ*, Lat. *senex*, O.Ir. *sen*, Goth. superl. *sinista*, Lith. *sėna-s* Nominal suffix *-men-* : Skr. Ved dat. (inf.) *vid-mán-ē* 'get to know', Gt. *id-mer-ia*, Lat. *no-min-i*, Goth. gen. *na-min-s* 'nominis' (§ 660, 1), gen. Lith. *ak-meñ-s* (§ 664, 2) O. Bulg. *la-men-e* 'lapidis' **pl-no-s* **pl-no-s* 'full' (§§ 285, 306) : Skr. *pārná-s* (f), Av. *per-na-* (f), Gr. *πολλοί* (f), O. Ir. *lān* (f), Goth. *fulls* (f), Lith. *plūna-s* O. Bulg. *plūnŭ* (f). 3. sg. mid. **tu-nu-tái*, rt. *ten-* 'stretch, extend' (§ 224) : Skr. *ta-nu-té*, Gr. *τά-νω-ται*

n in the combination *yn* as consonantal glide (§ 223, 4). **tyñ-u-* 'stretched, thin' : Skr. *tan-ú-s*, Gr. *ταρ-ν-* *ταρ-αό-s*, Lat. *ten-u-i-s*, O.Ir. *tan-a* Corn. *tan-ow*.

Postconsonantal Rt. *sneigh-* 'snow' : Av. *snaēšasti* 'it snows', Gr Hom. *ἀγά-νυφος* 'much snowed upon' Hes. *νίπα* 'nivem', Lat. *ninguit nix*, O.Ir. *snechta* 'snow', Goth. *snáwus* Lith *snēga-s* O.Bulg. *snǣgŭ* 'snow' **ǵno-* 'know' : Skr part *ǵnā-tá-s*, Gr. part *γνώ-τό-ς*, Lat. *gnoscō noscō*, O Ir *gnāth* 'solitus', OHG. *bēnuodelen* 'to give a countersign', O Bulg inf. *znā-ti*. **sup-no-* **sup-no-* **sup-no-* 'sleep, dream' : Skr. *śuṣṇa-s*, Arm. *հւն*, Gr *ὑπνο-ς*, Lat. *somnus-s*, O.Ir *suam* O Cymr. *hun*, O.Icel. *svefn*, Lith *sūpnas-s*, O.Bulg. *sŭnŭ* 'qol-na- 'requital' (rt *qel-*) : Av *karnda-* 'penalty', Gr *ποινή* 'requital, penalty, reward', O Bulg. *цѣна* 'pretium'.

Anteconsonantal. Rt. *blendh-* 'bind' : Skr *bāndhana-m* 'a binding' *bāndhu-s* 'relation', *περθερός* 'father-in-law', Lat. *offendimentu-m* 'clun-cloth', Goth. *bindan* 'to bind'. Participial suffix *-nt-* : acc sg Skr. *bhāntam* 'ferentem', Gr. *φέροντα*, Lat. *euntem*, Goth. *gibant* 'datore', Lith *vežanti* 'vehentem' **ǵhans-* 'goose'. Skr *hṛśá-s*, Gr *χρῖν χηρ-ός*, Lat *anser*, OHG. *gans*, Lith. *žąsė-s*, concerning O Bulg. *gŭs* s § 467, 2 Present st. suffix *-nŭ-* : Skr 3 pl. *u-ne-ānti* 'they string together' 3 sg. *ṛ-no-á-ti* 'brings, sends', Gr Hom *τίρω* Att *τίρω* 'I atone for' tr **ti-rt-w*, Goth *runna* 'I run' fr **ri-nŭ-o*

§ 195. Final *n* Voc of *n*-stems : Skr *takśan* Gr *τέκτων* 'carpenter', Skr. *śvan* Gr *κύων* 'dog'. Loc sg of the same st. class. Ski *hár-man* ('business') *udán* ('water'), Gr. *δό-μην* (inf 'to give'), *αἰέν* ('ever' to *αἰών*) Ending *-ēn -ōn* in the nom. and acc of neuter *n*-stems : Av *utmuqu* 'names', prim. Ar. **-an*, Goth *namō* (sg) prim Germ **-on*, O Bulg *имѣ* (sg) prim. Slav **-ēn* **en* 'in' : Gr *ἐν*, Ital *en*, Germ. *in*, Pruss *en* Lott. *i*, perhaps also O Bulg *-e* in the loc sg *kamen-e* (§ 219).

§ 196. In the primitive period *ñ* and *n* only occurred before *h-* and *q-*sounds. Skr pf *anāśa* 'he attained', *śśa-s* 'share, lot', Gr. *ἤνεγκον* 'I brought', Lat. *nanc-iscor*, O.Ir. *con-icc* 'he can'. Rt. *añgh-* 'tie together, straiten' : *āhas-* Av. *qzah-* n. 'distress, need', Arm. *anjuk* (*ancuk*) 'narrow', Gr. *ἄγω* 'I tie, strangle', Lat. *angō angor*, O.Ir. *cum-ung* 'narrow', Goth. *aggvu-s* 'narrow' (with *v* from the other cases), O.Bulg. *qza* 'string,

fetter'. **penqe* 'five': Skr. *pāñca*, Arm. *hing*, Gr. *πέντε*, Lat. *quinque*, O Ir. *cōic* O.Cymr. *pimp*, Goth. *fimf*, Lith. *penki* (-*i* a Lith. new formation). Skr. *āñjas-* 'salve', *añj-ānti* 'they smear, anoint', Lat. *unguō*, O.Ir. *imn* (gen. *imne*, stem **imben-*) 'butter', OHG. *ancho* 'butter'.

The numerous deviations of the *h*- and *q* sounds from their original place of articulation and the dependence of the nasals upon the particular organ producing the following explosives and spirants were accompanied, in the later individual developments, by frequent changes in the method of production of original *ñ* and *ṇ*.

Aryan.

§ 197. Skr. Av. O.Pers prohibitive particle *mā*: Gr. *μη*. Skr. Av. O.Pers *nu-* 'down': OHG *ni-dan*. Skr. *nāma* Av. *naṃa* O.Pers *nāmā* 'name': Lat. *nomen*. Skr. *jāñghat-* f. Av. *zanqam*. 'heel-bone'. Goth. *gagga* 'I go', Lith. *ženjū* 'I strido' Skr. *pāñca* Av. *panca* 'five': Gr. *πέντε*, Indg. **penqe*

Rem. Nasals before explosives and final *n* remained unwritten in O.Pers e.g. *Kabūyaya* for *Kamb- Kaubōyas*, 3 pl *baratray* for *barantay* = Skr. *bhārant* 'forunt', *abarā* for *abarān* = Skr. *abharān* 'ferebant'

§ 198. Prim. Ar. *-nt-* fr. Indg. *-mt-* 3. sg. imper. Skr. *gāntu* Av. Gāp. *gantā*, prim. Ar. **jantu* (Skr. *g-* for *j-* after *gah* etc, § 451 rem.) fr. Indg. **gem-t-n*, rt. *gem-* 'go'. Probably also prim. Ar. *-ns-* fr. *-ms-*. **ansa-* 'shoulder' (Skr. *āsa-s*) fr. **amsa-*, Indg. **omso-*: Goth. *ams* (st. *amsa-*). Skr. gen. sg. *dān* 'of a house' — Gr. *δε-* in *δεσπότης* (§ 204), Indg. **dem-s*. Skr. *āgan* 2. sg. pret. from *gan-* 'go', fr. orig. **é-gem-s*

In like manner it may be conjectured that *n* in the combination *ant* was dropped already in prim. Ar. in the syllable before the chief accent, e.g. gen. sg. *yāt-ās* beside acc. sg. *yānt-am*, part. of *yā-mi* 'I go'. The accent had here a similar influence as in *sat-ās* fr. **s-nt-ās* beside *sānt-am* fr. **s-ñt-n(m)* (§§ 228, 230), part. of *ās-mi* 'I am' (Hübschmann *Das idg. Vocalsyst.* 86).

§ 199. Sanskrit.

Sonant + nasal became nasalised sonant before prim. Ar. spirants, and those specially developed in Skr. *dāsas-* n. 'noble deed' fr. prim. Ar. **dansas-*. Av. superl. *dālušta-* = Skr. *dāsuṣṭha-*, (Gr. *δῖνος* 'resolution, counsel' (§ 565). *āhas-* n. 'distress, need' fr. prim. Ar. **aṇṣhas-* : Av. *azō* 'distress', Lat *angor*, rt. *aṇgh-*. *dḥati* (beside *dḥati*) 'he fastens' fr. prim. Ar. **dḥṇṣhāti*, rt. *dhergh-*, a present form like *kyutūti* 'severs, splits' rt *qert-*, *pśūti* 'cuts straight, trims', rt *peḥ-* (cp. § 221) *raḥayati* 'he hastens' fr. prim. Ar. **raṇhayati*. Av. *renjayati* 'he quickens, hastens'

Rem 1 The nasal vowel both in Skr and Iran is generally considered as prim. Ar. But it is in itself very improbable that the *a* in Skr *raḥayati* and Av *raḥra-* (§ 200), which cannot be prim. A1, is historically to be separated from the *a* in Skr *dāsuṣṭha-*, Av *dālušta-* etc. The question is decided by the fact that Skr *dān* and *āyan* (§ 198) can only be explained fr. prim. Skr **dāns* and **āyans* (not fr. **dās* and **āqas*). The dropping of the *s* in *dān*, *āyan* was specially Skr., and older than the first appearance of nasalised vowels, s. § 647, 7. Forms like *pśānti* 'they bruise', *-ṣi -uṣi* endings of the nom. acc. pl. (*harīṣi*, *apṛuṣi*) cannot, by taking into consideration the change of *s* to *ṣ* in the prim. A1 period, be considered as a proof that *n* was, already at this period, absorbed in the preceding vowel (cp. § 556, 1)

n became *ñ* after *j*, c. *yaṇā-s* 'veneration' Gr. *ἀγνό-ς* 'holy', Indg **yaṇ-no-s*. *yaunā* 'desire, begging', a Skr. new formation to *yācati* 'he desires, begs'

The same nasal became cerebral nasal (*ṇ*) after the cerebral sounds *ṣ, r, ś* *mṇ-nā-mi* 'I bruise, beat in pieces' : Gr. *μαῖν-εα-μαι* 'I fight', Indg **mṇ-na-mi* *kṛṣṇā-s* 'black' : Pruss. *hirsna-* O.Bulg. *črīnā* 'black', Indg. **ḥrsno-s*. This assimilation occurred also, under certain conditions (Whitney Skr. Gramm. § 189 ff.), when the two sounds were more widely separated e. g. part. mid. *bhāra-mana-s* Gr. *φερό-μενο-ς*. In this case the tongue, which had been brought into the cerebral position by *ṣ, r, ś*, retained this position until the production of the nasal.

Initial *mr* became *br*. *brū-* 'speak' : Av. *mrū-*. Cp. Gr. *βροτό-ς* fr. **μροτό-ς* etc. § 204. For exceptions like *mriyātē*

'moritur' cp. Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 55. *-mbl-* from *-ml-* in *ambla-s* beside older *amlā-s* 'sour, sourness': cp. Lat. *amāru-s*.

Rem. 2. Is the change of *m̥* to *n̥* specially Skt? The question must be raised on account of the 1 du mid injunct *gānvahi*, part perf. act *jaganvān* from *gam-* 'go', *ranvā-* 'delightful' from *ram-* 'to be delighted'. The process might eventually have to be referred to prim. Aryan — corresponding examples from Iranian have not been handed down to us —, and since Indg *n̥* is the basis of the forms in question (§ 225), we must further ask whether the dental articulation was not already in existence before the consonantal nasal arose from *n̥*.

§ 200. Iranian.

Sonant + nasal became nasalised sonant before prim. Ar. spirants and those which were specially developed in Iran. (§§ 473–475). We have already mentioned Av. *dahšta-* and *əzo* in § 199. Other examples: Av. *māhru-* 'saying' prim. Ar. and Skt. *māntra-*; *qənd-* 'reins': Skt. *anahūyati* 'he clings to something'; *taśyā* 'stronger' fr. prim. Ar. **tañcyas*, compar. to *tancista-* 'strongest'. Concerning the treatment of *ɣ* + *n* before spirants I may refer the reader to Bartholomae's Handb. pp 14. 21

It is a mere conjecture that a nasalised vowel was also spoken in these cases in O.Pers. The written language was not in a position to represent nasalised vowels as such.

Rem. We have seen in § 199, rem. 1 why the *q* in *dahšta* etc. is to be regarded as a special Iran. and not a prim. Ar. development. Compare also Av. *həqəda-* 'satisfied' = prim. Ar. Skt. **tjuphā-* (§ 475) with *m̥rəzdyai* int. 'stripe, strip off' = prim. Ar. **m̥n̥zādhya-* (pres. Av. *marə-zaiti*); in both instances *ɳq* is the representative of *t̥*.

Av. *n* before palatal explosives = Skt. prim. Iran. *ñ*. *panca* 'five' Skt. prim. Ar. *panca*. *renjayati* 'he hastens': prim. Ar. **rañhayati* (Skt. *rahayati*, § 199). Cp. Av. *-sc-* = Skt. *-śc-*, e. g. *manusca* = Skt. *mānaśca* (Gr. *μῖνος τε*) 'and mind', § 556, 2.

n became palatalised in Av. before *y* and *i*, *ɪ*. This modification is however only exhibited in a few Mss. *aiya-*: Skt. *anyā-* O.Pers. *amya-* 'other'. Verbal prefix *ni-*: Skt. *ni-* 'down'.

Prim. Iran. final *-ān*, *-ām* became in Av. *-ā*, written *-a* and *-an* *-am*. 3. pl. conj. *barə* (*barən*, *barəm*): Skt. prim. Ar.

bhāraṇ 'ferant', prim. f. **bherant* Acc. *ḥwa* (*ḥwam*) : Skr. prim. Ar. *tvām* O.Pers. *ḥvām* 'thee'. Spellings like **rvan-ō* beside **rvān-ō* (nom. pl. of **rvan-* m. 'soul'), *dāmu* beside *dāma* 'creature' (— Skr. *dhāma* 'effect, stead, place'), where *a* is likewise to be read as *ā*, show that *-ān*, *-ām* were the previous stages. Cp. Bartholomae Handb. §§ 14. 78, 4. 79, 3.

Armenian.

§ 201. *m* 'lest' · Skr. *má* Gr. *μή*. *armukn*, gen. *armkan*, 'elbow, bow'. Lat. *armu-s*, Goth. *arms*.

nest 'seat' *nst-m* 'I sit'. Skr. *nāśa-s* 'place of rest', Lat. *nīda-s*, OHG *nest* 'nest', Indg. **ni-zd-o-* from **ni-sed-* 'sit down' *nu* 'daughter-in-law' Skr. *snūśā* OHG *snur* O.Bulg. *snūcha* etc *kun* 'sleep' fr. **kuon*, **kūpn* (*k-* fr. *sn-*, § 162) : Skr. *svāpna-s* Lat. *somnu-s*. *av-nu-m* 'I take' : Gr. *ἀρ-νν-μαι*.

anguk (*ancuk*) 'narrow' · Skr. *āśā-ś* etc., rt. *añgh-* *hing* 'five'. Skr. *pañca* etc., Indg. **penge*. Cp. § 196

§ 202 The change of *m* to *i* (*u*). *amun* (gen. *anuan*) 'name' fr. **anvan*, 'annan' (cp § 232). *jun* (gen. *jean*) 'snow' fr. **jwon* · Skr. *hman-*, Gr. *χῆμα χεῖμα* See Hubschmann Arm. St. I 75

m and *n* disappeared before *s* *us*, gen. *usoy*, 'shoulder' : Goth. *ams* m, Skr. *āśa-s*, Umbr. *onse* 'in umero' *mis*, gen. *msoy*, 'flesh' Goth. *munza-* n, O Bulg. *męso*. *amis*, gen. *amsoy*, 'month'. Lat. *mens-is*, O Ir. gen. *mīs* (prim. Kelt. st. **mēns-*). Acc. pl. *eris* 'tres' : Goth. *mu-us*, Gr. Dor *τρῆς* fr. **tri-v-s*; concerning the initial element of *eris* s § 263. Acc. pl. *z mards* 'homines' fr. **myto-us* · cp Goth. *vulfa-us* 'lupos', Gr. Cret *ρόμο-νς* 'leges'.

Final postvocalic *-m* disappeared. *z mard* 'hominem' Skr. *mṛtā-m*, Lat. *equo-m*, Gr. *βροτό-ν*. Cp § 651, 2.

Greek.

§ 203. *μ* 'me' : Goth. *mi-k*, Skr. *mām*, Lat. *mē*. *ἡμι-* 'half' : Skr. *samī-*, Lat. *sēmi-*. *ἄκμων* 'anvil' : Skr. *āśman-* 'stone, thunderbolt'. *ἀμφί* 'about' : Lat. *amb-*.

νέφος 'cloud': Skr. *nābhas* 'cloud, atmosphere', O.Bulg. *nebo* 'atmosphere sky'. πότνια 'mistress': Skr. *pātñī*. Dor. φέροντι (Att. φέρουσι) 'they bear': Skr. *bhāranti*.

ἐνεγκεῖν 'to bring': Skr. pf. *anāṣa*. ὄγρο-ς 'hook': Skr. *anākā-s*. πέντε 'five': Skr. *pāñca*; πέμπτο-ς 'fifth': Lith. *penkta-s*.

Rem The guttural nasal was, as it seems, originally represented in writing by *ν*. Thus inscrip. *ο γ. ἀκουρα, ἐγγύς* The representation of it by *γ* first made its appearance, after the *η* in *γα, γμ* (οτυγνό-ς, ἀγμό-ς) had become *ɳ* (§ 492).

§ 204. Prim. Greek changes

-ντ- from -mt-. γέντο 'he grasped' to ὕγ-γεμος· συλλαβή Hesych. ἄν-τλο-ν 'bilge-water', to ἀμάω 'I gather in' Probably also -νς from -ms. *ἔνς* (Cret, thence Att *εῖς*) fr **sem-s*: cp. μῶνυξ fr. **σμ-ωνυξ*, ὀμ-ό-ς, Lat. *sem-el*

-νχ- from -mχ. κοινό-ς 'common' fi. **κοινο-ς* **κομ-ιο-ς*. Lat. *cum*. Cp. βαίνω 'I go' fr. **βαρχω*, Indg. **gṇu-χό*. Lat. *venio*. On the i-epenthesis s §§ 131. 639

-μβρ-, -μβλ-, -νδρ- fr -μρ-, -μλ-, -νρ- The initial nasal disappeared with the development of the explosive ἀ-μβροστο-ς 'immortal', βροτό-ς 'mortal'¹); **μροτό-ς* was a contamination form of *μορτό-ς* Hesych (Skr. *mṛtā-s*, Indg. **mórtō-s*) and **μρατό-ς* (Skr. *mṛtā-s*), and *μορτό-ς* itself was also such a form with regard to its accent. μέμβλωμα, βλώσσω ('I come') with **μλω-* = orig. **mľ-* (§ 306), aor. ἐμολο-ν. βλίττω 'I cut out the comb of bees' to μέλι μέλιτος 'honey'. ἀνδρ-ός -ων (nom ἀνήρ 'man'), δρ-ώη· ἄνθρωπος Hesych., δρο-τήτα acc. 'manhood' (thus with Clemm probably to be read for ἀνδροτήτα in Hom. II 857, X 363): cp. Skr. *nr-asṭhī-* 'human-bone'

-λν- became -λλ- When the preceding vowel was short, so called compensation lengthening took place later (cp. § 618). Prim. Gr. **γ^hολνεται* (prim. f. **γ^hné-tai*, § 306) became Lesb. βόλλεται, Att. βούλεται and prim Gr **γ^hελνεται* (prim. f. **gél-ne-tai*) Thess. βέλλεται (concerning β- cp § 428 rem) Dor. δήλεται, Locr.

1) ἀ-βροστο-ς beside ἀ-μβροστο-ς was a new formation from *βροτό-ς*. Cp. Prākr. *a-riṇa-* 'guiltless' as a later compound beside *an-riṇa-* = Skr. *an-ṛiṇa-*

Delph. *δέλεται* 'he wishes', rt. *gel-*. Hom. *οὔλο-ς* 'crisp, fleecy' fr. **Φολνο-ς*, prim. f. **υῤῥνο-ς*: Skr. *urnā* fr. **υῤῥ-να* (§§ 151. 157. 306). Lesb. *ἀπ-έλλω* Dor. *τήλω* Hom. *έλλω* 'I press tight' fr. **Φελ-νω*. Later, but also probably already prim. Gr., was the assimilation of *-λν-* to *-λλ-* in *ἄλλωμι* 'I destroy' fr. **ὀλ-νῶ-μι*, *έλλός-ς* 'a young deer' fr. **έλ-ν-ο-ς*, cp. *έλα-φο-ς* fr. **ελν-βho-ς*, Lith. *ėln-i-s* m. 'stag', O.Bulg. *jelen-ĩ*, gen. *jelen-e*, 'stag'; ὀλλόν·τήν τοῦ βραχίονος καμπήν (Hesych.) fr. *ὀλ-ν ο-ν, to ὀλήν -ένο-ς (cp. the author Morph Unt. II 173)

Rem. 1 It, as we conjecture, the *-λλ-* in the three last named words was likewise already prim. Greek, the *-λλ-* in *βύλλομαι* etc., before 'compensation lengthening' took place, was pronounced somewhat differently from that in *ἄλλωμι* etc. The forms *πίλναμαι* (to *πλάσ*) and *πλό-ν φασίν* Hesych (to *πλό-ς*, *πλω-*) may have only come into existence after the law, whereby *ἄδωμι* became *ἄλλωμι*, had ceased to operate

ν disappeared before *σ* + consonant without 'compensation lengthening' *κεστό-ς* 'pierced, embroidered' fr. **γενεστο-ς*, to *γεντέω*. *δε-ς* in *δεσ-πότις* fr. **δεν-ς*, Indg. **dem-s* 'of a house': Skr. *dān*. 3 pl imper. mid *γερόσθην* fr. **γερονσθων*. Ἀθήνᾳζε 'towards Athens' fr. **Ἰθακωνε-δε* *δικασπόλο-ς* 'law-giver', fr. **δικων-ς-πολος*, an irregular compound with acc. pl; likewise *μογοστόκος* 'causing pains' fr. **μογον-ς-τοκος*. Here belong also the various dialectical forms of the acc. pl. of *-ο-* and *-ᾱ-* stems, as *τός*, *θεός*, *τάς* *καλᾶς* (beside *τόν-ς* *τάν-ς*, *τοί-ς* *τά-ς*) and *ές* from *έν-ς* 'into', which arose before initial consonants: the regular forms were *τός* *παῖδας* beside *τόν-ς* (*τοί-ς*) *ἄνδρας*, *ές* *τοῦτο* beside *έν-ς* (*εἰς*) *αὐτό*. Lastly *πίτσω* 'I pound' fr. **πτινσ-ιω*: Lat. *pūsio*, and Hom. *νίσσομαι* 'I come' fr. **ν-τσ-ιο-μαι* (redupl. pres), beside *νέομαι* fr. **ν-σ-ο-μαι*, cp *νός-το-ς*, rt *nes-* (§ 563, 4).

Rem. 2 Where in the course of the individual dialects *ν* + cons came into existence again, those dialects, in which *ν* disappeared before *σ* with 'compensation lengthening' (cp. §§ 205 618), show this lengthening. Thus Att *ἐσπείσμαι* *ἐσπείσσομαι* (from *σπειδω* 'I deal out') was a new formation after *ἐσπείω* (Cret. still *ἐσπερσα*) and *σπείσω*, Ion *πείρω* 'to put' fr. **πει(θ)-ομα*, a new formation for prim. Gr. **πειθ-μα* (cp. Lat. *offendimentu-m*), like *ζῶμα* for older *ζῶμα* etc.

-m became *-ν*. Acc. sg. *τόν* 'the': Skr. *tā-m*, Lat. *is-tu-m*; ὄν 'sheep': cp. Skr. *āvi-m*. Gen. pl. *ἱππων* 'equorum': cp. Skr.

Ved. *dēvdm* 'deorum', Lat. *virum*. 1. sg. impf. ἔφερον 'I carried': Skr. *ābhara-m*. ἔν 'unum' fr. **sem*; concerning ἐνς in this §, cp. p. 170. χθών 'earth', χιών 'snow' fr. *χθωμ, *χιωμ : cp. χθαμ-αλό-ς, Skr. *kṣām-* and Lat. *hiem-* Gr. δύς-χιμο-ς. The *ν* in ἐν (and ἐνς), χθών, χιών was transferred to the other cases also : ἐν-ός, χθον-ός, χιον-ός for the regular forms *ἐμ-ος, *χθομ-ος, χιομ-ος.

Concerning prothesis before initial nasals as in ἀμέλγω 'I milk': Lith. *mélžu* s. § 626.

§ 205. Individual dialectical peculiarities.

The uniform omission in writing of the nasal before consonants in Cypr. and Pamphyl, permits the conclusion that a nasal vowel was spoken in these dialects. Cypr. *o-ḥa-to-se* = Ὅ(γ)κα(ν)τος, *a-ti* = ἄ(ν)τί, *pe-ra-me-ro-ne* -- πε(μ)ραμείρον; thus also *to-ko-ro-ne* = τὸ(γ) χῶρον, *nu-o-to-te* = νῶ(ν) τό(ν)δε etc (§ 653, 3) Pamph. *πίδε* -- Att. *πέντε* (§ 487)

Prim. Gr. -*πμ*- became -*ππ*- in Lesb., elsewhere -*μμ*-. Lesb. ὀππατα pl, Hom. etc ὀμμα 'eye', to *οπ-οπ-α ὄφομα*. Lesb. ἄλιππα beside Att. ἄλιμμα 'salve', to *λίπ-α ἀλιίγω*

ν only remained in Cret. and Argive before -ς and the voiceless -σ- which arose from assimilation (§§ 489. 490) τό-νς 'the'. Goth. *þa-us*, Indg. **to-us* θένς fr. *θιντ-ς*, part. to *θεῖνω* 'to place' *πρέπονσα* fr. **πρεποντ-ια*, fem to *πρέπιον* 'becoming, fitting'. ἔσπενσα fr. **ἐσπενισα*, aor of *σπένδω* 'I pour out' *πρέπονσι* fr. **πρεποντ-σι* loc. pl. to *πρέπιον μηνσί* fr. **μηνσ-σι* loc. pl to gen. sg. Lesb. *μῆν-ος* 'of a month' Elsewhere *ν* disappeared, since in most dialects it became with the preceding vowel a long nasal vowel (i e short vow + *ν* became long nasal vowel) and then the nasal sound disappeared Dor *τωίς*, *πρέπωσα*, *θίς*, *ίς* (ένς); Ion Att. *τούς*, *πρέπονσα*, *θείς*, *εῖς*, Dor. Att. *μησί*, *τάς* (τάνς), *πᾶσα* (πάνσα); Att. 3 pl. *άγονσι*, *άγωσι* (Dor. and prim Gr. *άγοντι*, *άγωντι*). *i*-diphthongs arose in Lesb.: *τοις*, *πρέποισα*, *θείς*, *εῖς*, *ταίς*, *παῖσα*, *άγωσι*, *άγωσι*; here the *s*-sound must have been the chief factor in the generation of the *i*. In Elean, *i*-diphthongs arose in the endings -*ονς*, **ανς*, prim. El. -*ονς*, -*ανς* (cp. Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 26 ff.): *τοίρ*, *κατεξίαιρ*, but *διδῶσσα*, *πᾶσα*.

Rem. 1. The stage of nasalisation of the vowel which preceded entire loss of *ν* is perhaps represented by the Cretan and Argive of the historical period. For we are justified in supposing that the pronunciation was nasal vowel (no longer vowel + nasal), but that the spelling with *ν* was retained from an older period Cp. French *toussure*, *mensonge*.

Rem. 2. Arcadian preserved the *να* which arose by transition of *-νι* to *-α* (e. g. conj. *πλεῖστον*), but had alongside it e. g. acc. pl. *δραχμας* 'drachmas' Consequently the activity of the law which produced *δραχμας* was already extinct at the time *-να* arose from *-νι* in this dialect. Cp. in Attic the new forms *θέρμαναις*, *ὑπανοίς* etc. which originated after the completion of 'compensation lengthening' (*πῦσα* from *πῦσαα*).

Rem. 3. *ει* and *ου*, produced by 'compensation lengthening', never were diphthongs. The *ει* in Ionic-Attic and Boeot *εἷς θείας* is only graphically like the *ει* in Lesb *εἷς θείας*; the latter was a diphthong Cp. the other phenomena of compensation lengthening § 618

Italic.

§ 206. Lat. *magis*, Umbr. *mestru* 'maior', Osc. *mais* 'magis' Skr. *mahán* 'magnus'. Lat. *homō*, Umbr. *homonus* 'hominibus', Osc. *humuns* nom. 'homines'. Goth. *guma* 'homo'. Lat. *termō termen*, Umbr. *terminom-e* 'ad terminum', Osc. *teremnattens* 'terminaverunt' · Skr. *táman-* n. 'point of the sacrificial rod', Gr. *τέμνων* 'boundary' *τέμμα* 'goal'. Acc. sg. Umbr. *tota-m*, Osc. *torta-m* 'civitatem', Lat. *equa-m* : Skr. *áśva-m* 'equam'.

Lat. *ne nē*, Umbr. Osc. *nei-p* 'neque, neve, non' : Skr. *ná* Goth. *n* Lith. *nė* 'non'. Lat. *dō-nu-m*, Umbr. *runu* Osc. *dúnúm* 'donum'. Skr. *dá-na-m* 'gift'. Lat. *cor-n-īr*, Umbr. *cur-n-ac-o* 'cornicem' ep. Gr. *χορῶν-η* 'crow' 3 pl Lat. *feru-nt*, Umbr. *fufu-nt* 'februant', Osc. *kara-nter* 'vescuntur' : Skr. *bhára-nti* 'ferunt' Lat. *mēns-i-s*, Umbr. *menzne* 'mense' : Gr. Lesb. *μην-* Att. *μην-* fr. **mēns-*.

Lat. *angō angor*. Gr. *ἄγχο* 'I press tight, strangle', Av. *azah-* 'distress', vt *anǵh-*. Lat. *quīnque*, Umbr. *pumperias* Osc. *pumperias* 'quintiliae', Osc. *Πομπῆτιες* 'Quinctius', prim. Ital. **kuenkue* fr. **perakue* (§ 336). Skr. *pánca*, Indg. **perage*.

Rem. The guttural nasal is represented in the Ital. languages by the letter *n*.

§ 207. Prim. Italic changes.

Prim. Ital. *-mt-*, the *m* of which goes back partly to Indg. *ṃ* (§§ 237. 238), became in the prim. Ital. period *-nt-*, and in like manner *-md-* became *-nd-*. This change seems also to hold good for the *-mt-* which arose later in the course of individual dialects. Lat. *con-trā contrō-versu-s*, Osc. *con-trud* (prep. with loc.) 'contra', to Lat. *cum* Osc. *com* Lat. *ad-ventu-s* Skr. *gántu-ś* 'a going', Indg. **gém-tu s*; Lat. *in-ventu-s*: Skr. *gatá-s*, Gr. *πατό-ς*, Indg. **gṃ-t' s*, rt. *gem-* 'go'. Lat. *centum*: Lith. *szim̃ta-s* 'hundred', Indg. **k̃mtó m*. O.Lat. *quan-de* 'quam', Umbr. *pane* 'quam', Osc. *pan* 'quam', to *quam* Lat. *quon-dam*, Umbr. *ponne pone pune* Osc. *pún pou* 'quom', to *quom* Further Lat. *fren-dō* beside *frem-ō* (cp. § 349), *septen-triōn-ēs* *septen-decim* (*septem*), *vērui tamēn* (*vērūm*), *eum-dem* (*eum*), *vēm̃m-dō* (*vēm̃um*), *quan-diū* (*quam*), Umbr. *hon-dra* 'infra' *hon-domu* 'infimo', Osc. *hu[n]-truis* 'inferis' to Lat. *hum-u-s* Gr. *χαυ-αί* (Danielsson Pauli's *Altit Stud* III 143), Umbr. *desen-duf* 'duodecim' Cp also Osc. *Púntis* beside *pontis* 'quinq̃ues' and Πεντηες (latinised *Pontius Pomptius*) Lat. *Quinctu-s*.

Many exceptions to this law were created through analogy and new formations. E.g. Lat. *quande*, *quandū*, *vēruntamen* after the simple forms *quam*, *vērūm*. Of later origin are also Lat. *em-p-tu-s*, Umbr. *em̃ps* 'emptus' (cp. *da-ctom* 'demptum'), Lat. *sūm-p-tu-s* with excrecent *p* (§ 208).

Further **huom h̃ye* probably also became **huom-kue* already in prim. Ital. (Lat. *quonque unque*, Umbr. *puunpe*) etc. Cp. also Lat. *singulu-s* fr. **sem-clo-s*, *prīnceps* fr. **prīm(i)-ceps* (§ 633). Lat. *quomque cumque* was formed in the same manner as *quande*.

Analogously *-ms-* probably became *-us-*. Cp. § 568 rem., § 570 concerning *tenebrae*.

§ 208. Latin.

-m- became *-n-*. *quoniam* fr. **quom-gam*. *con-jectu-s*, *con-jungō*, *con-jūrō* fr. **com-ḡ- veniō* fr. **(g)uem-ḡō*, Indg. **gṃ-ḡō*, from rt. *gem-* (§ 239).

-*p*- as glide in -*mpt*- (§ 207), -*mps*-, -*mpl*-: *ēm-p-tus*, *sūm-p-si*, *ex-em-p-lum*. Cp. Umbr. *emps* 'emptus'.

-*ln*- became -*ll*-. *colli-s* fr. **col-n-is*: Lith. *kāl-n-a-s* 'mountain', Gr. *κολων-ός* 'hill', orig. st. form **qolen*-. *pollen* (beside *polen-ta*), developed fr. **polen*, gen. **poln-os* (see W. Meyer Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XXVIII 162): Gr. *πάλη* 'finest meal' or 'flour'. *pullu-s* 'young animal, young' fr. **pol n-o-s*: Goth *fula*, gen. *fuln-s* 'foal', from a stem **pll-en*. *vellus* 'fleece': Lith. *vilna* 'a single hair of wool' etc. The reason is not clear why assimilation did not take place in *volnus*, *ulna*, *pūpulus* and others.

-*nl*- became -*ll*- in diminutives: *asellu-s* fr. **asen-lo-s*, to *asinu-s*; *homullu-s* fr. **homōn-lo-s*, cp. *homun-culu-s*

Rem. These affections may partly or entirely be ascribed to the prim. Ital. period. The Umbr.-Samn. dialects do not furnish sufficient material for the determination of the chronology.

Prim. Lat. -*ns*-. The nasal was often unwritten already in the oldest inscriptions, e. g. *mesibus*, *cesor*, *cosol*, *cosentiant*; further also in writers *vicesimus* and *vincensimus*, *quoties* and *quotiens*, *psare* and *pinsare* etc. Combining this with the clearly ascertained fact that short vowels were spoken long before -*ns*- (§ 619), it follows that a long nasal vowel was spoken, perhaps leaving the sound of a reduced consonantal element. It is not possible to gain an insight into the course of the process and its extent, owing to the inconsequence and inaccuracy in the representation of the sounds, and the possibility that *n* as full consonantal nasal was restored from other forms of the form-system (cp. e. g. *sciāsum*, *dēfēnsor* *defenstrix*)¹). In two cases the nasal was apparently entirely lost already at the beginning of historic records.

1. In the case of final -*ns*, when -*s* had not arisen from an older -*ts* (cp. § 501) Acc. pl. *equōs*, *ovīs*, *fructus* fr. *-*o-ns*, *-*z-ns*, *-*u-ns*, *pedēs* fr. *-*ens* = Indg. *-*ns* (§§ 224. 238). Nom. *sanguis* fr. **sanguins*, a new formation for older neut. *sanguen*.

2. In forms with prim. Lat. -*nsl*-. *pīlu-m* 'pestle' fr. **pīnslō-m*. *prēlu-m* 'press' fr. **prenslo-m*, older **premslo-m* (cp. *cōnsequor*

1) Cp. among others Seelmann *Die Aussprache des Latein* p. 273 ff.

fr. **com-sequor*, inscrip. *quansei* and § 207 extr.). *alu-m* 'wild garlic' (hereto *hālāre*, *an-hēlāre* with inorganic *h-*, s. Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 491) from rt. *an-* 'breathe', fr. **an-slo-* or **ans-lo* (cp. O.Bulg. *ačh-ati* 'to exhale' fr. **on-s-ati*, §§ 219. 588 rem. 2). *scāla* 'ladder' fr. **scan(t)slā*, to *scandō*. *an-hēlō* fr. **an-(h)enslō*, like *scandō* · *cōn-scendō* (Osthoff loc. cit. 115), shows that the dropping of the nasal in the combination *-nsl-* is younger than the weakening of *a* to *e* in the second member of compounds. Here probably also belongs *ilicō* fr. **in slocō*, § 570.

Prim Lat. final *-m* (partly coming from Indg. *-m* § 238). The orthography fluctuated already in the oldest inscriptions, e. g. *pocolo* beside *pocolom* *poculum*. The sound was greatly reduced before words beginning with a vowel. After the close of the vowel in the last syllable there only followed a very imperfect lip-closure. Hence the vowel elision in poets, as Verg. Aen. VIII 386 *fērru(m) acuānt*. Cp. Danielsson Zur Altital. Wortforschung (a separate reprint from Pauli's Altital. Stud. III and IV) p. 14, Seelmann Die Aussprache d. Lat. 356 ff.

§ 209. Umbrian and Oscan

Prim Umbr.-Osc. *-ns-* became *-nts-* (cp. *-mps-* in Umbr. *emps* 'emptus'). This sound-combination was expressed in the native alphabet by *-nz-* (or *-nzs-*). Umbr. *menzne* 'mense' *anzeriatu* (beside *anseriatu*) 'observatum', cp. Lat. *am-pūtāre* *an-quirere*. *uze* (beside *onse*, on the omission of the *n* in *uze* see below) loc. 'in umero' (Goth. *ams* m 'shoulder', Indg. **omso-*: cp. however also § 568, 3 for the Ital. form of this word. Osc. *kenzsur* *keenzstur* (beside *censtur*, *censum*) 'censor'.

-mbr- fr. *-mr-* is probably to be assumed in Umbr. *ambr-* beside Osc. *amfr-*, to Lat. *amb-* Gr. *ἀμφι*. Either **amfei*, a new formation after *ander* 'inter' etc., first became **amer-* (cp. *umen* fr. **umben*, § 432a) by assimilation, then **amr-*, *ambr-*, or else **amer-* was an Umbr. new formation from *am-*, which then led to *ambr-*.

Prim. Ital. *-ns* became Umbr. *-f*, Osc. *-ss*. Umbr. acc. pl. *abrof* 'apros' eaf 'eas' avif 'aves', *trahaf traf* 'trans'; Osc. acc. pl. *feihúss* (st. *feiho-*) 'fines', *víass* 'vias'. Likewise Umbr. *zeřef* 'sedens' fr. **-ens* = **-ents*. Cp Danielsson Paul's Altit. Stud. III 146 ff. Umbr. *Ikuvins* 'Igovinus', Osc. *Púmpaiians* 'Pompeianus' etc. show that these changes are older than the dropping of short vowels before the *-s* of the nom sg. Regarding Umbr. *f*, which goes back in the first instance to *þ*, cp *trahvorfi* 'transverse' (§ 501).

That *n m ʳ* were reduced in Umbr. before explosives and spirants, follows from their being frequently omitted in writing. *us-tetu* beside *ustentu* 'ostendito'. Stem *azeriato-* *aseriato-* beside *anzeriato-* *anseriato-* 'observatus' *lutra* beside *hondra* 'infra' *du sas* beside *duřans* 'dent' *Saře* beside *Sařise* voc 'Sancr' *apr-etu* beside *ampr-etu* 'circumito' *ambr-efurent* 'circumierunt' *iveka* beside *ivenka* 'juvencas'

In like manner prim Ital. final *-m* and *-n* must have been greatly reduced in Umbr., perhaps only a nasalised vowel was spoken. For they often also here remained unwritten and the letter *m* stepped into the place of *n*: *-e* beside *-en* 'in', *nome* 'nomen', *puplu poplo* beside *puplum poplom* 'populum'; *-em* 'in', *numem* 'nomen'

In Osc., *-n* is uniformly written and *-m* only seldom omitted, mostly in later monuments, e g *vía* (beside *víam*) 'viam', *isídu* (beside *isídum*) in 'idem', *iní* (beside *iním mím*) 'et'. If *fířáním* (Zvetacoff Syll. n. 17, 8) contains *-ím* = *-ín* 'in', the same sound-development is to be assumed as in Umbr.

For the development of anaptyctic vowels from nasals in Oscan see § 627

Old Irish

§ 210. *menne*, gen *menman*, 'mind' (prim f **men-a-men-* § 110). cp. Skr. *mán-man-* n. 'mnd', Gr. *μῑνος* 'mind', rt *men-nem* (gen. *nme*) n. 'sky', *nemed* n. 'sanctuary' (Gall *nemeto-n*): Skr. *nímati* 'he bows, bends', rt. *nem-*.

Particle *nu no* : Skr. *nú*, Gr. *νῦ*, Indg. **nú* 'now'. *canim* 'I sing' : Lat. *canō*, Goth. *hana* m. 'cock'. Redupl. pf. *ro-se-scaind* 'he leapt' : Skr. *skándami* 'I jerk, leap', Lat. *scandō*. *snām* inf. 'swim' : Skr. *sná-ti* 'he bathes himself'.

cum-ung 'narrow' : Av. *qcah-* 'distress', rt. *añgh-* *com-boing* 'confringit' : Skr. pf. *babhāṇja* 'fregit' *pra-bhaṇgá-s* 'breaker, pounder', rt. *bha^xng-*.

Rem The letter *n* is employed to represent *no* in Keltic as in Latin

§ 211. It may be concluded that *-nit-* became *-nt-* in prim. Keltic from Cymr. Bret. *cant* O Ir *cēt* 'hundred' Lith *szimta-s*, Indg. **kñtóm*, cp § 212

Indg. *-m* became *-n* in prim. Kelt. Gall nom acc. sg. neut. *νενητο-ν* *nemeto-n* 'sanctuary' (Zeuss-Ebel p 225). The nasal was often retained in Irish before vowels and mediae at the beginning of the following word, when the preceding vowel had disappeared. Acc sg *fer n-aile* 'virum alium' fr **uro-n*. Under the same conditions the *-n* from prim. Kelt. *-en* = Indg. *-m* and *-n* was also retained. M Ir *deich m-bai* 'ten cows' fr. **deken* · Skr *dāśa*, Lat. *decem*, Indg. **dekṃ*. M Ir *nōn n-ubla* 'nine apples' fr **nouen* · Skr *nāva*, Indg. **neuy*. Cp § 658, 2

§ 212. Prim Kelt *n* (partly going back to Indg. *u*, *ṃ*, § 243) disappeared in Irish — with 'compensation lengthening' when the preceding vowel was short — before *t*, *c*, *s* (*f*). The vowel was then shortened in unaccented syllables, afterwards became irrational and entirely disappeared under certain conditions (§§ 613 634)

sēt Cymr. *hynt* Bret *hent* 'way' · Goth *snips* 'a going, a time' *tēt* Cymr *tant* 'string' : Skr. *tántu-ś* 'thread, string', rt *ten-*. *cēt* Cymr Bret *cant* 'hundred' : Lat. *centu-m*, Lith. *szimta-s*, Indg. **kñtóm* (§ 211). *ēc* 'death' Bret *ancou*; according to Windisch to Skr. *naś-*, Gr. *νέκυ-ς*. *brēc* 'lie, decoit' : Skr. *bhrqśa-s* 'fall, loss'. *ēcath* 'hamus' · Skr. *anāká-s* 'hook', Gr. *ἀγκών* 'bow' *ōγxo-ς* 'bow, crook, bend', Lat. *ancu-s unu-s*, OHG. *angul* 'angle'. *ēcen* 'necessity, constraint' : Gr. *ἀν-άγκη*. *gēs* (gen. du. M.Ir. *gēsī*) 'swan' : Skr. *hṣa-á-s* OIIG. *gans* 'goose'. Fut. st. *sēs-* fr.

**syen(t)s-* i. e. **syend+s-* (*syend-* 'drive, hunt'), 1. sg. *cu-du-sā[s]-sa*, fut. sec. 1. sg. *du-sēsaim* (Thurneysen Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVIII 148). Gen. sg. *mīs* (nom. *mī*) 'mensis', st. **mēns-* : Gr. Lesb. gen. sg. *μῆν-ος*.

Shortening and disappearance. 3 pl *bérit* 'ferunt' fr. **béront(i)*, prim. f. **bhéronti*. Skr *bháranti*, Gr. Dor. *φέρωντι*. *ér-matiu* 'honor' (gen. *ér-miten*) fr. **-mētin*, **-mentw*, *féimtiu* 'a remarking' fr **fó-mētin* etc : Lat. *mentw*; a further formation with *n* from Indg **mṇ-ti-*, Skr *matī-*, Goth. *ga-munds* (st *ga-mundi-*), rt *men-dér-met*, gen. *dér-mait*, 'a forgetting', *fór-mat*, dat. *fór-mut*, 'envy' from stem **-mēto-*, **-mento-* : Lat. *com-mentu-s*, Gr *αἰτόματο-ς*, Skr *matí-s*, from the same rt *men- óu. ói* 'young' fr. **óec*, Cymr *uennic*, prim Kelt **ioypho-s* : Skr *yupaśá-s*, Lat *juvenu-s*. Indg **-hó-s* (§§ 137. 174) Acc pl *fíru* 'viros', *fáthi* 'prophetas' fr **fíro(s)*, **fáthi(s)*, prim Kelt **yuro-us*, **nati-us* ep Goth *patia-us*, *gasti-us*

ROM Zimmer Kuhn's Ztschr XXVII 449 ff shows that first an assimilation of the explosive to the nasal took place in the prim Ir combinations *nt*, *nc* in such a manner that the former became voiced. Zimmer, p 467, says that the new sound probably did not become a pure media in the first instance, but *dt*, *gc*. This change was generally not expressed in the writing of O Irish, while in Mod Ir orthography it is expressed, e. g. *eng* 'death' = O Ir *ea*, *ceud* 'hundred' — O Ir *cet*. Cp §§ 513 658, 2.

Where *m* came together with a following *r*, *l*, an excrement *-l-* was developed, and then initial *m* became absorbed *brechtraid*, older *mrechtraid* 'varietas' : to Lith. *márga-s* 'variegated'. *blicht*, older *mblicht* *mlucht* 'milk', *bligim*, older *mbligim* 'I milk', to *melg* 'milk', Gr. *αἰγάω* Lat *mulgeō* O Bulg. *mlūzā* 'I milk', rt *melg-*. Cp § 298 *blauth*, older *mlauth* 'tender, soft' (st. **mlaut-*), to *melim* inf. *bleith* 'molo'; ep. § 306.

Original intervocalic *m*, written *mh*, is in Mid. and Mod Irish a nasalised labial spirant, e. g. *nemh* 'sky'. That this affection already took place in the O Ir. period, follows from the fact that *mh* appears in the Modern language in words, where the nasal already in O.Ir. no longer stood directly after vowels, O.Ir. *amprom* fr. Lat. *improbu-s* also speaks for the great antiquity of this change, since *m* must here have represented a

spirant. The change of *m* to a spirant is probably likewise to be also assumed in O.Ir. *mebuir* fr. Lat. *memoria*, in this case, however, it may be a question of dissimilation as in Mid.Ir. perf. *mebard* = O.Ir. *memard* 'he broke'.

Germanic.

§ 213. Goth. *midjis* OHG *mitli* 'medius': Skr. *mīdhyā-s*. Goth. *qiman* OHG *queman* 'to come'. Skr. *gāmana-m* 'a going', fr. rt. *gem-*. Goth. *helms* OHG *helm* 'helmet', Ags *helm* 'protector, helmet': Skr. *śīrman-* n. 'protection'. OHG *camb* 'toothed tool, comb': Skr. *jambhu-s* 'tooth, bit', Gr. *γούφο-ς* 'plug, bolt, nail', O.Bulg. *zqbŭ* 'tooth'.

Goth. *nahts* OHG. *naht* 'night': Lat. *nox*, Lith. *nakŭ-s*. Goth. *mamma* fr. **mann-ō* OHG *man* 'man'. Skr. *mānu-ś* 'man'. Goth. *āms* OHG. *en* 'one': Lat. *omo-s* *ānu-s*, prim. f. **omo-s*. Goth. *snūws* OHG. *snēo* 'snow': Lith. *snīga-s* O Ir. *snechta* 'snow', rt. *sneigh-*. Goth. *bundan* OHG *buntan* 'to bind' Skr. *bāndhana-m* 'a binding', rt. *bhrendh-*.

OHG. *zanga* Ags *tonge* O Icel *tong* 'tongs', OHG *zangar* 'biting, sharp': Skr. *dāśana-m* 'a biting, bite'. Goth. *aggvu-s* OHG. *angi engi* 'narrow'. O Bulg. *azŭkŭ* 'narrow', rt. *angh-*. Goth. *stiggan* 'to push': Lat. *stingere*. Goth. *gaggan* OHG *gangan* 'to go': Skr. *jānghā-* 'heel-bone'.

Rem *u* is generally represented in Goth by *g*, s § 25, in West Germ and Norse by *u* as in Lat

§ 214. Prim. Germ changes

-*md-* (*m* partly going back to Indg *m*, § 244) became -*nd-*. OHG. *rant* m. O.Icel. *ronŭ* f. 'edge', to rt. *rem-* 'cease, rest', Goth *rimis* n 'rest' Goth *skanda* OHG *scanta* 'shame', to Goth. *skaman* (w. verb) OHG. *scamŭn* 'to be ashamed'. O Icel *sund* n. 'swimming' fr prim Germ **s(u)um-da-* (§ 180 p. 158). Goth *hund* OHG. *hmit* 'hundred': Lith. *sciŭtu-s*, Indg **kŭtō-m*. Whereas *m* remained before *p* down to the literary period. Goth. *ga-qumþ-* 'synagogue', OHG. *cunft cunft* with early excrescent *f*, to Goth *quman* OHG *coman* 'to come'. OHG *numft nunft* 'a taking', to Goth. *numan* OHG. *neman* 'to take'. OHG. *ramft*,

bye-form of *rant* 'edge', therefore goes back to a **rám-pa-* (§ 529) ¹⁾. For OHG. *mft* from *mþ* see § 529. *m* also remained before *s*, e. g. Goth. *ams* 'shoulder'. Skr. *ása-s*, Indg. **omso-s*.

-ln- (*l* partly goes back to Indg. *l*, § 299) became *-ll-*. OHG. *wella* 'wave': Lith. *vilni-s* O.Bulg. *olüna* 'wave'. Goth. *fulls* OHG. inflec. *folter* 'full' · Lith. *pilna-s* O.Bulg. *plünü* 'full', Indg. **pl-nó-s*.

Further *n*, as the initial sound of chief-accented *n*-suffixes, seems to have been assimilated to the descendants of Indg. root-final explosives. The prim. Germ. gemination may be thus explained. E. g. OHG. *lecchōn* 'to lick', prim. Germ. **līkkō-* fr. previous Germ. **līgh-nū-*, cp. Gr. *λεχρύνω*, rt. *lēgh-* Cp. Osthoff Paul-Braune's Beitr. VIII 297, Kluge ibid IX 169. On the relations of sound-shifting *s* §§ 530 534 538 541. 5

w disappeared before *χ* (§ 527—529), whereby short vowels became long ²⁾. Goth. OHG. *fāhan* 'to seize' fr. **fawχana-n*: Lat. *pangō par*, Skr. *pāśa-s* 'noose, cord', rt. *pūk-*, with nasal-infix *pañk-* (§ 221) Goth. *pāhta* OHG. *dāhta* 'I thought', pret. of *paghjan*, *denchen* 'to think' O.Lat. *tongere* 'to know'. Goth. *pāhta* OHG. *dāhta* 'appeared', pret. of *paghjan*, *dunchen* 'to seem, appear', from the same root Goth. *bi-āhts* 'accustomed': Lith. *į-ānktu-s* 'accustomed' (§ 666, 1) Goth. *þeiħan* OHG. *dīhan* 'to thrive' fr. **þawχant-n*, older **þawχana-n*: Lith. *tenkū* 'I have enough', cp. Ags. pret. pl. *dunzon* part *dunzen* and the OS. causat *thenqian* 'to complete', the *i* of the present in the Goth. and HG. forms was the occasion of then passing into the analogy of verbs like Goth. *steiga* 'I ascend' = Gr. *στίχω*: pret. Goth. *þáih* OHG. *dēh* (cp. § 67 rem. 2).

Rem. This disappearance of the nasal before *χ* took place later than the passing of *χ* into *ǵ* (Verner's law, §§ 530 541, 4), as is seen by such forms as Ags. *dunzon* beside Goth. *þeiħan* (s. above), Goth. *juggs* 'young' beside compai *puliza*

1) Goth. *anda-mundr-* 'a receiving, taking up' was a new formation after forms like *fralustr-* 'loss'

1) It seems to me not to be absolutely necessary to conclude with Sievers Ags. Gramm. p. 15 that the *āχ* which arose from *awχ* must still have had nasalised *a* down to the period of the separate dialects.

Indg. *-m* became *-n*. Acc. sg. **wulfa-n* 'wolf': Skr. *vṛka-m*; **kyēni-n* 'woman': Skr. *-jāni-m*; **sunu-n* 'son': Skr. *sūnū-m*; gen. pl. **zēbōn* 'donorum': cp. Av. *vanəm* (*vana-* 'tree') When protected by a particle (after the change of *-m* to *-n* had taken place) this *n* was preserved in Goth. *pan-u* OHG. *den* Ags. *ðon-e* 'the': Skr. *tā-m* Gr. *τό-ν* Where no such protection was at hand, *-n* was dropped in the prim. Germ. period at the same time with the Indg. *-n* after short vowels, whereas it only became reduced after long vowels, and first fully died out in the course of the individual dialects. From **wulfa-n*, **kyēn-n*, **sunu-n*: **wulfa*, **kyēn*, **sunu* = Goth. *vulf*, *qēn*, *sunu*. Cp. prim. Norse (runic inscrip.) *stainu* = Goth. *stān* 'stone', *sunu* = Goth. *sunu*. But fr. **zēbōn* gen. pl. and fr. nom. **zanōn* 'cock' **tunagōn* 'tongue' (with Indg. *-n*, cp. gen. Goth. *hamuns tuggōns* and the nom. formation Gr. *αἶών* etc.): **zēbōn*, **zanōn*, **tunagōn* = Goth. *gubō*, OHG. *hano*, Goth. *tuggō* (hence the nom. Goth. *raþjō* 'account' and Lat. *ratio* are not exactly the same, since *n* had not been dropped in Lat.) With Goth. *tuggō* cp. prim. Norse (runic inscrip.) *Frno* = O. Icel. *Frinna*

§ 215. Gothic and West Germanic changes.

In Goth., *m* in the combination *-mn-*, passed into a spirant, which was now written *f*, now *b*, e. g. *vundu-fn-i* f. 'wound, plague', *vitu-bn-i* n. 'knowledge' with weak form of the suffix *-men-*, the latter to Skr. *vid-mān-* 'wisdom' (cp. the author Morph. Unt. II 201. 209) Cp. O. Icel. *-fn-* from *-mn-*, e. g. *nafn* 'name' *safna* 'to collect'

Rem. 1 In Goth. *namn-ē* 'nominum' and *namn-jan* 'nominare' the *-mn-* was re-introduced through analogy (after *namo*, *namins* etc.), just as in O. Icel. dat. sg. *gamne* beside regular *gafne* from *gaman*. n. 'joy'.

In the final syllable of nouns with *n-* and *m-* suffixes, if the nasals followed explosives or spirants, there arose in West Germ. through the loss of the short vowel following the nasal (§ 635. 661, 2), *ŋ* and *ɲ*, from which a vowel was then developed. Nom. acc. OHG. *eban* OS. *ēban* Ags. *efen* 'even' = Goth. nom. *ibns* acc. *ibn*, prim. Germ. **ebna-z* **ebna(-n)*. OS. *mēthom* Ags. *maðum* 'present, jewel' = Goth. *máipms* *máipm*.

(It is possible that a sonantal nasal was also spoken in Goth., *ibys*, *ibȳ*, *máip̃ȳs* *máip̃ȳ*). In OHG., the vowel, thus developed, penetrated from the final into the medial syllable of these nouns and their derivatives, at first after short syllables, and later after long also, e. g. *ebano* adv., *ebani* 'a plain', *ebanōn* 'to level'; such forms were chiefly due to analogy (cp. Sievers Paul-Braune's Beitr. V 90 ff). Anaptyctic vowels were also often generated from nasals in OHG. under other circumstances, e. g. *wahsamo* beside *wahsno* m. 'growth' to *wahsan* 'to grow', *brosama* beside *brosma* f 'crumb', *kinoto* beside *chnodo* 'knot, thong'. An assimilation to the quality of the surrounding vowels may occasionally be observed in the development of OHG. vowels, e. g. *ebono*, *ebonōn*, *ebini* — *ebano*, *ebanōn*, *ebani*.

Rem 2 Cp. anaptyxis in the case of *r*, § 180, and liquids, § 277

Nasals, like other consonants (§§ 143 277 529. 532. 536 540), were geminated before *ɹ* in West Germanic. OHG *frumian* *frumman* OS *frumman* *frummean* 'to further, promote', to OHG. *frum* 'apt, fit' OHG. OS. *fruma* 'advantage'. OHG. *wenn(ɹ)an* OS *wennian* Ags. *wennan* 'to accustom': Goth. *vanjan* O.Icel. *venja*, to Skr. *van-* 'like, love'

In OHG. *-m*, which had become final, passed into *-n* in the ninth cent., a repetition of the prim Germ. change (§ 214) Dat. pl. *tagun*, older *tagum*: Goth. *daga-m* 'diebus'. 1. pl. *geban*, older *gebam*: Goth. *guba-m* 'damus'. 1 sg *biben*, older *bibē-m* 'I tremble at': Skr. *bí-bhē-mi* 'I am in fear'.

Baltic-Slavonic.

§ 216. Lith *mirtī-s* O.Bulg. *su-mrǫti* f. 'death': Skr. *mṛ-ti-ṣ*, Lat *mors mortis*. Lith. pl. *dūmai* O.Bulg. *dymǫ* 'smoke': Skr. *dhū-má-s*, Lat. *fū-mu-s*. 1. pl. Lith. *vėžame* O.Bulg. *vezemǫ* 'vehimus': Skr. *vūhā-mas*, Lat *vehi-mus*. Lith. *esmi* O.Bulg. *jesmi* 'I am': Skr. *ás-mi*. Lith. *limpū* 'I remain clinging': Skr. *limpāmi*

Lith. *nūga-s* O.Bulg. *nagǫ* 'naked': Skr. *nagná-s*, Goth. *nagaþs*. Lith. *añs anǫ* O.Bulg. *onǫ ona* 'that': Skr. *aní-* 'this'.

Lith. *sė-men-inis* O.Bulg. *sě-men-ŋnŭ* 'belonging to seed': Lat. gen. *sē-min-is*. Lith. *pilna-s* O.Bulg. *plŋnŭ* 'full': Goth. *fulls*, Indg. **pŋ-no-s* (§§ 302. 303). Pruss. *kirsna-n* acc., O.Bulg. *črŋnŭ* 'black'. Skr. *kṛṣṇá-*, Indg. **qrsno-s* (§§ 302 303) Lith. *menture* fem. 'twirling-stick', O.Bulg. *mqrtŭ* 'to bring into tumult, confusion': Skr. *mánthāmi* 'I stir, turn'.

Lith. *slanka slankiu-s* 'creeper, slow man', O.Bulg. *slakŭ* 'crooked'. O.H.G. *slango* O.Icel. *slange slangi* m. 'snake', rt. *slenag-*. Lith. *ungurŷs* (Pruss. vocab. *angurgis*, the ending of the word is wrongly written) O.Bulg. *qgorištŭ* 'cel'. Lat. *anguilla*. Lith. *snŋga* 'it snows'. Lat. *nungul*.

Rom. *ʒ* is represented by *n* in Baltic

§ 217. *-m* seems to have become *-n* in prun Baltic-Slav. Acc. sg. **to-n* 'the' from Indg. **to-m* (Skr. *tá-m*): Lith. dial. *tan tŋn*, generally *tŋ* (218), Pruss. *s-tan*, O.Bulg. *tŋ*

That for the Slav. form *tŋ* first of all 'tŋn' **ton* is to be presupposed, is shown by *sŋn-*, in *sŋn-čstŭ* 'comedere' and other secondary forms of *sŋ* = Pruss. *san* (*san-insle* 'girdle'). Skr. *sám*, Indg. **som*. Prun Balt.-Slav. final *-n* did not entirely die out after *a* in Slav., e. g. acc. sg. fem. *tq* 'the' = Skr. *tám*, Gr. *τῆν*; cp. § 219.

§ 218. Baltic

Indg. *-mt-* remained (while in other Indg. languages it became *-nt-*) Lith. inf. *vėmti* 'to spit, vomit', supine *vėntu*, Lett. inf. *vent* cp. Skr. part. pf. *vanta-* beside *vanuta-*. Lith. *remti* 'to support': cp. Skr. inf. *rántum*, to *rámati* 'he brings to a standstill, makes fast'. Cp. also the *m* from Indg. *ṇ* (249) in Lith. *sziŋta-s* Lett. *sĩmts* 'hundred' Lat. *centu-m*; Lith. *desziŋta-s* Lett. *desmits* Pruss. *dessĩnts* *dessĩmpts* 'decimus': Gr. *δέκαρο-ς* Goth. *talihunda*, beside Lith. *devŋta-s* Lett. *dewits* Pruss. *newĩnts* 'nonus', Indg. **newŋ-to-s*

Nasal + *s* or *sz*, *ž* (= Indg. *k̃, g̃ gh*, § 412) In words like *žasł-s* 'goose' (O.H.G. *gans*, Skr. *hṛṣá-s*), *grėžŋn* 'I turn, bore' inf. *grėsz-ti*, *at-grėžu-s* 'return' (O.Icel. *kringr* 'round', Mod.

HG. *krung kringel*, rt. *greñgh-*) a nasal-vowel verging into a more or less distinct *ṁ* is at present heard in a portion of the Lith. dialects, whilst in the greater part the nasal-vowel has entirely died out and a pure long vowel is only spoken (*žais*, *grėžiù*). The nasal hook has therefore only an etymological signification in the literature of the latter dialects. No complete consistency, however, exists in the use of it.

Rem When in those dialects, in which the pronunciation *ā* for *a* etc is the universal rule, o *g* in that with Godlewa, fut *pīsu* (*pīsu*) and *pīnsu* ('I shall twist') is spoken side by side of inf *pīnti* and *pīti* (*pīti*), it is due to a levelling between the form of the fut stem and that of the inf etc *pīnsu* is a new formation after *pīnti*, but *pīti* after *pīsu* Cp the Author Lit Volksl und March. p 288¹)

Prim. Balt.-Slav *-n* after vowels (§ 217) has entirely disappeared in one part of the language, and a pure un-nasalised vowel prevails. The written language, which represents this state and in which the nasal hook has only an etymological value, is also here inconsistent. It has, e. g. acc. sg *děva*, *anā* *anā*, *szī*, but gen. pl. *devū* ('deorum') for *devñ*; the latter from **-ān*, older **-ōm* (cp Ved. *dēvām*). Elsewhere, as before sibilants, a nasal vowel, ending in a more or less strongly articulated *ṁ*, is spoken, e. g. *tan*, *devṁ*, or *-n* remained intact: *tan*, *anan*, *szm*. There are dialects in which all three stages (pure vowel, nasal vowel + *ṁ*, vowel + *n*) occur side by side. It is clear that in addition to differences of accentuation and quantity (s. Bezzenb Beitr X 307 ff) also various relations of sandhi (position in absolute and conditional finality, various initiality of the following word) brought about the state of fluctuation. Unfortunately so little account is taken of word-combination in the writing down of the forms in question (s. especially Bezzenb Beitr VII 163 ff) that it is at present impossible to obtain a knowledge of the historical state of things.

§ 219. Slavonic.

Before all consonants except *l*, nasals became, with the preceding vowel, nasalised vowels in prim. Slavonic (cp. § 281

¹) The above is unaffected by Bezzenberger's opposite view (Beitr. VII 167).

rem. 3). The *ɪ* and *ʉ*, thus formed, became then further *ɪ̃* (O.Bulg. *ɪ̃*) and *ū̃* (*y*, § 60). O.Bulg. remained at this stage. Examples:

1. *v-onja* 'vapour, smell' from *rt an-* 'breathe' (§ 666, 1): Skr. pres. 3. sg. *ánti*. *zemlja* 'earth': Lith. *žėmė*, Lat. *humu-s*, Gr. *χαμαί*; concerning the excrescent *l* s. § 147 p. 132.

2. *ɛ* = prim Indg. prim. Slav *e* + nasal. *světŭ* 'holy': Lith. *szveñta-s*, Av *spenta-*, epf. **kʷento-s* *zēbq* 'dilacero, frigeo': Skr. *jám̐bha-tē* 'snatches at something', causat *jambháya-ti* 'bruises, pounds'. Cp. § 68 *ɛ* = Indg. *on* in the acc. pl. *konjɛ* 'oquos' fr. **konjens*, older **konjo-n̥s* (§ 84 p. 80).

ɛ was at the same time the representative of the Indg. sonantal nasals = prim. Sl *m, ɪm* (§§ 248 249). *pa-metŭ* f. 'remembrance': Lith. *at-mintŭ-s* 'memory', Goth. *ga-mundi-* 'remembrance', Skr. *matí-ś* 'thought, mind', Lat. *mens*, Indg. **m̥g-ti-s*. *desetŭ* 'ten': Lith. *dėszimti-s*, Skr. *daśati-ś*, Indg. **deḱm̥ti-s*.

3. *a* = Indg. *o, a* (prim Slav *o*) + nasal.

beratŭ 'ferunt': Gr. Dor. *γ'εο-ρα*. *zabŭ* 'tooth': Gr. *γόμοφο-s* 'bolt'. Cp. § 84.

ažukŭ 'narrow': Gr. *ἄγχω*, Lat. *angus-tu-s*. *ačhatŭ* 'to smell' fr. orig. **an-s-*: Lat. *anima*, *alu-m* *halare* fr. **anslo-* (§ 208), Gr. *ἄνεμο-s*, *rt. an-*. Cp. § 100

4. *i, y* = previous Balt-Slav. *i, u* + nasal.

Suffix *-ikŭ* (*-in-ikŭ*) = Lith. *-inka-s* (*-in-inka-s*), e. g. *door-inikŭ* 'comes palatii': Lith. *dovārimaika-s* 'courtier'¹⁾. *isto*, gen. *istes-e*, 'testiculus', pl. *istes-a* 'renes': Lith. *inksta-s* 'kidney, testiculus', Pruss. *inxcze* 'kidney', Lat. *inguen*. Acc. pl. *gosti* 'guests': Goth. *gasti-n̥s*. Cp. also *plita* (beside *plmŭta*) 'brick' fr. Gr. *πλινθο-s*.

lyko n. 'bast': Lith. *liunka-s* Pruss. *lunka-n*. *v-yknaq* 'I learn': Lith. *j-inkstu* 'I become accustomed' (§ 666, 1). Acc. pl. *syny* 'sons': Goth. *sunu-n̥s*.

1) If this suffix belongs to OHG. *-inc* O.Icel. *-ingr*, it is easy to conjecture that it is borrowed from Germ. For Germ. *-inga-* beside *-un-ga-* (the author Morph. Unt. II 238, Kluge Nominalc Stammbild. 13. 26) rather contains Indg. *-en-* than *-in-*.

y was further the continuation of older *-on-* in the acc. pl. masc. *vlūkŷ* 'lupos': Goth. *vulfa-ns* Gr. Cret. *νόμο-νς* (§ 84); acc. pl. fem. *raŷky* 'manus': cp. Pruss. *gennans* 'feminas' (§ 615).

-n alone occurred as final in the prim. Slav. period (§ 217), and **-ān*, **-ēn* became *-a*, *-e*, **-ūn* = Indg. **-ōn* (§ 92) became *-y*; **-en* and **-m* (= Indg. *-m* § 248) became *-e*; **-in* became *-i*; **-un* (= Indg. **-um* and **-om*, § 84 p. 80) became *-ū*. O.Bulg. remained at this stage. Examples:

1. *-a*, *-e* Acc. sg. f. *ženā* 'wife': Skr. *śvām* 'equum', Gr. *χοῦραν*, Indg. *-a-m*. 1 sg. *veza* 'veho'. Lat. *veham*, cpf. **veghā-m*. Nom acc neut *imū* 'name' fr. **i-mūn*: cp. the long vowel in Goth. *namō* fr. **na-mon* (§§ 195. 214).

2. *-y*. Nom *kamy* 'stone' (st. *kamen-*), formed like Gr. *ἄκμων*, OIIG *hano*, Lith dial *szip* 'dog' (beside *szū*, Skr. *śvā*, § 92 rem).

3. *-e*. Nom. acc neutr *polje* 'field' fr **-ien*, **-ion*, Indg. **-io-m* (§ 84 p. 80) J. Schmidt Kuhn's *Ztschr* XXVII 307 perhaps rightly (doubts however remain, s. W Schulze ibid 546) traces the *-e* of the loc. sg *kamen-e* back to **en* = Pruss. *en* Gr. *ἐν* 'in' (**kamen* loc like Skr Ved. *kárman*, Gr. *δόμην*). The *-e* of the acc sg, c. g *mater-e* 'matrem', fr **-m* = Gr. *-α*, Indg. *-m* (§§ 224 249)

4. *-i*. Acc *gostī* 'guest': cp. Skr *āśi-m*, Gr *οἶ-v*.

5. *-ū* Acc *synū* 'son': Skr *sānū-m*. Acc. *vlūkū* 'wolf'. Skr. *vŷka-m*, Gr. *λύχο-v*.

Rem. 1. Acc sg *μ'oum* *kouμ* 'equum' are accordingly not fr. **io-n*, *kongo-n*, but fr. **i-n* (Lith. *jī*), **kouμ-n* S § 84 rem. 1

Assimilation took place when nasals of different organs came together This process was also prim Slav. *kamčnū* 'made of stone' fr. **kamm-čnū*, to *kamen-* 'stone'. To the nom. pl. *graždan-e* 'town-inhabitants' (fr. **grādjan-e(s)* § 147 p. 132 f.; from *gradū* 'town', cp. Gr *οὐρανίων-ες* 'celestial inhabitants') belonged as dat. *graždamū* and as instr. *graždami* (Miklosich Vergl. Gramm. III² 15 f.), fr **-ān-mū*, **-ān-mi*.

Rem. 2. Cp. the assimilation of *-um-* to *-m-* in *imē* 'name' (= **imē*) and *imā* 'I grasp, take' (= **imū*, cp. *vuz-imā*, *syn-imā*, § 666, 1), the

former fr **m-mēn* (cp. O.Ir. *amm*, Gr. *ᾠμα* etc.), the latter fr **mm-ā-m* (Goth *nima*, Gr. *νίμα*, rt *nem-*) with *m* = Indg. *m*- (§ 248). On account of Pruss *emni-a-* 'name' and Lith. *mm* = Slav. *imq* we must assume that the assimilation here took place in the prim. Balt.-Slav. period **m-men-*, **mm-ō* (1 sg) had probably already at this period become **mmen-*, **mmō*. Cp. Lat. *emo* § 238.

Nasal changes in the prim. Indg. period

§ 220. J. Schmidt (Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVI 337 ff) assumes that *n*, in the final combination long vowel + nasal + *s*, disappeared in the Indg. prim. language. E.g. Indg. *-ās* in the acc. pl. of *ā*-stems (Skr. *āśvas* 'mares', Goth. *gibōs* 'gifts', Lith. *rankos-nā* 'into the hands') fr. *-ā-us*, cp. *-o-us* in the mascul. (Gr. Cret. *νόμο-ν*, etc.). Indg. nom. sg. **mēs* 'month' fr. **mēns* (cp. Lat. gen. pl. *mēns-um* etc.), hence the Skr. form *mās*. The ending of the nom. sg. masc. part. pf. act. *-uōs* (Gr. *εἰδώς*, Av. *vīdā* 'knowing', § 649, 7) fr. *-uōns* (cp. Skr. acc. sg. masc. *vidvāṣ-am* etc.).

This hypothesis seems to me worth mentioning in this place as being a possibility which ought to be noticed. At present however it requires a still firmer foundation. We shall come to speak below of some of the forms and form-categories which Schmidt has brought forward in support of his theory.

§ 221. In all Indg. languages we meet with forms having a nasal in the root-syllable, when this ends in an explosive or a spirant, where we have good reason to suppose that the nasal once stood behind the root-syllable as nasal suffix. Forms also often occur with nasal suffix beside those with nasal infix. It is probably here a question of a sound-change which dates back to the Indg. prim. period. But it still remains to be established on the one hand, by what law the nasal-anticipation (or the affection preparing the way for it) at that time now appeared, now not; and on the other hand it must be determined whether the same process or similar processes have not also happened at a later time in the individual languages, e.g. in Italic (cp. Thurneysen Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVI 301 ff.) and thus cause the whole mass of examples to have to be estimated from various points of view. In any case it is no mere accident that the

prim. Indg. change of the voiceless explosives into the voiced at the end of roots (§ 467, 7), so frequently appears in connection with present formations having a nasal infix (Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 328, Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 548), and that the syllable, which had absorbed the vowel into itself, was generally unaccented (the strong forms of the Skr. seventh present-class as *chunád-mi* do not come into account here)

The nasal anticipation appears most frequently in the present tense, especially in the formation with suffix *-é-* *-ó-* (Skr. sixth class), with which the Skr. seventh present-class is closely related (s. the author's article in Morph. Unt. III 148 ff.). Skr. *lampámi*, Lith. *lampù* : O Bulg. *pri-ti(p)na*, fr. rt. *lep-* 'smear, stick'. Skr. *chundāmi chunádmī*, Lat. *scindō*, OHG. *scintan* (cp. also Av. causat *scindayenti*, Gr. *σχιδαίω-ε*), from rt. *sqhait-sqhand-* 'split, tear' Gt. *περθίζωμι*, Lith. *pa-bundū* : O Bulg. *ōz-būna* fr. **būdna*, fr. rt. *bhendh-* 'watch, mark'. Skr. *yunájtē yunájami*, Lat. *jungō*, Lith. *jàngiu* : Gr. *ζεύρωμι*, from rt. *jeug-* 'harness, yoke' Lat. *pingō*, OHG. OS inf *fahan* (fr. prim. Germ. **fawjana-n*, § 214) part *fangan* : Gr. *πῆγνυμι*, from rt. *paḥ- pāḡ-* 'bind, make fast'. Lat. *pandō*. Gr. *πτερυμι* 'I spread out'. Gr. *λυγγωμαι* 'I have the hiccup' (*λύξ* 'hiccup') : Mid. HG *slucken* fi prim. Germanic **sluguōna-n* (§ 534). Lith. *smunkù* 'I slide, glide' : Mid. HG *smucken* 'to dress, adorn' O.Icel. *smokki* 'under dress' from prim. Germ. **smuz-n-* (§ 530).

Noun formations Lat. *fundus* 'ground, bottom', O.Ir. *bonn* 'solca', Gr. *πίρδαξ* 'bottom' : Skr. *budhná-s* 'bottom'. Lat. *unda*, Pruss. *unda-* m 'water', Lett. *ūde'ns* 'water' fr. **undens*, Lith. *vandū -e'ns* 'water' (the Lett. and the Lith. words seem to be due to a contamination of the stems **unda-* and **uaden-*), to these Skr. *unádmi undāmi* 'I wet, bathe'. Skr. *udán- udn-* 'water, wave', Gr. *ὕδαρ-* from **udy-t-* (§ 233) *Ἄλσος-ὕδρη* (?). Goth. *vatin-*, dat. pl. *vatin-a-m*, 'water' ¹⁾ Here come perhaps also Lat. *mēns-*

1) OHG. *udea* 'wave' can only be compared on the supposition that the root originally ended in *t*, so that the *d* in Lat. *unda* Skr. *udán-* etc. would stand on the same level with the *q* in *pingō* *πῆγνυμι* (beside Lat. *pac-*, Skr. *paś-*) See above

'month', Gr. Lesb *μην-*, O.Ir. *mīs-* fr. **mēns-* (§ 212) : O.Bulg. *mēsę-čī*, cp. Umbr. *menzne* 'mense', Mars. *mesene* 'mense', Skr. *mās- māsa-*.

Rem. Further examples in J. Schmidt's Voc. I 29 ff (where however Skr *mānthāmī* and similar forms are to be omitted) The author Morph. Unt III 148 ff., Osthoff *ibid* IV 325 ff., Paul-Braune's Beitr VIII 268 ff.

B THE NASALS AS SONANTS¹)

§ 222. The Indg. parent language had all four nasals both in a consonantal and sonantal function. *m̥* and *n̥* only occurred before the corresponding explosives.

We cannot ascertain whether the *-n̥-*, which frequently forms the close of a nominal *n*-stem, was or was not already in the Indg. prim. period assimilated to the organ of a following non-dental explosive. E. g. for Skr. *gubās-a-*, Lat. *juvencu-*s, Cymr. *ueuanc* O.Ir. *ōar* *oi* (the Keltic word has been transformed in the first syllable perhaps after the form of the comparative, see § 137), Goth. *juggs* (*jūgggs*?) are we to regard the primitive form as **un̥g-hó-s* or **un̥g-ló-s* (or with initial *j-*, § 133)? Skr. instr. pl. *vṛśa-bhis* (stem *vṛśan-* 'male') fr. **uṛsm- bhis* or **uṛsn-bhis*?

The sonantal nasals occurred both as short and long, but mostly short. When long, they corresponded morphologically to *ī* and *ū* see § 312.

1. The short sonantal nasals

§ 223. The mode of treating the short *m̥*, *n̥*, *ṁ*, *ṅ* in the separate languages renders it advisable to divide them into four categories.

1) Concerning the sonantal nasals and liquids see the author's essay in Curtius' Stud IX 285 ff 385, Kuhn's Ztschr XXIII 587 ff XXIV 255 ff., Morph. Unt II 151 ff.; J. Schmidt Jen. Literat.-Zeit 1877 Art. 691, Kuhn's Ztschr XXIV 321 f., Osthoff Kuhn's Ztschr XXIV 415 ff., Morph. Unt. I 98 ff II 14 ff IV p. IV ff., Bezzenberger in his Beitr III 133 ff.; Fick *ibid* III 157 ff., IV 167 ff., de Saussure Mémoire sur le système primitif etc 6 ff 18 ff 239 ff.; G. Meyer Griech. Gramm p. 9 ff.; Paul in Paul-Braune's Beitr VI 108 ff. 408 ff.; Kogel *ibid*. VIII 102 ff., Kluge Beitr zur Gesch. d. germ. Conjug 17 ff., J. v. Fierlinger Kuhn's Ztschr XXVII 437 ff.; Zimmer *ibid* 450

1. Unaccented¹⁾ before explosives, spirants, nasals and liquids, and finally, e. g. **tptó-s* part. pass. from rt. *ten-* 'stretch, extend': Skr. *tatá-s*; **séṃṃ* nom. acc. sg. of the neut. stem **sē-men-* 'a throw, seed': Lat. *sēmen*.

2. *ṃ, ṃ* unaccented before *i*, e. g. **mṃiō* 1. sg. pres. from rt. *men-* 'think': Lith. *minù*. Here are probably also to be placed the combinations *ṃṃ, ṃṃ*, s. § 225.

3 With principal accent before consonants, e. g. **s-ṃti* 3. pl. of **és-m* 'I am': Skr. *s-ánti*

4. *ṃ, ṃ* before sonants, in which case *m, n* were spoken as glides, e. g. **tyn-ú-* (rt. *ten-*) 'stretched, thin' · Skr. *tan-ú-*. The glide consonant corresponded to *u, i* in such Indg combinations as *ṃu, i*, e. g. **duṃó* = Skr. Ved. *duvā* O.Bulg. *dūva* S § 117 p 110.

The following is an abstract of the usual representation of *ṃ* in the Indg separate developments from these four points of view (*ṃ ṃ ṃ* were similarly treated) ·

	Ar	Armen	Gr	Ital	pi Ii	Germ	Balt	Slav.
1	<i>a</i>	<i>an</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>en</i>	<i>*en</i>	<i>un</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>ĕ</i>
2	<i>an</i>	<i>an²</i>	<i>av</i>	<i>en</i>	<i>*en²</i>	<i>un</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>ĭn</i>
3	<i>an</i>	<i>an²</i>	<i>av</i>	<i>en</i>	<i>*en</i>	<i>un</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>ĕ</i>
4	<i>an</i>	<i>an</i>	<i>av</i>	<i>en</i>	<i>*an</i>	<i>un</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>ĭn</i>

Primitive Indg. period.

§ 224. 1. Unaccented before explosives, spirants, nasals and liquids, and finally.

**kptó-m* 'hundred': Skr. *śatá-m*, Gr. *i-xaró-v*, Lat. *centu-m*, O.Ir. *cēt*, Goth *hund*, Luth. *szimta-s* **gṃt-ó-* 'gone', **gṃt-tí-* 'a going' fr. rt. *gem-*: Skr. *gatí-s* *gáti-ś*, Gr. *παρό-ς* *πάσι-ς*, Lat. *in-ventu-s* *in-ventō*, Goth. *ga-gumþi-*. **sṃ-* weak stem of **sem-*

1) Here and in the following §§ the prim. Indg. accentuation is always meant, from which the individual languages deviated in many instances. See § 669.

'unus', as prefix 'with', together' : Skr. *sa-* (*sa-kṣt* 'once'), Gr. *ἀ-* (*ἀπλόος* 'simple'), Lat. *sim-* (*sum-plex*). **dékni* 'ten' : Skr. *dása*, Lat. *decem*, O.Ir. *derch n-*; Gr. *δέκα* also here or fr. **devar* (§ 652, 5) = Goth. *táihun*. Suffix of the acc. sg. -η · Gr. -α, Lat. -em, Goth. -u, Lith -i, O.Bulg -e.

**mḡ-tó-* part. pass. fr. rt. *mcn-* 'think' : Skr. *matá-*, Gr. *αὐτόματος*, Lat. *com-mentu-s*, O Ir. *dér-met* (n 'a forgetting'), Goth. *mundu-*, Lith *miñta-s* O Bulg. *mētū*. **me-mḡ-* antecounsonantal weak pf. st. of the same rt : Gr. *μέμα-μεν μεμά-τω*, Lat. *memen-tō*, Goth. 1. pl. *mun-um* (-um as in *vit-um* : Skr. *vidmá* Gr. Hom *ῥομεν* 'we know'); cp. Skr. mid. *mam-é*. Pres. st. **tḡ-néḡ-* 'tḡ-nu- from it *ten-* 'extend, stretch' : 3. sg. mid. Skr. *ta-nu-tē*, Gr. *τά-νν-ται*. -*mḡ-* antecounsonantal weak form of the nominal suffix -*men-* · Skr. *śró-ma-ta-* n '(the act of) hearing' (= OHG. *hlumant* 'renown'), Gr. *στέρ-μα-τα* 'germs', Lat. *cōgnō-men-tu-m*, Goth. *smu-mun-dō* adv 'in haste'. **pṛmḡ-rós* 'fat' (cp. Skr. *pīcan-*, Gr. *πίων*) : Skr. *pīvaná-s*, Gr. *πιαρό-ς*. -*ḡs* postcounsonantal suffix of the acc pl · Skr. -*as*, Gr. -*as*, Lat. -*ēs* fr. **-eus* (§§ 208, 619), Goth. -*uns* -*plāi*, -*plō* endings of the 3 pl. mid : Skr. -*atē-ata*, Gr. -*atai-ato* -*mḡ* in the nom. acc. sg. nout. of -*men-* stems Skr. *ná-ma* Gr. *ovo-μα* Lat. *nō-men* O.Ir. *am-m n-* 'name'.

Rt. form *dḡh-* 'bite'. Skr. *dásati* (for **dásati* like *gáchati* for **gachāti*, § 672), *dákno* 'dakar'; cp. Skr. *dáśu-s* 'bite', OHG. *zangar* 'biting, sharp', *zangu* 'tongs' (*δηξομαι* *δηγμα* etc. were later new formations after forms without nasals in the roots).

**lḡghú-* **lḡghró-* 'quick, small' · Skr. *laghú-ś*, Gr. *ἑλαχί-ς* *ἐλαφρό-ς*, OHG. *lungar*.

§ 225. 2. η η unaccented before i. **ḡm-ió* 'I go' from rt. *gem-* : Gr *παίω* from **ḡamio* **ḡamio* (§§ 204 639), Lat. *veniō* (§ 208) Pres st. **imḡ-ié-* rt. *men-* 'think' : Skr. *mán-ya-tē*, Gr *μαίνται* (on the meaning see Curtius Grundz.⁵ 103. 312), Lith *minù* O Bulg *mǐnja* Pres st. **ghḡ-i-* from rt. *ghen-* 'hew'. Skr. *han-yá-tē* pass (for regular **ghan-yá-tē*, § 454 rem.), O Bulg. *zǐn-ja* 'I cut off, reap'. Formation of the present from noun stems in -*en-* -*men-*, Indg. ending of 1. sg.

-*η-ιθ* : Skr. *ukṣan-yā-mi* to *ukṣān-* 'bull, ox', *brahman-yā-mi* to *brāhman-* n. 'prayer', Gr *τεταίνω* to *τέτων* 'carpenter', *σπερμαίνω* to *σπέρμα* 'seed, germ', Goth. *glut-mun-ja* to **glutmin-* 'splendour'.

It is probable that the treatment of *ηυ, ηυ* in Ar. Gr. and Slav. was analogous to that of *ηυ, ηυ*. Skr. Ved *jaganvān* Indg. **ge-gm-ūs* and *jaghanvān* Indg. **ghe-ghm-ūs*, part. pf. act. from the roots *gem-* 'go' and *ghen-* 'hew' (cp. § 199 rem.). Skr. *tanv-ī* fem. to *tanū-ś* 'stretched' fr. **tgm-ū-ī*, cp. OHG. *dunni* 'thin' fr **pūn-ū-ia-*. Gr. part *βεβα-(f)ώς, γεγα-(f)ώς* were formed anew after forms with *βα-, γα-*. O Bulg. part. pf *пънѫ* (*px-ti* 'to hang, strain') may have arisen fr. **pūn-vū* (cp. *da-vū* from *da-ti* 'to give') cp. *mīnūjī* 'minor' to Goth. *minniza* fr. **mī-nm-iz-ō* (§ 184 p. 161) Cp the author Morph. Unt. II 211 f. 214, Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 404. 436

§ 226. 3 Accented before consonants Personal ending of 3 pl. -*ήτι, -ήτ*, e g pres indie **s-ήτι*, opt **sλ-ήτ* **sλ-ήτ*, imperf. **s-ήτ* from rt *es-* 'be' Skr. *s-ānti* 'are' *ās-an* 'were'. Gr Ion *ἔαν* 'are' fr. **ἔα-αντι* (§ 205), El *ἔαν* 'sint' fr. **ἔα-αν* ¹⁾ Bæot. *ἔαν* 'were' (u fr *η*, § 72). Umbr. *s-ent* 'sunt', O.Lat. *s-ent* 'sint' O Ir *it* 'sunt', s § 243, 3 O.Icel *eru* 'are' prim. Germ. **iz-unfi*, O Icel *vissu*, OHG. *wissun* 'they knew' with -*un* = Gr. -*αν*, Indg. -*ήτ* O Bulg. *jad-ѫ* 'they eat': cp Skr. *ad-ānti*; s-aorist *bas-* from *bodā* 'I sting': cp. Gr. *ἔδει-αν*

§ 227. 4. *ηm, ηn* (*m, n* glides) before sonants.

snm-ō- 'any one' (rt *sem-*). Skr. *sanu-*, Gr. *ἀνός-*, Goth. *suma-*; by the side of this cp. Indg. **sm-* in Gr. *μ-ωνς* 'having one claw', fem *μ-ία* 'una' (§ 563, 6) **gm-ō* present form from rt. *gem-* 'go': Skr. ved. *gam-ā-mi*, OHG. *komun* Ags. *cuman* O.Icel. *koma*; Skr *gamānu* : Av *ā g'm-a-p* = *huv-ā-mi* : *ā-hv-a-t* etc.

**tgm-ū-* 'stretched, thin' : Skr *tan-ū-ś*, Gr. *ταν-ύ-γλωσσο-ς*, Lat. *ten-u-i-s*, O.Ir. *tan-a* Corresponding to the double suffix form -*ιθ-* and -*ιθ-* (§ 120), -*ρο-* and -*γρο-* (§ 287), there existed a

1) The *α* in El *ἔαν* can, of course, by § 64 also regularly represent an older *ε*. In that case the form would not belong here as a new formation

-*ṇno* -*no*- beside. Hence e. g. Skr. Ved. *yaj-aná-s* beside *yaj-ná-s* 'veneration of the gods', Gr. στεγ-ανό-ς beside στεγ-νό-ς 'covering', ἔδ-ανό-ν 'food' beside Skr. *ánna-m* 'food' fr. **ad-na-m*. Ved. *gandá-* Bæot. βαρά O.Icel. *kona* = Indg. **gṇn-á-*, beside Ved. *gndá-* Gr. *μνᾱ- fr. *βνᾱ- (in μνᾶομαι 'I seek a wife for myself', § 492) O.Ir. *mna* (gen. sg.) = Indg. **gn-ā-* 'wife'; cp. Gr. βió-ς 'bow' Lith. *gijà* 'thread' beside Skr. *jyā-* 'bow-string'. Pres. Arm. *lĕ-anem* 'I leave' Gr. λυπ-άνω beside Gr. δάμ-νω etc. (Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 407). **ṇn-* 'un-': Skr. *an-udrú-s* Gr. ἄν-υδρο-ς 'waterless', beside **ṇ-* before explosives etc., e. g. Skr. *a-pád-* Gr. ἄ-πονος 'footless'; in the other languages we have the same form in both cases, Arm *an-*, Lat *in-*, Goth. *un-*.

On the prim. Indg. interchange between *ṇm*, *ṇn* and *m*, *n* after consonants cp. §§ 120. 153.

Aryan.

§ 228. 1. Skr. *yáchatu* Av *yasaiti* 3. sg pres., Skr. *yatá-* Av. *yata-* part pass from Ar. *yam-* 'to restrain, curb', prim. f. **jṇ-ské-ti*, **jṇ-tó-* Skr. *yahi* Av (Gāp) *gandī* 2. sg. imper form rt. *gem-go*, prim. f. **gṇ-dhi* Skr. *śatá-m* Av. *sate-m* 'hundred': Lith. *szimta-s*, Indg. **kṇtóm* Skr. *stabh-* fr. **stṇbh-* in *stabh-ná-mi* 1. sg. pres., *tastabh-úr* 3 pl. pf. (3. sg. *tastámbha*) from rt. *stembh-* (prim Ar. *sthambh-*²) 'strengthen, prop up'.

Skr. *baddhá-* Av. O. Pers. *basta-* 'bound', Indg. **bḥydh* + *tó-* from rt. *bhendh-* 'bind'; so also *bḥydh-* in Skr. *badhnāti* 'he binds' *badhyātē* 'he is bound' and others. Skr. *śastá-* Av. *sasta-* 'spoken, valued', prim f. **kṇs-tó-*: Lat. *ēnsu-s* a new formation for **censtu-s*. Skr. *hatá-* Av. *juta-* 'struck' (regarding the initial s. § 454 rem.): Gr. φάτό-ς, Indg. **ghṇ-tó-*, rt. *ghen-* 'hew, strike, kill'. Skr. *ta-nō-mi* Av. *ta-nao-mi* 'I stretch out'. Gr. τά-νν-ται, rt. *ten-* 'stretch out, extend'. Skr. Av. *-ma-*, *-va-* as anteconsonantal weak form of the Indg. suffixes *-men-*, *-ṇen-*: loc. pl. Skr. *dhāma-su*, dat. pl. Skr. *dhāma-bhyas* Av. *dāma-byō* (Skr. *dhā-man-* 'effect, law etc.' Av. *dā-man-* *da-man-* 'creature'): cp. Gr. ἀνα-θήμα-τι; Skr. *pārvata-s* 'range of mountains' Av. *paurevata-*

f. 'mountain', to Skr. *pārva-* n. 'node, knot': Gr. *πέρατα* Lesb. *πέρατα*, Indg. **per-ṣṣ-to-*. Skr. *s-at-* Av. *h-at-* weak st. form of the part. of *āsmi aham* 'I am', e. g. in the fem. *sati*, *haiti*: cp. Gr. Dor. *έασσα*, Indg. **s-ṣt-t*. Skr. Av. *-ma* = **mṣ* in the nom. acc. sg. of *-men-*stems: Skr. *dhā-ma*, Av. *dā-ma dam-a*: cp. Gr. *ἀνά-θη-μα*, Lat. *nō-men*.

Skr. *aśnōti* Av. *aśnaoti* (§ 398) 'he reaches', prim. f. **ṣk-nṣy-ti*: cp. Skr. perf. *anāśa*, Gr. *ἐνεγχεῖν*. Skr. *bahū-ṣ* 'dense, much' fr. **bhṣgh-ū-s*: cp. superl. *bāhiṣṭha-* and Av. *baṣzah-* n. 'greatness, strength'.

Skr. Av. *-ac-* 'bent in a certain direction, turned', e. g. in Skr. loc. pl. *praty-āh-ṣu* instr. pl. *-āg-bhiṣ*, fr. **ṣṣq-*, weak st. form to Skr. *-aṇc-* Av. *-anc-*. Gr. *πρό-αν-ό-ς*, Lat. *prop-inqu-o-s* (cp. Osthoff Morph Unt. IV 249 ff.).

Concerning the qualitative changes of *a* in Av. see § 94.

§ 229. 2. Skr. *gamyāt* Av. *jamyāp* O.Pers. *jamīyā* 3. sg. opt. from rt. *gem-* 'go', prim. f. **gm-ṣṣ-t* (1); Sievers (Paul-Braune's Beitr. VIII 81 ff.) places here Ags. opt. *cyme* pl. *cymen* = Goth. **kumjān* pl. **lumema* Skr. *mānyatē* Av. *manyetē* 'he thinks', O.Pers. 2. sg. conj. pres. act. *manīyāhy*; Lith. *minū*, Indg. pres. st. **mṣ-ṣṣ-*, corresponding to Skr. *manyú-ṣ* 'courage, zeal, anger' Av. *mainyu-ṣ* 'spirit', from rt. *men-*. Skr. *hanyātē* Av. *janyetē* 'he is struck'. O Bulg. *žn-jā* 'I cut off, reap', Skr. *hanyāt* Av. *janyāp* 3. sg. opt. 'he may strike', from rt. *ghen-* 'strike'. Denominative verbs 3. sg. Skr. *udan-yā-ti* 'streams' *brahman-yā-ti* 'prays', Av. *vyāxman-ye-ti* 'deliberates'.

Rem On the O Pers forms cp § 125 p 116.

Part. pf. Skr. *va-van-vān* Av. *va-van-vā* from Ar. *van-* 'obtain' cp. the weak st. form Skr. *vavṇ-ūṣ-* Av. *vaon-uṣ-*. Skr. 1. du. *gānvas* (for **ganvās*, accented after the analogy of the sg) from *gam-* 'go': cp. 2. pl. *gathā*. Skr. *udan-vānt-* 'rich in water' *ātman-vānt-* 'animated'.

Concerning the qualitative changes of *a* in Av. see § 94.

1) Skr *gam-yāt* to *gm-iyā* (1 sg mid.) as *jaqan-vān* to *jagm-ūṣi* (part pf act. masc and fem) On Iran. initial *y-* cp § 451 rem.

§ 230. 3. Skr. *s-ánti* Av. *h-enti* O.Pers. *h-atiy* (read *hanti*, § 197 rem.) 'they are', Indg. **s-ṇti*; with secondary ending Skr. *ás-an s-án* Av. *h-en* O.Pers. *ah-a* (read *ah-an*, § 197 rem.). Skr. *y-ánti* Av. *y-cinti* 'they go', Indg. **i-ṇti*: cp. Gr. *ἵασι*; with secondary ending Skr. *áy-an* O.Pers. *ay-a* (r. *áy-an*). Skr. *sī-mānta-* 'boundary, parting': (Gr. *ῥι-μάντ-* 'thong', Indg. **sī-mā-to-*, to Skr. *sī-mān-* Gr. *ῥι-μάν-ιά*, rt. *sax-* 'limit, bind'.

On Av. *e* from *a* see § 94.

§ 231. 4. *saptam-á-s* 'seventh' Lat *septimu-s*, Indg. **septm-ó-s*, to which probably also belong O.Ir. *sechtmad* Mid. Cymr. *seithuet* (§ 634); but O Bulg *sedmy-jǎ* Pruss. *septma-s* Lith. *sẽkma-s* fr. **septmó-s*. Skr. *vanáti* 'he gains, loves' *sanáti* 'he attains' fr. **ṣṇ-é-ti* **ṣṇ-é-ti* (Av. *vanaiti hanaiti* either identical with these Skr. forms or like Skr. *vánati sánati* after class I): Goth *un-vunands* 'not rejoicing' Instr. sg Skr *bráhmaṇ-ā* (*bráhmaṇ-* n. 'prayer') Av. *bar̥sman-a* (*bar̥sman-* m. 'sacrificial rod') fr. prim. Ar **mṣn-ā*, with these cp. Skr. *námn-ā* (*náman-* n. 'name'). Antesonantal Skr. Av. O.Pers. *an-* 'un-': Gr. *άν-*, Indg. **ṃn-*.

ghan-í- 'killing' beside *-ghn-á-* (*go-ghná-* 'ox-killing') is similar to *gir-a-* beside *-gr-á-* 'swallowing, devouring' (§ 290).

On the qualitative changes of the *u* in Av. s § 94.

Rem. The Ar. ending of 1 sg. *-am* e g in Skr. *ás-am* 'I was' (cp. Gr. *ἦα ἦ* — **es-m*) and that of the acc. sg e g in Skr *pád-am* 'foot' (cp. Gr. *πόδ-α* — **pod-m*) point to *-m*. Three explanations are possible. 1 There existed in prim Indg beside *-m* and *-ṃ* a form *-ṃm* (and *-ṃ̌*) after the manner of the phenomena discussed in §§ 312 313. In that case Cypr *-av* in *ἄ(ι)δριά(ι)τ-av* (Att *ἀνδριάντ-α*) etc could be directly connected with the Ar. form. 2. *-ṃ* became *-ṃm*, by a special Ar development, when the following word began with a sonant, i e generated an *m* as glide, under the same conditions as *ṣ* and *ṣ̌* often made their appearance after *-i* and *-u* in various languages. 3. *-ṃ* became *-a* in prim Ar (cp. Skr. *dáśa*) and this became transformed to *-am* after the analogy of forms like Skr *ábhara-m*, *dśva-m*. The second possibility seems to deserve the preference, and the first type in consideration of *ábharam* and *dśvam* may have been generalised through the side by side existence of *ásam a-* and **ásá t-*, *pádam a-* and **pada t-* (cp. J. Schmidt Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII 282 f). Cp. *sthātū* § 285

Armenian.

§ 232. *Ḳsan* 'twenty' according to Hübschmann fr. **gisan* (concerning *g-* § 162, and *-s-* § 408): Skr. *viṣatti-*, Gr. Dor. Bæot. *ἑξάτι*, Lat. *vīginti*, Indg. **uikmti-* or **uikyti-* (first syllable uncertain). *tasn* 'ten' probably fr. Indg. **dekmt*: Goth. *tathun* (cp. § 651, 2). *inn* 'nine', pl. *mun-Ḳ* or *munun-Ḳ*: connected most closely with Gr. **ἑννα* (*ἑννα-*, *ἑνα-*, *ἑνα*, § 166), beside Skr. *náva* O.Ir. *nōi n-* Indg. **nény*. *anun* 'name' fr. **anyan* **an-man* (§ 202): Skr. *nā-ma*, Gr. *ὄνομα*, Lat. *nō-men*, O.Ir. *anm n-*, Indg. *-mṛ*. *an-* 'un-' = Indg. **ṇ-* and **ṇn-* (Skr. *a-* *an-*, Gr. *ἀ-* *ἀν-*, Lat. *in-*, Goth. *un-*), c. g. *an-ban* 'carens ratione et verbo': cp. Gr. *ἄφρωνος*; *an-anun* 'nameless'. cp. Gr. *ἀν-άνθρωπος*. *kan-ai-* in pl. *kanai-Ḳ* 'women': Bæot. *πανά* O.Icel. *kona* 'woman', prim. f. **gṇn-ā*. Present formative suffix *-ane-*, e. g. *lk-ane-m* 'I leave' *gt-ane-m* 'I find': Gr. *-arw*, *λαμβάνω*, prim. f. *-ṇne-* *-ṇno-*¹⁾: by the side of this cp. *-ne-*, e. g. *ar-ne-m* 'I make', like Gr. *δάκνω*. *amaru*, gen *amar-an*, 'summer' (cp. also *amar-ayin* 'aestivus' *amar-aini* 'messis') OHG. O.Icel *sumar* 'summer'.

In the forms *tasn*, *un*, *anun* the *a* in the final syllable *-an* had disappeared by the law of finals (§ 651, 1).

Greek.

§ 233. 1. *βύσιω* 'I go': Skr. *gáchāmi* 'I go', Indg. **gṇn-skō*, from rt. *gem-* *ἰγαρό-s* 'lovely': Skr. *ratá-s* 'rejoicing, loved', Indg. **rṇi-tó-s*, rt. *rem-* (Skr. *rám-a-tē*). *-a*, ending of the 1. sg. in *ἦ-α* 'I was', *ἔχ(ι)-α* 'poured out', *ἔδεικ-σ-α* 'showed', *ᾔδ(ε)-α* 'knew' etc., Indg. *-ṇ*.

ἔχων from *χεῖνθ-* 'seize' (fut. *χέισομαι*, § 205): Lat. *pre-hend-ō*. *ἐπ(α)θον πεπ(α)θῆναι* from *πενθ-* 'suffer', *πένθος*. *ἄ-νῶμι ἄ-νύω ἄ-νύω* 'I come to the goal': Skr. *sa-nō-mi*, Indg. **sn-néy-mi*, rt. *sen-*²⁾.

1) Only traces found in Ar, as in Skr Ved *iś-ana-t*, Av *peš-anasti* *ma-nc-aniš*. See the accidence, and Bartholomae Ar Forsch II 94 f.

2) For a conjecture concerning the strange spiritus lenis in *ἄνῶμι ἄνύω* see Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 479 f.

τα- 'stretch, span' in τά-νν-ται τέ-τα-ται τα-τό-ς etc.: Skr. *ta-*, *ta-nu-tē*, Lat *ten-*, *ten-tu-s*, rt. *ten-*. φα- 'kill' in πέ-φα-ται φα-τό-ς, Indg. *gh̥h- : Skr. *ha-tá-s* 'struck'. γέ-γυ-μεν 1. pl. pf. to γεν- 'gignere', γέν-ος. ἔ-κτα-μεν, ἔ-κτα-το = Skr. *á-kṣa-ta*, aor. to κτεν- Skr. *kṣan-* 'kill'. Lesb. ἄμμες Att. ἡμεῖς 'we', prim. Gr. *á-σμε- (§ 565): Skr. *a-sma-* (dat. *asmá-bhyam* 'nobis'), Goth. *un-s*, Indg. *h-sme-. -α-, -μα-, weak form of the nominal suffixes -en-, -men-: φα-αί, to φρεν- 'midriff, mind'; ἰδ-α-τ-, to Skr. *ud-án-* *ud-n-* 'water'; ὀνό-μα-σι Skr. *ná-ma-su*, to *ná-man-nā-mn-* 'name'; ὀνό-ματα like Lat. *cōgnō-menta*. Suffix of the acc. pl. -ας : Skr. -as, Lat. -ēs (fr. *-ens, § 208) etc., Indg. -γs, e. g. νῆας 'ships': Skr. *nāv-as* Lat. *nāv-ēs*; ὀφρύας 'eye-brows': Skr. *bhrūv-as* Ending of the 3 pl. mid. -αται -ατο : Skr. -atē, -ata, Indg. -ητάι, -ητό : ἡαται, ἡατο 'they sit, sat'. Skr. *āsataē*, *āsata*, perf. κελιάται τετράφαται, opt. γινοίετο etc. ἐν-νέ(φ)α 'nine' (orig. 'nine in all', ἐν- 'in'): Skr. *nāva*, Arm. *inn* (§ 232), O.Ir. *noi n-* (Lat *novem* after the analogy of *septem*, *decem*), cp § 152.

ἐλαχο-ν from λεγχ-, cp. pf. λέλογχα.

Rem o in εἰκοσι beside ἑκατι 'twenty' etc. does not really represent Indg. sonant nasal. See the author's *Griech Gramm* p. 68 f.

§ 234. 2. βαίνω 'I go': Lat. *venio*, Indg. *gh̥h-ζή, § 204. So also καίνω 'I kill', prim. f. *h̥h̥h-ζή, to καμ-ό-ντες 'the dead': Skr. *śamayāmi* 'I put to death, destroy'; ν crept into ἔκανον, κέκονα from καίνω. Lesb. κταίνω 'I kill' fr. *κτγ-ζή, rt. κτεν- μάλνεται : Skr. *mānyatē*, Lith. *miriū*, rt. *men-* (s. § 225). Analogously τιταίνω 'I stretch out', τεκταίνω 'I build', σπερμαίνω 'I fructify' (cp. Goth. *glitmunja* 'I shine') etc. τέκτιναι fem. to τέκτων 'carpenter', gen. sg. τεκταίνης like Goth. *laúhmunjōs* (nom. *laúhmun-i* 'lightning'); cp. the author *Morph. Unt.* II 195 ff., *Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf.* 452 f. On the *i*-epenthesis see §§ 131. 639.

§ 235. 3. 3. pl. -αντι, Att. -ᾶσι fr. -ήτι : ἱ-ᾶσι 'they go': Skr. *y-ānti*; ἀγ-νύ-ᾶσι 'they break in pieces, crush': cp. Skr. *śak-nuv-ānti*, Indg. *-m̥h̥h̥h-ήτι. Participial suffix -αντ- = Indg. -ήτ- in δειξ-αντ-, ὑπερ-κῶδ-αντ-, ὑ-κάμ-αντ-, π-άντ- (§ 166 p. 147).

Rem. Some hold *ev*, and others *α* to be the regular representation of accented sonant nasal. The facts seem to us to agree best with the hypothesis given above.

§ 236. 4. *ἅ-μα* 'at once' *ἅμ-ό-* 'any one'; Skr. *sam-a-* Goth. *sum-a-* 'any one', Indg. *sym-* (weak stem form beside *sm-* *sm-*) 'one'. Bœot. *βανᾶ* 'wife': Armen. pl *kan-ai-ñ* O.Icel. *kona*, Indg. **gyn-ā-*. Aor *ταυεῖν*, *κρανεῖν*, *θανεῖν* from *τεμ-* 'cut', *κτεν-* 'kill', *θιν-* (*θελνω*) 'strike, kill'. Weak st. *δαμ-* 'house' (beside *δεμ-* in *δεσπότης*, § 204 p. 171) in *δάμ-αρτ-* 'spouse', properly 'managing the house', to *ἀρτῶ ἐπ-αρτῆς* (W. Schulze Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVIII 281).

Italic

§ 237. The Indg sonant nasals became in the prim. Ital. period *en*, *em*, *en*, and thus fell together with Indg. *e* + nasal. In the same manner as in the latter combination *e* passed into *i* in Latin, *e* *g* *sin-gulī* (Indg. **sm-*) like *tinguō*: Gr. *τέγγω*, s. § 65 p. 53.

§ 238. 1 Lat *sum-plex sin-gulī*: Gr. *ἅ-παξ*, Indg. **sm-* 'one' *centu-m*. Lith *szūnta-s* 'hundred', Indg. **kmtó-m vīginti*. Gr. *ἑξῆς* (cp. § 232), *vīcēsimum-s* fr. **vīcent+timō-* (§ 208): Gr. Bœot. *ἑκατόν-ς*. *decem*, Umbr. *desen-duf* 'duodecim': Skr. *dāśu*.

cēnsu-s (for regular **cēnstu-s*), Osc. *an-censto* nom. sg. fem. 'incensa' *cēnstom-en* 'in censum' *śastā-* 'spoken, valued', Indg. **kps-tó- ēnst-s*: Skr. *asī-ś* 'sword'. Lat *emō*, Umbr. *emantur* 'accipiantur', Osc. *pert-emet* 'perimet', fr. **ym-ō* = Lith. *imū* O Bulg. *imā* 'I seize, take' (§ 219 rem. 2) from rt. *nem-* 'allot' (Gr. *νέμω* 'I deal out, possess', Goth. *nima* 'I take'); **ymō* first became **ymō*, thence *emō* *tentiō* Skr. *tati-ś* 'row', Gr. *τάει-ς* 'a stretching'. Suffix *-men-to-* = Skr. *-mu-tu-*, Gr. *-μα-το-* Germ. *-mun-da-*: *testā-mentu-m* (fr. **terstā-mentu-m*), Osc. abl *tristāa-mentud*. *jūven-ta*: Goth. *junda* (*jānda*?) 'youth', cpf. **juyy-tā* or **juyy-tā* *triēns* to Gr. *τριάς*, like Skr. *dāśāt-* 'decade' to Gr. *δεκάς*¹). Lat. *-ōnsu-s*

1) Either the nom. sg. and loc. pl. of these Gr. substantival numerals in *-άς* were the occasion of their passing into the analogy of *δ*-stems (cp.

-*δου-s* e. g. in *στῆδους* (*n* preserved in *formδους* etc.) explained by Osthoff¹⁾ as fr. **-ουενσσο-*, **-ο-υγτ+to-*, orig. the weak form of the suffix *-uent-* (Skr. *-vant-*, Gr. *-φεντ-*), *-to-* participial suffix as in *ūbertu-s*, *vetustu-s*, *aegrōtu-s* etc. Participial st. *rudent-*: Skr. *rudat-* (Indg. **rudh̥t-*; beside the strong form **rudōnt-*: Skr. *rudānt-*), from *rudō*: Skr. *rudāmi* 'howl, moan'. Acc. pl. *ped-ēs*, Umbr. *ner-f* 'nerones, procures' fr prim. Ital. **-ens* (§§ 208. 209), Indg. **-γs*: Skr. *-as*, Gr. *-ας*. *nō-men*, Umbr. *nu-mem no-me* 'nomen', Indg. **-μη*: Skr. *nā-ma*, Gr. *ὄνομα*, O.Ir. *amm n-* 'name'; analogously *ungu-en*, Umbr. *um-en* 'ungen': O Ir. *mib n-* n. 'butter', cp Gr. *ἄλειψ-α, κάρᾱ fr. *καρᾱσ-α*, concerning the Umbr. endings *-em*, *-e*, *-en* s. § 209.

lingua lingua (§ 369) Goth *tuggō* OHG. *zunga* 'tongue'; if O Bulg. *j-εzyhū* Pruss *msuweis* 'tongue' also belong here, it follows that the prim. f. is **d̥h̥gh-ūt*, and that *l-* has been dropped in Baltic-Slavonic; s. Bezzonenberger in his Beitr III 134 f., Bersu Die Guttur. 148 f. *juvencu-s*, Umbr. *iwengar* 'iuvencae': Skr. *yuvāśā-s*

§ 239. 2. *veniō veniunt* (transferred into the analogy of verbs in *-ūe*) Gr. *βαίνο*, Indg. **g̥m-λό*, rt *gem-* 'go' (cp § 208).

§ 240. 3. Umbr. *s-ent* 'sunt', O Lat *s-i-ent* 'sint', s. § 226. The participial st *s-ent-* 'being' (Lat. *prae-sēns*, Osc *prae-sentid* 'praesente') corresponds both to the accented form Skr *s-ānt-* Indg. **s-ḥt-* and to the unaccented form Skr. *s-at-*, Gr. *ἵατ-* Indg. **s-γt-*.

§ 241. 4. *tenu-i-s* fr Indg. **tyn-ú-*, § 227. *hemō* (*nēmō* fr. **ne-hemō*) acc O.Lat. *hemōn-em* Goth. *guma*, gen. *gumins*, 'man'; these forms stand to Pruss *smoy* Lith *žmā* 'man' (pl. *žmónes*) in the same relation as Indg. **g̥nā-* to **gnā-* 'wife' (§ 227).

septimus, decimus, nōnus (in the first instance fr. **noueno-s*, O.Lat. inscrip. *noine*) fr. **septim-o-s*, **dek̥im-o-s*, **neuyen-o-s*,

νενόδης for regular **νεποδης*, § 327), or there existed a prim. Indg. interchange of tenuis and media (§ 469, 7).

1) communicated by letter.

s. § 231. Superlative suffix *-timo-* (*op-timu-s*) : Skr. *-tamá-* (*ya-tamá-s* 'which of many', relat.), Goth. *-tuma-* *-duma-* (*af-tuman-* 'latter', *hlei-duman-* 'left'), Indg. **-tymó-*. There exists a doubt regarding *terminus*, to *termen* (cp. Umbr. *term-nom-e* 'ad terminum', Osc. *teremnattens* 'terminaverunt'), as to whether we have here prev. Ital *yn*, or whether old *n* first became vocalic in Ital. itself, since gen. sg. *termin-is* could exactly correspond to Skr. *tárman-as* (cp. *bráhman-ā*, § 231). The same doubt exists with regard to *fēmīna*, *dominu-s* beside *domnu-s*, *lāmīna* beside *lāmna* and many other similar forms. Furthermore *-in-* could here also be Indg. *-en¹*)

O Irish.

§ 242. Indg. *nasalis sonans* and Indg. *e + nasalis consonans* had fallen together in Irish before consonants, as in Ital. But they still existed apart in prim. Keltic, as is 'shown by the different treatment in the Britt. branch (see Zimmer Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII 450). Antesonantal *-yn-* (according to Thurneysen) became *-an-* already in prim. Kelt.; cp. § 298, 3.

§ 243. 1. *cēt* 'hundred' · Cymr. Bret. *cant* Corn. *cans*, Lith. *szuŋta-s*, Indg. **h₂mtó-m*. *fiche*, gen. *fichet*, 'twenty' : Mid. Cymr. *ugeint* Corn. *ugans* Skr. *vīṣatī-*, Lat. *vīgintī*. *cēt*, unaccented form *cita-*, 'with'. Cymr. *cant* Corn. *cans*, Gr. *κατά*. *dēt* 'tooth'. Cymr. *dant* Corn. *dans* Goth. *tunþ-u-s* (cp. § 244), Skr. *dat-* (weak st. form in instr. sg. *dat-ā* etc. beside the strong *dánt-* = Gr. *ὀδόντ-* OHG. *zand* OS *tand* Lith. *dant-i-s*), Indg. **d-yt-* (strong **d-ó-nt-*), participle from rt. *ed-* 'eat'; the indic. would be **d-é-ti* *ér-mitu* 'honor' · Lat. *mentīō*, Skr. *matī-ṣ*, Indg. **m₂y-ti-s* from rt. *men-* 'think'. *óac óc* 'young' : Cymr. *ieuan* O.Corn. *iouenc* Bret. *iuouank*, Lat. *juvencu-s*, Skr. *yuvaśá-s*.

deich *n-* 'ten' : Skr. *dáśa*, Lat. *decem*. *nōi* *n-* 'nine' : Skr. *náva*, Indg. **neuy₂*. *ann* *n-* 'name' : Gr. *ὄνομα*, Indg. *-m₂*.

1) Cp. the conjectures of Thurneysen Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVI 308 and of Stolz Lat. Gramm. p. 166 f.

On the treatment of the prim. Ir. combination *-en-* in these words cp. §§ 211. 212.

2. Examples for Indg. *-uī-*, *-ūī-* are unknown to us.

3. *it* 'sunt' (proclitic) with Cymr. *ynt* goes back to **enti*. This was an analogical transformation of **sentī* = **s-ūti* (§ 226), s. Zimmer Kelt. Stud. II 133.

5 *tana* · Corn. *tanow* Bret *tanav* 'thin', Skr. *tanū-*§, Indg. **tyn-ū-*. *samail* 'likeness, picture' · Cymr. *hafal* 'similis', Gr. *ἄμ-α*, Indg. **sṃyn-*. *sechtmad* 'septimus' fr. **sechtmad*, s. § 231.

Germanic

§ 244. 1. Goth. OS *hund* OHG. *hunt* O.Icel. *hund-rað* 'hundred': Lith. *szim̃ta-s*, Indg. **h̃mtó-m*. Goth. *taihun* 'ten': cp. Lith. *d̃eszim̃t*, pl *d̃eszim̃t-s* (the *-t* in *d̃eszim̃t* cannot of course be a final *-t* which has remained from the Indg. period), *taihunda* 'tenth': Lith. *deszim̃ta-s*, Gr. *δεκάιο-ς*, prim. f. **deh̃mt* and **deh̃mto-s*. The Goth. stem *tigu-* 'decade', originated in the dat. pl., *tigum* fr. **tezum-m(ı)*. cp. Skr. *daśábhiḥ* fr. **deh̃m-bhiḥ*; *tigum*, associated with *sunu-m*, occasioned the passage into the *u*-declension. Goth. *ga-gumþi-* 'a meeting, synagogue' (*q* for regular *k* §§ 180. 444 b), OHG. *cumft* *cunft* 'a coming' (for the *f* s. §§ 214 529) · Skr. *gáti-ś*, Gr. *πάσι-ς*, Lat. *in-ventiō*, Indg. **g̃m-ti-* from rt. *gem-* 'go' Prim. Germ. final *-un* = Indg. *-u* became by § 214 (Goth. *-u*, acc. sg. *tunþ-u* 'dentem' *fōt-u* 'pedem': Gr. *-α*, Lat. *-em*

Goth. *bundum* OHG. *buntun* O.Icel. *bundom* 'we bound', to *band* *bant* *batt* 'I bound' (rt. *bhenl̃h-*). cp. Skr. *tastabhumi* to *tastāmbha* (rt. *stembh-* 'fasten') and Gr. *παραβῖα* to *πέπονθα* (*περθ-* 'suffer'). Goth. *vunds* OHG. *wunt* 'wound' · Gr. **Γατό-* in *Γατάλαι* *οἰλαί* Hesych. (cod. *γατάλαι*), from rt. *uen-* (Goth. *vinnan* 'to suffer, feel pain'). OHG. *wuntar* OS *wunder* 'wonder': Gr. *ἀθρέω* 'I gaze at, observe' fr. **Γαθρέω*. Goth. *undar* OHG. *untar* 'under': Skr. *adhás* 'below' *ádharma-s* 'the lower' *adhamá-s* 'lowest' (concerning Lat. *inferu-s* *infinus* cp. § 389 rem.). Goth. *t-unþ-u-s* 'tooth': Skr. *d-at-* etc., s. § 243; *tunþ-* was due to a levelling of the prim. Germ. st. form **tánþ-* (OHG. *zun*, § 527)

and **tund-*, Indg. **dónt-* and **dpt-*, s. § 530. The same participial suffix *-pt-* in Goth. *hulundi* f. 'cave' (cp. § 301). Suffix *-munda-* = Skr. *-mata-*, Gr. *-ματο-*, Lat. *-mento-*, Indg. **-mṡ-tó-*: Goth. *snīu-mundō* adv. 'hastily', OHG. *hlu-munt* 'renown'. Ending of the acc. pl. Goth. *-uns* = Skr. *-as*, Gr. *-ας*, Lat. *-ēs*, Indg. **-ṡs*: Goth. *tunṡ-uns* 'teeth' *fōt-uns* 'feet' *brōṡr-uns* 'brothers' *aúhsn-uns* 'oxen' 1)

Goth. *ṡugkjan* OHG. *dunchan* 'to seem, appear', prim. f. 1. sg. **tṡg-ṡō* or **tṡg-ṡō* · O.Lat. *tongēre* 'to know', from rt. *teṡg-* or *teṡg-*. Part. pass. OHG. *slungan* 'wound' O.Icel. *slungenn* 'slung', inf. OHG. *slingan* O.Icel. *slyngva*: Lith. *slūkti* 'to creep, sneak', rt. *slenṡg-*.

§ 245. 2. Goth. *kunja-* (nom. acc. *kuni*) OHG. *cunni* O.Icel. *kyn* 'race, generation' fr. **gṡ-ṡo-* rt. *ḡen-* 'gignere'; with these Gr. *ὁμο-γενος* 'of the same race' (Goth. *sama-kunja-*), which represented a secondary form **ḡn-ṡo-* (§ 142 p. 128); *kunja-* probably corresponds to Lat. *genu-s ingeniu-m*. Goth. *munjáu* opt. to *munan* 'to think' rt. *men-*, prim. f. of the strong opt. stem **mṡ-ṡé-*. Stem form Goth. *laúhmunjō-*, e. g. gen. sg. *laúhmunjōs* (nom. *laúhmunu* f. 'lightning'), fr. **-mṡ-ṡā-*, s. § 234. Goth. *glīt-munja* 'I shine' fr. **-mṡ-ṡō* · cp. Gr. *σπ+quáiw* 'I fructify', Skr. *brahmnyamu* 'I pray'. O.Icel. *symja* 'to swim', pres. st. prim. Germ **s(ṡ)um-ṡa-* (on the loss of the *ṡ* s. § 180 p. 158), prim. f. **sṡm-ṡo-* (Sievers Paul-Braune's Beitr. VIII 86).

-nn- fr. *-n-* in West Germ., e. g. OHG. gen. sg. *cunnies* *cunnes* dat. pl. *cunnum cunnum* (Ags. *cynes cynnum*) = Goth. *kunjis kunjam*. Cp. § 215.

§ 246. 3. Ending of 3. pl. *-ṡti*, *-ṡt* in O.Icel. *eru* 'are', O.Icel. *vissu* OHG. *wissun* 'knew', s. § 226.

§ 247. 4. Goth. *sums* O.Icel. *sumr* 'any one'. Skr. *sam-a-*, Gr. *ἀμ-ό-*, Indg. **sṡm-ó-* from rt. *sem-*. Goth. *un-vunands* 'not rejoicing': Skr. *vanáti* 'he gains, loves', Indg. 3. sg. **ṡm-é-ti*. In like manner Goth. *munan* 'to think' (rt. *men-*) and OHG.

1) To be read thus I. Cor. IX. 9 instead of Ms. form *aúhsunns* s. Kogel Paul-Braune's Beitr. VIII 115.

koman OS Ags. *cuman* O.Icel. *koma* 'to come' the latter to Skr. *gamāti* (rt. *gem-*). Superlative suffix *-duman-*, to Skr. *-tamá-* Lat. *-tino-*, Indg. *-tymó-*, see § 241.

On the change of *u* to *o* before *o* or *u* in the following syllable in West Germ and Norse cp § 51. This change did not take place before nasal + consonant, hence OHG. part. *buntan* (§ 244) beside *koman* etc.

BALTIC-SLAVONIC

§ 248. The Indg sonant nasals became *i* + nasal in the prim. Balt-Slav. period. This *i* was open and still separate from Indg *i*, as follows from the fact that Indg. *in* is represented in Slav. by *ī* before explosives and spirants, whereas Indg. *ʋ* in the same combinations is represented by *ę*. See § 219. We denote the prim Baltic-Slav and prim Slav equivalents of *ʋ*, *ʋ* by *im in*. Throughout the whole Baltic branch *im*, *in* arose from *im in*, so that all distinction between these and Indg *im*, *in* was lost.

§ 249. 1. Lith. *deszt^uta-s* (O Bulg. *desčtu* 'lenth': Gr. *δέξατο-ς*, Goth. *talthunda*, Indg. **deh^utó-s*. Lith. *kūmszta-s* 'stuffed, stopped', (O Bulg. *čstū* 'dense', to Lith. pres. *kemszū* 'I stuff, stop'. Lith. *gimtī* 'to be born' (pres. *gimū*), *pri-gimtī-s* 'inborn peculiarity', probably from rt. *gem-* 'come' (Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 103): cp Skr. *gāti-ś*, Gr. *βᾱσι-ς*, Goth. *ga-qumþi-*, Indg. **g^uu-ti-*. Lith. *rimti* 'to become composed in mind' *rumta-s* 'fast': Skr. *rāti-ś* 'rest, repose, ease' *ratū-* 'tarrying with something, devoted to a thing, being pleased with something', Gr. *ῥαρό-ς* 'lovely' (§ 233), rt. *rem-*. Acc sg. Lith. *dūktėr-ę* O.Bulg. *dūšter-e* 'daughter', prim. Baltic-Slav. **duktēr-in*: Gr. *θυγατέρ-α*; Lith. *vėžant-į* 'vehement': Gr. *φ'γοῦν-α*, Lat. *vehent-em*.

Lith. *at-mintī-s* 'memory', O.Bulg. *pa-metī* 'remembrance': Skr. *matī-ś*, Lat. *mentiō*, Goth. *ga-mundi-*, Indg. **m^uu-ti-* from rt. *men-*. Lith. *gimtī* 'to drive (cattle)' *ap-ginti-s* 'defence', O.Bulg. *žeti* 'to hew, mow': Skr. *hati-ś* 'a blow', Indg. **gh^u-*

ti-s; Lith. *ginczià* and *giñczia-s*¹⁾ 'combat, quarrel': Skr. *hatya* 'a killing', OHG. *gundea* (Hildebr. 60 *gūdea*) 'fight, combat', Indg. **ghy-tjā-*, from rt. *ghen-*. Pruss. *newīnts* Lith. *devīnta-s* O.Bulg. *devetŭ* 'ninth' (concerning the first syllable of the word s. § 68 rem. 1): Goth. *niunda*, Gr. *ἐνατος* fr. **énfaro-ç* (§ 166), prim. f. **neyn-tó-s*; cp. also O.Bulg. *devetŭ* 'nine': Av *navanti-* 'ninety'; Skr. *navatī-* 'ninety'. Lith. *tįsti* 'to stretch one's self out, extend' (beside *tesii* 'I stretch'): Skr. *vi-tasti-ṣ* 'a span' (causat. *taśdayati* 'he draws to and fro'), cpf. **tys-ti-s*, from rt. *tens-*, cp. also Germ *puns-* in the OHG. part *gi-dunsan* 'swollen', to pres. *dunsan*.

Concerning Lith. *imù* O.Bulg. *imā* fr. **ym-ó* and O.Bulg. *imę* fr. **y-mēn* see § 219 rem. 2.

Pruss. *insuwai-s* O.Bulg. *j-zyhŭ* 'tongue', perhaps to Lat. *lingua lingua* Goth. *tuggō* s. § 238; Lith. *ležūvi-s* for **{žuvr-s}* through a popular confusion with *ležū* 'I lie'. O.Bulg. *pęstŭ* f. 'fist': OHG *fāst* 'fist' (prim. Germ **fwaḡsti-z*, s. § 214 p. 181, and § 527 extr.), cpf. **pḡksti-s*, possibly to Goth. *figgrs* 'finger'. Lith. *lūkti* 'to bend one's self' *lūkęs* 'inclined, bent', beside *lenkū* 'I bend' *lanū* 'valley' (O.Bulg. *lēsti* 'to bend' can be both Lith. *lūkti* and *lēkti* 'to bend', cp. Leskien Arch. f. slav. Phil. V 507. 527).

§ 250. 2. Lith. *minù* 'I think of', O.Bulg. *mīnja* 'I think': Skr. *mānyatē* 'thinks', Indg. pres. st. **mḡ-jé-* from rt. *men-*. O.Bulg. *žinja* 'I cut off, reap': Skr. *hanyátē* 'is struck', Indg. pres. stem **ghy-jé-* rt. *ghen-*. Here probably also belong part. perf. act. *pīnū* (pres. *pīnā* 'I stretch out, hang') from **pānvū* and *tīnikū* 'thin' (compar. *tīnčji*) fr. **tīnv-i-kū*, like Skr. *tanvī* fr. **tḡ-y-* (§ 225).

§ 251. 3. *-ḡti* in O.Bulg. *jud-ęti* 'they cut', *-ḡt* in O.Bulg. aor. *bas-ę* from *bodā* 'I sting, stab', see § 226. It is possible on account of Skr. *dād-ati* that the *-ęti* in *dad-ęti* 'they give' (*dad-* = Lith. *dād-*) arose from *-ḡti* (with unaccented *ḡ*).

§ 252. 4. Lith. *pīnū* 'I bend' O.Bulg. *pīnā* 'I stretch out,

1) Thus spoken in the dialect of Godlewa and probably also elsewhere. Kurschat (Gramm. p. 28) writes *giñczas*.

hang', Lith. *minù* 'I tread on' O.Bulg. *mīna* 'comprimo', Lith. *gimi* 'I check, keep off', Russ. *žnu* 'I cut off, reap' (on the loss of the *ž* s. § 36), like Skr. *vandmi* (§ 231). Part. pf. act. fem. Lith. *minusi* (*miñti* 'to think of') O.Bulg. *pñüsi* (*pñti* 'to stretch out'), cp. Skr. Ved. *jajan-úr* (beside *jajñ-úr*) 3. pl. pf. act. from *jan-* 'beget', *tatan-é* (beside *tatñ-é*) 1. sg. pf. mid. from *tan-* 'stretch, extend'.

Rem. The Zographos gospel has occasionally *ú* for *ĩ* before non-palatal vowels, e. g. *tāma* 'darkness' (prim f **tñm-ā*) beside *tminū* 'dark'. Cp. § 36 rem.

2. Long sonant nasals.

§ 253. The question, first discussed by de Saussure, as to which sounds and sound-combinations have arisen in the Indg. languages from long nasalis sonans (Mémoire sur la système primitif des voyelles 1879 p 239 ff.; cp besides especially Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV p. IV and p 280, Zur Gesch d Perf. 30. 55. 331. 367. 373 ff.), has not hitherto, in many respects, been satisfactorily solved, just as in the case of the Indg. long sonant liquids (§ 306). The probable results of the investigations hitherto made, are as follow. — In Ar. *ā* = *q̄*, *q̄r*, corresponding to *a* = *q*, *qr*. In Gr. between consonants *ā* (Ion. Att. *η*) = *q̄*, *q̄r*, initially *rā-* (Ion Att. *ρη-*) = *q̄-*. In Lat. *nā* and *an-* from *q̄*, corresponding to Gr. *ā* and *rā-*. In Arm. initially *an-* from *q̄-*. Nothing in any degree certain has, as yet, been determined for the other languages. Examples:

2. pl. pret Skr. *ágata* Gr. Dor. *ἔβᾱτ* Ion. Att. *ἐβητε*, cpf. **ḡḡtē* rt. gem- 'go'. The stem form **ḡḡ-* forced its way into the sg. act. also, hence Skr. *ágam ágās ágāt* Gr. *ἔβην ἔβης ἔβη* beside Skr. *áganiam ágan ágan*

Skr. *jātá-s* 'born, son' Av. *zāta-*, Skr. *jātu-s* f. 'birth', Lat. *gnātu-s nātu-s, natiō* (cp. also Gall. *Cuntu-gnātu-s* 'first-born' according to Thurneysen Keltorum 2), from rt. *ḡen-* 'gignere'. Analogously Skr. *sātá-* from *san-* 'reach', *vātá-* from *van-* 'to like', *ghā-ta-s* 'killing; blow, a putting to death' *ghā-ti-* 'blow, a wounding' from *han-* 'strike, kill' etc.

Skr. *jānāmi* 'I recognise, know', O.Pers. 3. sg. pret. *adānā* (= Skr. *ājānāt*), prim. f. **gṇ-nā-mi*, Lat. *gnāru-s*, prim. f. **gṇ-ró-s* (formed like *dū-ru-s*), rt. *ḡen-* 'noscere'.

Skr. *ātā-* f. 'rim, door-frame', Arm. *-and* in *dr-and* 'door-post, threshold', Lat. *anta* 'four-cornered door-pillar, pilaster' ¹).

Skr. *ātī-ś* f. 'a water-fowl', Gr. *νῆσσα* 'duck' fr. **νār-za*, (with these also Lat. *anas anutēs*, OHG. *anut*, Lith. *ánti-s* 'duck' we venture to make no assertion as to their phonetic-relations).

Skr. *yātar-* 'wife of the husband's brother'; that the *ā* arose from *ṛ* is probable on account of Gr. *εἰνάρτες*, Lat. *janitricēs*, O.Bulg. *jetry*.

Further *ā* = *ṛ* in the Skr. nouns *jā-s* (loc. pl. *jā-su*) 'born, creature, being' (here orig. also *pra-jā-* 'progenies', which, going out from forms like loc. pl. *pra-jāsu*, passed into the *ā*-declension), *vāja-sā-s* 'lending power' (cp. *vāja-sati-ś* f. 'a reaching of power', Skr. *san-* 'reach, attain' and 'distribute, administer'). With *ā* = *ṛ* *saṁāna-gā-s* 'going to the place of assembly'. These nouns are on the same footing as *gīr* 'commending; praise', *pūr* 'citadel', s. §§ 306. 312.

Skr. Ved. *nā-mā* 'nomina' probably fr. **mṛ*, hence *nā-mā* : *nā-mā* = *purā* : *purā*.

Greek *vā- vḡ-* 'un-' in Dor. *vá-noiros* Hom. *νῆ-νεοδής* etc., Umbr.-Samnit. *an-* 'un-' in Umbr. *an-hostatu* 'inhastatos' Osc. *an-censto* nom. sg. 'incensa' etc. fr. **ṛ-* (W Schulze Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII 606)

LIQUIDS.

A LIQUIDS AS CONSONANTS

Indg. primitive period.

§ 254. One of the most difficult questions of Indg. phonology is to determine how many liquids the Indg. prim language possessed and what their nature was (cp. Sievers *Phonetik* ¹ p. 104ff.).

¹) If the Av *άπαξ λεγόμενον αἱῖγυα-* should mean 'door-post' and be connected with Skr. *ātā-* (Zimmer *Altind. Leben* 154), its first syllable

That there were at least two liquids, is seen by the circumstance that the European languages and Armenian agree in presenting *r* in many cases and *l* in others. *r* e. g. in Arm *berem* Gr. *φέρω* Lat. *ferō* O.Ir. *berim* Goth. *baira* 'I bear' O.Bulg. *bera* 'I take'. *l* e. g. in Arm *li* (gen. *lioy*) Gr. *πλήρης* Lat. *plē-nu-s* 'full' O Ir. *linaim* 'I fill', G.Icel. *fleire* 'more' *flestr* 'most', Lith. *plūna-s* O.Bulg. *plūnū* 'full'.

A fixed law of representation has not yet been gained for the Skr. liquids

The Skr. equivalents of Europ.-Arm *r* are 1) mostly *r*. *bhāraṃ* · Gr. *φέρω* 2) *l*. *lūncati* 'he picks, plucks, plucks out': Gr. *ὀρύσσω* 'I dig', Lat. *rumāre* 'to weed out', Lith. *rumkū* 'I become wrinkled' *ruūku-s* 'wrinkle' 3) *r*, later *l*. *rup-* *lip-* 'tear, break'. Lat. *rumpō*, Ags. *reófan* O Icel. *ryfa* 'to break, tear in pieces'.

Corresponding to europ.-Arm *l* we have 1) in most cases *r* *prātá-s* 'filled' · Lat. *plētus* (according to O Weise Bezenb. Beitr. VI 115 Skr. *r* always corresponds to Gr *λ* after *k*-sounds, e. g. Skr. *śrávas* · Gr *κρίφος*). 2) *l*. *talá* 'balance': Gr. *τάλαντον* 'balance', Lat. *tollō*, O Ir. *tallaim* 'I take away', Goth. *þulan* 'to endure, suffer'. 3) *r*, later *l*. *rip-* *lip-* 'smear': Gr. *λίπος* *n* 'fat', Lat. *luppu-s* 'blear-eyed', Goth. *bu-leiban* 'to remain' (cp. Gr. *λπαρίω* 'I persist in a thing'), Lith. *lumpū* O.Bulg. *pril(p)na* 'I stick, glue'

The laws for these differences still remain to be investigated. It does not seem to be a mere accident that Skr. *l* = Arm - Europ *l* occurs much more frequently than Skr. *l* = Armen - Europ. *r*¹⁾

must in that case be strong-grade. The interpretation of the passage in question is however doubtful.

1) "There is hardly a root containing an *l* which does not show also forms with *r*; words written with the one letter are found in other texts, or in other parts of the same texts, written with the other. In the later periods of the language they are more separated, and the *l* becomes decidedly more frequent, though always much rarer than the *r* (only as 1 to 7 or 8 or 10)". Whitney Sanskrit grammar § 53.

Old Iranian had only *r* as opposed to Arm.-Europ. *r* and *l* and Skr. *r* and *l*. O.Pers. *l* only in loan-words. It still remains to be investigated whether, and how far the *l*-sounds in the younger Iran. dialects are to be taken into account for fixing the development of liquids in pre-historic times

With this state of things¹⁾ it seems to be most suitable to put down the Indg. primitive forms after the standpoint of the Europ. languages and Armenian, thus e. g. **bhérō* 'I bear', **plētō-s* 'filled'.

Rem. W Heymann 'Das *l* der idg Sprachen gehört der idg Grundsprache an', Weimar 1873, p. 1 ff, and D Pezzi Glottologia ariacissima, Torino 1877, p. 17 ff, give a summary of the older views, which have been put forth, regarding the previous history of the *r*- and *l*-sounds met with in the Indg. languages in historic times

§ 255. Indg. *r*. Rt. *reydh-* 'to be red' Gr. ἔρυθρός Lat. *ruber* (gen. *rubri*) Umbr. *rofū* 'rubos' O Ir. *ruad* Goth. *rāuþs* 'red', O.Icel. *roði* a f. 'blood', O Bulg. *rūdrū* Skt. *rudhūrā-s* 'red'. Stem **dhuer-* 'door, gate' (with gradation) · Arm. *durn* gen. *dran*, Gr. Arcad. *θύρα* 'out' Att. *θύρᾱ*, Lat. pl. *forēs*, O Ir. *dorus*, Goth. *darū*, Lith. pl. *dūrys*, O Bulg. *doorū* ('yard'), Skr. *dvār-* *dūr-* (*d* for *dh* § 480) Stem **getuer-* 'four' (with gradation) · Arm. *čor-k*, Gr. Delph. *τέρας*, Lat. *quattuor*, O Ir. *ceithr*, Goth. *fidwōr*, Lith. *ketverī* 'by fours' O Bulg. *četreto* (distrib.), Skr. *caturās*. Rt. *uerq-* 'effect' Arm. *gorc* Gr. *τέρον* *τερον* OHG. *uerah* *weic* 'work', Av. *van* 'za' 'a working'. Rt. *srey-* 'flow' · Gr. *ῥεῦμα* 'river', O Ir. *sruam* 'stream', OHG. *strom* 'stream', Lith. *srauti* 'to flow tricklingly' O Bulg. *o-strovū* 'island', Skr. *sīdāti* 'flows'.

Nominal suffix *-ter-*, e. g. **mā-ter-* **mā-tr-* 'mother': acc. sg. Arm. *mair*, Gr. *μητέρα*, Lat. *mātrēm*, O Ir. *māthir n-*, OHG. *muoter*, Lith. *mōterė* ('wife') O Bulg. *matere*, Skr. *mātāram*;

1) Indg. *l* beside *r* could be held as definitely proved if Fortunatov's rule had a firmer basis viz. that, where in Skr. a cerebral consonant appears as representative of an original liquid + dental, this liquid is the regular correspondent of Europ.-Arm. *l* (Bezzenberger's Beitr. VI 215 ff.). F's examples, to which a few others have been added by Windisch Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII 168, are for the most part etymologically very uncertain, nor are unexplained exceptions wanting Cp § 259

voc. Gr. *μῆτερ*, Skr. *mātar*. *r* as element of the ending of the 3. pl. mid. : Lat. *sequontu-r* O.Ir. *sechiti-r* 'they follow', Skr. *riric-rē* perf. from *ric-* 'to let loose, leave'.

r as consonantal glide after *r*, e. g. **grr-ú-* 'heavy', see §§ 284. 287

§ 256. Indg. *l*. Rt. *leig-* 'leave' : Armen. *lk-ane-m* Gr. *λείνω* Lat. *linquō* O Ir. *lécim* 'I leave', Goth. *leihva* 'I lend', Lith. *lekù* 'I leave' O.Bulg. *otú-lékù* 'remnant', Skr. *rmákti* 'lets loose, leaves'. Rt. *gel-* 'fall, drop' : Gr. *βολή* 'a throw', OHG *quellan* 'to spring, gush', Lith. *gála-s* 'end', Skr. *gála-ti* 'trickles down'. Rt. *yely-* 'drag, tear, draw' : Gr. *ίλω* 'I drag, draw', *ίλος* 'wound, sore', Lith. *velkù* O Bulg. *vlěhā* 'I drag, draw', to the same root Skr. *vyka-s* 'wolf' Rt. *klei-* 'lean' : Gr. *κλίω* 'I lean, bow', Lat. *clivō-s* 'hill', O Ir. *cloen* 'slant, unjust, wicked', Goth. *hláins* 'hill', Lith. *szlaĩtu-s* 'mountain-slope', Skr. *śáya-ti* 'leans against, puts to'

Nominal suffixes *-lo-* *-lā-* *-lu-* Arm *da-i* *du-i* 'beestings', Gr. *θη-λή* 'teat, nipple' *θη-λν-ς* 'nourishing, suckling, of female sex', Lat. *fē-lare* 'to suck', O Ir. *de-l* 'teat, dug', OHG *ti-la* 'a woman's breast', Lith. *pirm-dele* 'she who has given birth for the first time', cp. Skr. *dha-rú-ς* 'sucking', Kurd *dē l* 'little woman'

l as consonantal glide after *l*, e. g. root form *ll-*, s §§ 284. 287.

Aryan.

§ 257. Indg. *r*. Skr. *rādha-ti* 'brings about, prepares, satisfies' Av. *rāđanti* 'prepares, gives' O.Pers. *avahya-rādiy* 'on that account, therefore' : Goth. *ga-rēdan* 'to provide' O.S. *rāđun* 'to advise, help', O.Bulg. *raditi* 'to provide, take care of'. Skr. *pári* Av. *pairi* O.Pers. *pariy* 'about, over, against' : Gr. *πίρι*, Lat. *per-* in *permāgnus*. Perf. Skr. *da-dárs-a* Av. *dā-dar's-a* 'I saw' : Arm. *tes-ane-m* 'I see' (§ 263), Gr. *δέρομαι* *δέδορκα*, O.Ir. perf. *ad-chon-darc* 'I saw', Goth. *ga-tarhjan* 'to mark out', rt. *derk-*. Skr. *pra-* Av. O.Pers. *fra-* 'before' : Gr. *πρό*, Lat. *prōd* *prō*, O.Ir. *ro*, Lith. *pra-* O.Bulg. *pro-*, Indg. **pro*

'before'. Skr. *ud-rá-* Av. *ud-ra-* a water-animal : Gr. *ὑδ-ρο-ς* *ὑδ-ρᾶ* 'water-serpent', O.Icel. *otr* OHG. *ottar* 'otter', Lith. *úd-ra* O.Bulg. *vyd-ra* 'otter'.

Skr. *rikh- likh-* 'scratch, tear', *rēkhā- lēkhā-* 'scratched streak, stroke, line' : Gr. *ἐρείχω* 'I tear open, up', Lith. *rėkiū* 'I cut, plough'.

§ 258. Indg. *l*. Skr. *rēcāya-ti* Av. *raçcayenti* 'leaves, abandons' : Arm. *lk-ane-m* Gr. *λείνω* etc., see § 256. Skr. *śráv-as-* n. 'renown', Av. *sraṇ-ah-* n. 'word, prayer', Skr. *śru-tá-* Av. *srū-ta-* 'heard, renowned'. Arm. *lu* 'audible' (?), Gr. *κλῑφος* *κλῑος* n. 'renown' *κλυτός* 'renowned', Lat. *in-clutus*, O.Ir. *clū* 'renown' *cloth* 'renowned', Goth. *hluma* m 'ear, hearing', OHG. *ludo-wīg* 'κλυρόμαχον', O.Bulg. *sloro* n 'word'

Skr. *róca-te* 'lights' *rōká-s* light' *lōká-s* a lighting, open space', Av. *raocah-* n 'splendour' O.Pers. *raucah-* n. 'day'. Arm. *lois*, gen. *lusoy*, 'a light', Gr. *λεῖνός* 'white', Lat. *lūx lūc-is*, O.Ir. *lōche* 'lightning', Goth. *luhþ* 'light', Lith. *lauka-s* 'palish' O.Bulg. *luča* beam, ray', root forms *leuq-* and *leuḥ-* (cp. § 467) Skr. *ula-prú-t-* 'swimming in water' *plāv-a-tē* 'swims', Av. *fra-fravanti* 'wavers to and fro'. Arm. *lua-na-m* 'I wash', Gr. *πλέω* 'I sail, swim' *παιτός* 'washed', Lat. *pluit*, O.Ir. *luath* 'quick', OHG. *fleuen flouuan* 'to rinse, wash', Lith. *pláuti* 'to rinse'.

Skr. *lābhya-ti* 'feels a strong desire' : Lat. *libet libet*, Goth. *lufts* O.Bulg. *lyubū* 'dear' Skr. *nabhī-la-m* 'private parts' : Gr. *ὀμφαλό-ς* 'navel, umbō', Lat. *umbilicus*, O.Ir. *imb-l-in* 'navel', OHG. *nabolo* 'navel'.

§ 259. Skr. *r* was spoken cerebral (hence the change of prim. Ar. *n* to *ṇ* in its vicinity, § 199), *l* dental

r became *h* in absolute finality. Voc. *mātah* 'O mother' : Gr. *μήτηρ* *antēh* 'in the inside' : Lat. *inter*. Cp. § 647, 3.

From a liquid with a following dental explosive or nasal often arose a cerebral explosive, or a nasal. *katū-s* *kātuka-s* 'sharp, biting' : Lith. *kartū-s* 'bitter'. *ganū-s* 'band, crowd' : Gr. *ἀγίρω ἀγορά*. *guthra-* 'belly, womb' : Goth. *kuþei* 'womb'. *ani-* 'the part of the leg just above the knee, axle peg' : Gr. *ὠλίγη ὠλό-ν* fr. **ὠλ-ν-ο-ν*, Lat. *ulna*. *pana-s* 'wager, stipulation,

promised reward': Lith. *pelna-s* 'profit'. In like manner probably *laš-ami* 'I long, desire' fr. **la-ls-*, cp. *la-las-a-s* 'eager for, desirous', Lat. *lasivo-s*. It is still unexplained from what point of view such forms, as opposed to others in which the liquid apparently under similar conditions remained, are to be judged. It is not improbable that intermixture of dialects has taken place. Cp. p. 209 foot-note and in addition to the literature quoted there Frohde Bezzenberger's Beitr. III 130 ff.

Nasal from liquid through dissimilation. *can-cūryatē* fr. older Ved. *car-cūryātē* 'moves quickly', intens. fr. *car-*. *can-cala-s* 'moving to and fro', from *cal-*. *pam-phulyatē*, intens. to *phálati* 'springs assunder'. Cp. § 282.

r underwent transposition before certain consonant combinations, e. g. from *darś-* 'see' fut. *drakšyāmi* (cp. Gr. δέξομαι) perf. 2. sg. *dadrāstha* inf. *drāstum*; from *tarp-* 'to satiate one's self' perf. 2. sg. *tatrūptha* beside *tatārplha*; from *sarp-* 'crawl' fut. *srapšyāmi* beside *sarpsyāmi* aor. *ásrapšam* beside *ásarpsam*.

§ 260. Avestic. Before *i*- and *u*-vowels an anaptyctic *i* or *u* was prefixed to initial *r*-. *'rista-* part. fr. *raep-* 'to be connected with' *'rusta-* part. fr. *raod-* 'to grow forth'. An anaptyctic vowel arose from medial *r* before and after consonants, which, when *r* preceded, was generally represented by *e*. Perf. *dadar'su*: Skr. *dadārśa*, Gr. δίδωρα, from rt. *derk-* 'see'. *e* also after *er* = Indg. *r*, *l*, e. g. part. *ker'tu-*: Skr. *kytú-* 'made', prim. f. **grto-* (§ 288). Other vowels more seldom, e. g. pres. *s'ru-nao-mi* from *sru-*: Skr. *śru-* 'hear' *s'ri-nao-mi* (*m s'rmaomi* 'I hand down') from *sri-*: Skr. *śri-* 'direct towards, direct to'. Further *e* was suffixed to final *r*, e. g. *untar'* 'between' O Pers. *atar* Skr. *antár*. Cp. §§ 624. 649, 4

r became spirant before *k*, *p*, *t*, when the next preceding sonant had the chief accent. This pronunciation of the *r* was represented by *hr* before *k*, *p*, but *hrt* became *ṣ*. This law also obtained for *er* = Skr. *r* (§ 288) *mahr-ka-* m. 'death, destruction' fr. **már-ka-* beside *mar'ka-* (with the same meaning) = Skr. *marká* m. 'an injuring of the sun, a darkening'. *vehrka-*:

Skr. *vṛka-* 'wolf', Indg. **uḷgo-*. *kehrp-* 'form, body': Skr. *kṛp-* 'form, appearance'. *maṣya-* (*maṣya-*): Skr. Ved. *mārtiya-* O.Pers. *martiya-* 'mortal being, man'. *a-meša-*: Skr. *a-mṛta-* 'immortal' beside *mer'ta-*: Skr. *mṛtá-*. Cp. Bartholomae Ar. Forsch. II 35 ff. and § 674

Rem. Prim Ar final *-it*, *-rt* always appear as *-r^h*, *-er^h*, e. g. *ha-ker^h* = Skr *sa-kṛt* 'once'. The law, whereby *-t* became *-h* (§ 649, 6), was therefore older than the change of *rt* to *š*.

ur- was transposed with *u-* prefix, e. g. **rudta-* n. 'a determining': Gr. *ῥυττός* 'determined, settled'. See § 157.

§ 261. Old Persian. *š*, whose exact pronunciation cannot be closely defined, appears for prim. Ar. *tr* = prim Iran. *ṛr*. *šu-*: Av. *ṛu-* Skr. *tri-* 'three'. *puša-*: Av. *puṣra-* Skr. *putrá-* 'son'. Gen. *piša-*: Av. *pīpro* Gr. *πατρός* 'of a father'. See §§ 353, 473, 2.

Armenian.

§ 262. Indg. *r*. *erek* 'evening': Gr. *ἑρίπος* n. Goth. *riqiz-a-* n. Skr. *rájas-* n. 'darkness', Indg. **regos*. *e-re-k* 'three' (*e*-prothetic, § 263). Gr. *τρεῖς*, Lat. *trēs*, O.Ir. *trī*, Goth. *þreis*, O.Bulg. *trije*, Skr. *tráyas*, Indg. **trél-es* 'three'. *cer* 'old man': Gr. *γέροντ-* Skr. *járant-* 'old man'. *skesur*, gen. *skesri*, 'mother-in-law': Gr. *ἐκρά* Lat. *socrus* Corn. *hweger* Goth. *svaíhrō* O.Bulg. *svekry* Skr. *śvaśrū-* 'mother-in-law'. *tu-r* 'gift': Gr. *δῶρον*, O.Bulg. *da-rū*. *dustr*, gen. *dster*, 'daughter': Gr. *θυγάτηρ*.

Indg. *l*. *liz-u-m* 'I lick'. Gr. *λίσσω* Lat. *lingō* O.Ir. *ligim* 'I lick', Goth. *bi-láugō* 'I lick', Lith. *ležù* Skr. *rēhmi lēhmi* 'I lick', rt. *leḡh-*. *ail*, gen. *ailoy*, 'alius'. Gr. *ἄλλος* Lat. *aliu-s* O.Ir. *aile* Goth. *aljis* 'other'.

§ 263. *r* became *ř* before *n* (occasionally also in other cases without any clear reason). *durn*, gen. *dran*, 'door', an extension of the Indg. st. **dhur-* with the suffix *-en-*: Gr. Arcad. *θύρ-δα* 'out'. *jeřn-u-m* 'I warm myself', beside *Jer* 'warmth' *jerm* 'warm': Gr. *θερός θερμός*, Lat. *formu-s*. Thus also when *r* goes back to Indg. *ř*, e. g. *garn* 'lamb': Skr. *úr-an-a-s* (*ur-* fr. **ur-*, § 157), Gr. gen. *ἀρν-ός*, Indg. **ur+en-* (§ 291).

λ appears in some words for Indg. *r* and *l*, without the special cause being known. *astl*, gen. *astel*, 'star, constellation': Gr. ἀστὴρ ἄστρο-ν Lat. *stella* fr. **ster-la* Bret. *sterenn* Goth. *stairnō* Skr. *stār* 'star'. *eln*, gen. *elin*, 'hart': Gr. ἑλλός 'a young hart' fr. **il-u-o-s*, ἑλαφο-ς 'hart' fr. **el-ḡ-bho-s*, Cymr. *elain* 'hind', O.Bulg. *jel-en-ŭ* 'hart'

br, *tr*, *hl* were transposed to *rb*, *rt*, *lb*. *surb*, gen. *srboy*, 'clean'. Skr. *śubh-rá-s* 'bright, pretty' *Krtan*, gen. *Krtan*, 'sweat': Gr. ἰδρώς. *e-lbair* 'brother' (*e-* prothetic, *s* below) Lat. *frāter*, Skr. *bhrátar*.

Initial liquid developed a prothetic vowel which appears as *e*, *a*.

Original initial liquid *e-rek* 'evening'. Skt. *rájas*-. *aluēs* 'fox': Skr. *lōpaśu*-

Secondary initial liquid *e-re-k̄* 'three' Skr. *tráy-as* *e-lbair* brother' Lat. *frāter* *a-lbeur* 'a spring' fr. **bleui*, older **bleu(a)r*: Gr. *γρούρ* 'a well' fi. **γρη-ful*.

Rem *o*-prothesis perhaps in *orc-u-m* 'I break open' and *oib-a-m* 'I bewail' See Hubschmann Armen Stud I 46 47.

Indg *r* was dropped in *tes-ane-m* 'I see': Gr. δέχομαι. The reason of its dropping out is unknown.

Greek

§ 264. Indg. *r* ὀρέγω 'I stretch out'. Lat. *regō*, O.Ir. imper. *ē-rig* 'erect thyself', Goth. *uf-rahta* 'I lift up'. *πέρα* 'beyond, further' *περάω* 'I pass through' *πόρο-ς* 'passage, ford, way': Arm. *heri* 'far, distant', Lat. *per-egre* 'in a foreign land', O.Ir. *ire* 'ulterior', Goth. *farjan* 'to sail, drive', O.Bulg. *perq* 'I traverse', Skr. *pára-s* 'more distant, farther'. *ὑπὲρ ὑπεῖρ* (fr. **ὑπερ*), §§ 131. 645 final 2) 'over' *ὑπερο-ς* 'postle': Lat. *s-uper*, Goth. *ufar* 'over' *ufarō* 'thereon': Skr. *upári* 'above'. *πέρδομαι* 'I break wind': OHG. *ferzan* 'to break wind, Lith. *pérdžu* 'I break wind', Skr. *párdatē* 'breaks wind'. *τέρομαι* 'I become dry': Lat. *torreō* fr. **tors-eiō*, Goth. *ga-pairsa* 'I wither', Skr. *tarśa-s* 'thirst'.

τρέω (aor. Hom. τρέσ-σαι) 'I flee, tremble' τρέμω 'I tremble': Lat. *tremō*, Lith. *trimù* 'I tremble (with cold)' O.Bulg. *tresq* 'I shake', Skr. *trásami* 'I tremble at, quake'. ἀγρός 'field': Lat. *ager*, Goth. *akrs* 'field', Skr. *ájra-s* 'a plain'. πῦρ πῦρ-ός 'fire': Arm. *hur*, gen. *hroy*, 'fire', Umbr. *pure* 'igne', OHG. *fair fiur* 'fire'. ἄκρ-ος 'powerless, without authority' κῦρος 'power': Skr. *śá-ra-* Av. *sā-ra-* 'strong, sublime'.

§ 265. Indg. *l* λέχος n. 'bed' ἄ-λοχος 'bed-mate' (ἀ- fr. ἀ-, § 564). Lat. *lectu-s*, O.Ir. *lige* 'bed', Goth. *liga* 'I lie', O.Bulg. *sq-logŭ* adj 'consors tori'. κοιλ-ων-ός 'hill'. Lat. *collis* fr. **col-n-i-s*, *ex-cella*, Ags. *hyll* 'hill', Lith. *kūl-n-a-s* 'mountain' *kelù* 'I raise'. μίλω 'I melt, make liquid' OHG. *smelzan* 'to melt, dissolve'. κλέπτω 'I steal': Lat. *clepo*, Goth. *hlufa* 'I steal', Pruss. *au-klipts* 'concealed' κυν-λί-ος 'stalk' Lat. *can-li-s* 'stalk' *can-lae* 'holes, openings', Lith. *kau-lu-s* 'bone'.

§ 266 Affections of Gr. *ρ* and *λ* (partly proceeding from Indg. *r*, *l*, § 292)

The one liquid was sometimes put in the place of the other by dissimilation, e. g. κεφαλ-αργία beside κεφαλ-αλγία 'head-ache', to ἄλγος, μοιρολύειω 'I frighten' beside φόρ-μορος 'fear', θηλητήρ (Hesych.) beside θηροτήρ 'hunter'; or one of the two liquids was dropped, e. g. γατρία beside γροτρία 'brotherhood, clan', δρύ-μακτος fr. δρύ-γρακτος 'fence', ἐρ-παγλος 'frightful' fr. *ἐκ-πλαγ-λος, to ἐκ-πλαγήναι; or the first liquid was changed to a nasal, e. g. γαγγαλίζω 'I tickle' fr. *γαλαγαλίζω (beside γαργαλίζω). Cp. § 282. Probably also by dissimilation Cret (Gortyn.) μαίτνρες fr. μάτρνρες 'witnesses'; palatal *l* was the intermediate stage between *ρ* and *ι*.

Initial *ρ*, *λ* underwent vowel-prothesis. ἐ-ρρυθρός 'red': Lat. *ruber*, Skr. *rudhirá-s* ὀρνίσσω 'I dig': Lat. *runco*. ἐ-λαφρός 'nimble': OHG. *lungar*. ἀ-λίνω 'to spread over, besmear': Lat. *li-nō*, O.Ir. *le-nim* 'I cling to'. Cp. § 626. Ibid. also concerning medial anaptyxis.

The combinations *sr-* and *ʒr-* became *ř-* i. e. voiceless *r*, the former in prim. Gr., the latter in the course of the individual dialects, e. g. ῥέω 'I flow' fr. Indg. **srey-ō*, Skr. *srávāmi*, to which

also Corcyr. *ρῥοφαί* Hom. *ῥοαί* 'streams'; Att. *ῥήτρα* 'a saying' = El. *ῥοάτρα*. Cp. §§ 164. 565.

Anteconsonantal *λ* was pronounced *l* in Cret. (Russ. *λσ*), and as such passed into *u*, e. g. *αὐκᾶ*: Ion. *ἀλκή* 'strength', *θεύγω*: Hom. *θελγω* 'I enchant, cheat' (cp Lith. § 280).

λ before *τ*, *θ* became *ν* in certain Doric districts, e. g. *φίντατος* 'dearest', *ἦνθον* 'I came'.

Italic.

§ 267. Indg. *r*. Lat. *rē-s*, Umbr. *re-per* 'pro re': Skr. *rā-s* (instr. *rāy-ā*) 'wealth' Lat. *rēx rēgis*, Osc. *regaturei* dat. 'rectori', Marruc. *regen* [a dat. 'reginae'. (Iall. *-rīx* 'king' in *Dumno-rīx* etc, O.Ir. *rī* gen. *rīy*, Skr. *rāj-an-* 'king' Lat. *ferō*, Umbr. *ferar* 'feratur', Volsc. *ferom* 'ferre', Marruc. *ferenter* 'ferentur': Gr. *γίρω*, Skr. *bhūrāmi* Lat. *vertō*, Umbr. *co-vertu* 'convertito', Osc. *ἑρσσηρε* 'Versori', *ἑρσσηρε*: Goth. *vairþan* 'to become', Lith. *versti* and *vartyti* 'to turn, direct to' O.Bulg. *vratiti* 'to turn, direct to', Skr. *vārtatē* 'revolves, rolls'. Lat. *serpō*: Gr. *ἑρπω*, Skr. *sīrpāmi*, Indg. **sērpō* 'I creep, crawl'. Lat. *termō terminē*, Umbr. *terminom-e* 'ad terminum', Osc. *terem-nattens* 'terminaverunt': Gr. *τέρμων* 'boundary' *τέρμα* 'goal', Skr. *tīrman-* n. 'point of the offering rod'. Lat. *frīgus*, Umbr. *frehtef* 'refrigerans, frige-faciens': Gr. *ῥῑγος* 'frost', prim. f. **srīgos* (§ 570). Lat. *caper cupra*, Umbr. *cabriner* gen. 'caprini': Gr. *καίρος* 'boar', O.Icel. *hafir* 'he-goat'. Lat. *acer acris*, Osc. a krid abl. 'acri': (Gr. *ἄκρο-ς* 'point', Lith. *asžrū-s* O.Bulg. *ostrū* 'sharp', Skr. *catur-aśra-* 'four-cornered'.

§ 268. Indg. *l*. Lat. *lūx lūcis*, Osc. Luvkis 'Lucius': Gr. *λευκό-ς* 'white'. Lat. *luō re-luō so-lūto-s*: Gr. *λέω* 'I loose', O.Icel. *lǫja* 'to crush, shatter', Goth. *lāns* 'loose', Skr. *lu-nā-mi* 'I cut, cut down, annihilate'. Lat. *gelu*, Osc. *γελαν* 'pruinam': O.Icel. *kala* 'to freeze' Goth. *kalds* 'cold', O.Bulg. *šlédica* 'snow-rain'. Lat. *sōl*: Gr. *ἥλιος* *ἥλιος* Mid. Cymr. *heul* Corn. *houl* Goth. *sauil* O.Icel. *sól* Lith. *sáulė*, Skr. Ved. *suvar* (gen. *sūr-as*) Av. *hvar* 'sun'. Lat. *flōs flōris*, Osc. *Fluusaí* dat. 'Florae', Sabin. *Flusare* abl. 'Floralí': O.Ir. *bláth* 'blossom' Cymr. *blodau*

'flos', Goth. *blōma* m. 'flower' OHG. *bluot* 'blossom'. Lat. *clūni-s*: Cymr. *clun* 'hip', O.Icel. *hlaun* 'buttock', Lith. *szlauni-s* 'hip, upper part of the thigh', Skr. *śrōni-s* Av. *sraom-i-s* 'buttock, hip' ¹). Lat. *ala* fr. ⁴*acslā* (cp §§ 503, 570) · OHG. *ahsla* Ags. *eaxl* O.Icel. *axl* 'axle', prim. Germ ⁴*axslō*

§ 269. Latin. Affections of prim. Lat. *r*, *l* (partly arising from Indg. *r*, *l* § 295).

The one liquid was often put in the place of the other by dissimilation: *r* for *l*, e. g. in *caeruleu-s* 'azure' fr. *caelu-m*, suffix *-cro-* in *lucru-m* *simulācru-m* *lavācru-m* etc from *-clo-* (*saeculu-m*), which arose from ⁴*-llo-* (§ 367), suffix *-āri-* from *-āl-* in *exemplāri-s* *militāri-s* *lūdrī-s* etc (cp. *aequali-s* *nāvali-s* etc); *l* for *r*, e. g. in vulgar Latin *pelegrīnu-s* (Italian *pellegrino*) fr. *per-egrīnu-s*. *r* was dropped by dissimilation in *prae-stigiae* beside *prae-strigiae*, *frāgāre* beside *frāgrare* etc. For a like reason nasal from liquid in *cancer* *cancrī* fr. ⁴*carcro-*: Gr. *καρκίνο-ς* Skr. *karkatī-s* 'crab'. Cp. § 282.

r disappeared before *s* + consonant. *com-pescō* 'I constrain' fr. ⁴*-per(c)-scō* ⁴*par(c)-scō*, to Skr. *pari-* 'to put in connexion'. *poscō* fr. ⁴*por(c)-scō*: Skr. *prchāmi* 'I ask', Indg. ⁴*prk-slō* from rt. *preh-*. *tostu-s* fr ⁴*tors-tu-s*, to *torreō*. *Māspiter* beside older *Mārspter*. *Tuscu-s* beside Umbr. *Tursco-* *Tusco-*.

ll fr. *rl*. *stella* from ⁴*ster-lā*: cp. Gr. *ἀστήρ* Bret. *sterenn* Goth. *stairnō* 'star' *agellu-s* fr ⁴*ager-lo-s*, older ⁴*agr-lo-s* (§ 633). *paullu-s* fr. ⁴*paur-lo-s*: Gr. *παῦλο-ς*.

ss, *s* from *rs* (from *rss*) in *prōssum* *prōsa* *quōssum* *sūsum* etc. = *prōrsum* etc. It is uncertain whether the preceding long vowel was here a co-operating factor. This is not proved by *vorsus* *morsus* etc, since *r* may here have been restored by levelling (cp. *vortō* *moideō*).

1) Gr. *κόκυξ* 'coccyx' will also belong to this category, notwithstanding its problematical vocalism. Cp. the author Zum heut. Stand der Sprachwiss. 70 f.

ri, *ro* became *er* through the intermediate stage *r* in *certu-s* = Gr. *κεῖτό-ς*, *ager* = Gr. *ἀγρό-ς* etc. See §§ 33. 623 rem. 1. 633.

Just as *medius* arose from **medio-s*, and *mortuo-s* from **mortuo-s* (§§ 135. 170), so also postconsonantal *l* became sonantal, and thus arose *-ol-*, *-ul-*, *-il-*. This process seems first to have been effectuated in the archaic period

pō-culu-m, older *pō-colo-m*, *sae-culu-m*, *piā-culu-m* (Umbr. *piha-klu* 'piaculorum') etc. beside which also *pō-clu-m*, *sae-clu-m* etc. Analogously *-bolo-*, *-bulo-*, *-buli-* fr. *-blo-* (Gr. *-θλο-*), *-bli-*, as *tabola tabula* fr. 'tabla (Umbr. *tafle* e 'in tabula'). *angulu-s* (Umbr. *anglom-e* 'in angulum') fr. **unclo-s* (§ 499), to *ancu-s uncu-s* and OIG *angul* *populus poplu-s* (Umbr. *poplom* 'populum') *nomen cūdātor* fr. *nōmen-clātor*. Concerning *coculu-m* and *torculu-s* cp. also § 431 c

Rem. A similar origin of *er* from *r* seems to me very doubtful in pl. *generi* (cp. Gr. *γαῖρη*), *umeru-s* (cp. Umb. *onse* 'in umero' Goth. *ams* 'shoulder'), *numeri-s* (cp. Osc. *Niumstetis* 'Numeru'). See § 568, 3

§ 270. Umbrian *r* often remains unwritten before *s*, e. g. *fasiu fasio* beside *farsio* 'faiea', *persimu* beside *persnimu* 'precamino'. In like manner the orthography fluctuates with final *r*, e. g. *emantu* beside *emantui* 'emantur', *-pe* beside *-per* 'per, pro'. In these cases *r* must have experienced a weakening.

§ 271. Oscan. *r* and *l* became sonantal before and after consonants, and then arose an anaptyctic vowel. This took the quality of the preceding vowel when the liquid came first in the consonant combination, and that of the following vowel when it did not come first. 1) *aragetud* 'argento', *amiruatud* 'immercato, non mercato', *Μαμερκεις* 'Mamercius', *teromniss* 'terminibus', *Alafaternum* 'Alfaternorum' to Lat. *albu-s*. 2) *sakarater* 'sacratu' beside *σακρο* 'sacrum' or 'sacra', *pútúrúspid* nom. 'utrique' beside *púterei-píd* loc. 'in utroque', *Vestirikíuf* dat. 'Vestricio', *zicolum* 'diem' beside loc. *zikel[ei]* abl. *ziculud*. Beside these however without anaptyxis *altrei* dat. 'alteri', *alttram* 'alteram', *chtrad* 'extra' etc., see § 627.

Cp. also Pelign. *Alafis* 'Alfius', *Salavatur* 'Salvator', *prista-falacurix* (Lat. **prae-stabulātrix*) 'antistita', *sacaracurix* (Lat. **sacrātrix*) 'sacrificans' (-*cr*- fr. -*tr*-, § 367).

Old Irish.

§ 272. Indg *r*. *roth* 'wheel', Gall. *petor-rutum* 'four-wheeled chariot': Lat. *rota*, OHG *rad* n 'wheel', Lath. *rāta-s* 'wheel', Skr. *rātha-s* 'vehicle, war-chariot'. *daur* (gen. *darō*) Cymr. *derwen* 'oak' (to which O.Ir. *druid* Gall. *Druidae* 'druids'?): Gr. *δόνυ* 'wood, shaft, spear' *δόνυς* 'tree, oak', Goth. *triu* 'tree', Lath. *dervā* 'resinous wood' O Bulg. *drěvo* 'wood, tree', Skr. *dāru drū-Av. dāuru* n 'wood' *orc* 'pig' Gr. *πόρκο-ς* Lat. *porcu-s* OHG. *farh farah* Lath. *pařsa-s* O Bulg. *praře*, prim. f. **porko-s* 'pig, sucking-pig'. *brau* Mid. Ir. 'eye-brows': Gr. *ὀφρύς* OHG. *brāwa* O.Bulg. *brāv-ī* Skr. *bhrā-s* 'eye-brow' *fe-r* 'man' · Lat. *vir* Goth. *vair* Lath. *vīra-s* Skr. *vīrā-s*, Indg. **μ-ιό-s* and **μ-ιό-s* 'man'. Comparative suffix Indg. -*tero-* *air-ther* 'East' (to *ar* 'before, ante') *lēruthir* 'more diligent' Gr. *πό-τερο-ς* 'uter' *ὠμó-τερο-ς* 'tawer', Lat. *i-teru-m*, Skr. *la-turā-s* 'uter'. *e-ter e-tir* 'between': Lat. *in-ter*, Skr. *an-tár*.

§ 273. Indg. *l*. *lothur* Mid. Bret. *lonazr* 'alveus, canal' Gall. *lantro* 'balneo': Arm. *log-ana-m* 'I bathe myself', Gr. *λουώ* 'I wash' *λουτρό-ν* 'bath', Lat. *luo* *lantu-s*. *gel* 'white': Lat. *helus* (*holus, olus*), *helvo-s*, OIIG. *gelo* (infl. *gelawēr*) 'yellow', Lith. *želiu* 'I grow green' O.Bulg. *zeliye* n. 'greens, vegetables' *zelenū* 'green', Skr. *hári-ś* Av. *zauri-ś* 'yellowish'. *salann* Cymr. *halan* 'salt': Arm. *al* (gen. *alī*) Gr. *ἄλς* Lat. *sāl salis* Goth. *salt* O Bulg. *soŭ* 'salt' *mely* 'milk'. Gr. *ἀμύλω* 'I milk', OHG. *melchan* 'to milk', Goth. *mluks* 'milk' (§ 628), Lith. *mélžu* 'I milk', O.Bulg. *mlěsti* 'to milk'. *lār* Cymr. *llawr* 'pavement, floor': Ags. *flōr* 'house-floor' MIIIG. *fluor* 'corn-field, ground, soil'.

§ 274. A transposition of vowel + liquid is assumed in *flaith* 'dominion' (Goth. *valdan* 'to rule'), *frass* 'shower of rain' fr. **yrastā* (Skr. *varṣā-s* 'rain') and in many other words (Zeuss-Ebel G. C. 168, J. Schmidt Voc. II 370 ff., Windisch Ir. Gramm. § 79). It is unknown to us within what limits this sound-

process is to be acknowledged and by what it has been occasioned.

Rem A great number of the examples brought forward are to be separated viz all those cases in which *r*, *re*, *l*, *le* depend upon Indg. *r*, *l* (§ 298), and those in which the liquid with the accompanying vowel was the continuation of *r*, *l* specially developed in Ir. through *sampi* *sārana*, as *du-fu-tharaur* 'volunt' fr **du-fu-threan* from *-thracaur* (§ 634)

Germanic

§ 275. Indg. *r*. Goth. *raþjō* 'account', OHG *redia reda* 'account, a talking over, speech' · Lat *ratio* OHG. *riozan* Ags. *reótan* 'to complain, weep', OHG. *rōz* 'a weeping, complaining': Lat. *rudō* 'I bray', Lith. *randū* 'plaint' O Bulg. *rydajā* 'plaint', Skr. *rudāmi* 'I lament, weep' Goth. *ga-tairan* 'to destroy, demolish', OHG. *fir-zeran* Ags. *teran* 'to loosen, destroy': Gr. *δέρω* 'I skin, flay', Lett. *nū-daras* f. pl. 'chips of bark' O.Bulg. *derā* 'I skin', Skr. perf. *daddāra* 'he burst'. Goth. *ga-durs* OHG. *gi-tar* perf. 'I dare, venture': Gr. Acol. *θῆρος* 'courage', *Θεράττης* *Θῆροππος* (*θῆρος* : *θάρρος* = *ένθος* : *πάθος*), Skr. *dhārśam* 'I dare, venture'. Goth. *frailnan* Ags. *friznan* O.Icel. *fregna* 'to ask': Lat *precor* *procu-s*, Lith. *praszyti* O.Bulg. *prosti* 'to demand, ask for', Skr. *praś-ná-s* 'a questioning'. Goth. *tag-r* n. OHG. *zahar* m. 'tear': Gr. *δάα-ov* Lat. *dacruma lacrima* O Bret. *duc* O.Ir. *dēr* 'tear'. Nominal suffix Indg. *-tro-*: Goth. *muir-þr* Ags. *mor-þor* n. 'murder', OHG. *ruo-dar* n. 'oar': cp. Arm *araur*, gen *arauroy*, 'plough' (*-ur-* = *-tr-*, § 360), Gr. *ἄροτρον* 'plough', Lat. *claus-tru-m* 'inclosure, bolt', Skr. *śrō-tra-m* 'ear'.

§ 276. *l* Goth. *láu-n* OHG. *lōn* O.Icel. *laun* 'pay, reward': Gr. *ἀπο-λαύω* 'I enjoy' *ληΐς* 'booty', Lat. *lucrum*, *Laverna* 'goddess of thieves', O.Ir. *lō-g luag luach* n. 'pay, reward' (?), O.Bulg. *lov-ŭ* 'hunt, capture'. Goth. *lsun* OHG. *lesan* O.Icel. *lesa* 'gather, collect': Lith. *lėsti* 'to pick up with the beak'. Goth. *viljáu* opt. 'velim' pl. *vileima* 'velimus', inf. *viljan* OHG. *wellan*, OHG. *wala* f. O.Icel. *val* n. 'choice': Lat. *velim velle*, Lith. *vėlyti* 'to wish, grant, advise' O.Bulg. *voliti* 'to be willing', Skr. *va-vāra* perf. 'chose himself, preferred' *vāra-s* 'a wish'. Goth. *valdan* OHG. *waltan* 'to rule,

govern' : Lat. *valeō*, O.Ir. *flaith* f. 'dominion'. Goth. *hlutrs* (a?) OHG. *hlūtar* 'clear, pure' : Gr. κλύζω 'I wash out, clean' fr. *κλυδ-ζω, κλιδων 'a wave'. OHG. *slingan* 'to entwine, wind, to creep like a serpent', O.Icel. *slyngva slyngja* 'to sling' : Lith. *slenkù* 'I crawl' *slankù* 'creeper', O.Bulg. *slakŭ* 'crooked', rt. *slenag-*. OHG. *nebul* 'fog', O.Icel. *nífl-* in compounds 'darkness' : Gr. νεφέλη, Lat. *nebula*, O.Ir. *níl*.

§ 277. West Germanic

Examples of dissimilation. In OIHG. *l* from *r*, e. g. in *murmūlōn* *murmūlunga* beside *murmurōn* 'to murmur' *murmuringa* 'a murmuring'. Lat. *murmurāre* 'to murmur, grumble', Gr. μυρμύρειν μορμύρειν 'to murmur, roar, ripple'; in the loan-words *turtul-tūba* fr. Lat. *turtur*, *martela* beside *martera* *martra* 'torture, rack' *martolōn* beside *maī torōn* *martrōn* 'to torture, rack' fr. Greek-Lat. *martyr* *martyrium*. Cp. § 282. Dropping of *r*, *l*. OIHG. *criskmūnōn* beside *criscrimmōn* *ciscrimmōn* 'to gnash the teeth with rage', cp. OS *gristgrimmo* 'a gnashing of teeth'. It is not so certain that OIHG. *bior* Ags. *beór* O.Icel. *björ* 'beer' are related to OHG. *brimwan* 'to brow', Greek-Thrac. βρωτο-ν a kind of beer, Lat. *br̄-frūtu-m*; in case they do, the dropping of the root *r* must be ascribed to the prim. Germ. period (**b(r)er-ra-*). Many bring Goth. *fugls* OIHG. *fogal* 'bird' together with OIHG. *flongan* 'to fly'; the dissimilatorie disappearance of the *l* would also here be prim. Germ. (**f(l)ug-la-*).

In the final syllable of nouns with *r-* and *l-* suffixes, when *r* and *l* followed a spirant or explosive, through the disappearance of the short vowel (§ 635) after the liquid, there arose in West Germ. *ɜ* and *ɪ* out of which a new vowel was developed, in OHG. OS *a*, Ags. *e*, *o*. Nom. acc. OIHG. *acchar* OS. *accar* Ags. *æccer* 'field' = Goth. nom. *akrs* acc. *akr*, Gr. ἀγρός ἀγρό-ν; OHG. *fogal* OS. *fugal* Ags. *fuzol* 'bird' = Goth. nom. *fugls* acc. *fugl* (It is possible that liquids were also spoken syllabic in Goth., *akrs akr*, *fugls fugl*¹⁾). The anaptyctic vowel in

1) The contrast between *vair stur* fr. **vairz* **sturz* and *akrs* speaks for *akrs* (§ 660, 6). But monosyllabic *akrs* may then have arisen from dissyllabic *akrs*.

OIHG. forced its way from the final into the medial syllable of these nouns and their derivatives, at first after short syllables, and then later after long also, e. g. *acchares* 'of a field', *fugolōn* 'to catch birds' (cp. Sievers in Paul-Braune's Beitr. V 90 ff.). Here must further be mentioned the development of a vowel between liquids and *h* which spreads throughout the whole extent of OIHG, and in which OS. also to a certain extent shared, e. g. OIHG OS *ferah* 'soul, life' : Goth. *faírhou-s* 'world'; OIHG. OS *bi-felahan* 'to hide, bury' : Goth. *filhan*. Anaptyxis is also found between *r* and guttural and labial consonants especially in Oberdeutsch (Upper German), e. g. *purag* *puruc* beside *burg* 'citadel, city' Goth *baúrgs*, *peragan* beside *bergen* 'to conceal' : Goth. *baúrgan*, *arapait* beside *arbeit* 'work, toil' Goth *arbáips*; *aram* beside *arm* 'arm' Goth *arms*. The vowels thus developed frequently become assimilated to some vowel in their vicinity, e. g. *hungrita* 'hungered' to *hungar* 'hunger'; *fingerin* 'finger-ring' to *finger* 'finger'; *wuntarōn* beside *wuntarōn* 'to wonder at'; *puruc* beside *purag* 'city'; *puricha* = *pucha* *bircha* 'birch-tree' : Lith. *bėrža-s*.

Rem 1 In these cases it is partly a question of a prim Germ *r* and *l*, which depended upon Indg *r*, *l*, e. g. the orig *f* of OIHG *burg* Goth. *baúrgs* must be put down as **bhǣgh-*, s § 299

Rem 2 Cp the anaptyxis with *w* § 180, and nasals § 215

l became geminated in West Germ. before *l*, e. g. OIHG. *willio willo* OS *willo* Ags *willu* 'wish, desire' Goth *vilja*, rt. *wel-* See § 143 p. 129. Cp. the similar gemination of nasals § 216 and spirants and explosives (§§ 529 531. 535 540).

Baltic-Slavonic.

§ 278. Indg *r*. Lith. *rágu rágėju* O.Bulg. *rygaja* 'I have eructation, belch' . *ἐκρύγμαι* 'I disgorge', Lat. *ē-rūgō* 'I vomit forth', OIHG. *it-ruchen* 'to chew over' Ags *rocettan* 'to spit out'. Lith. *pūrai* pl 'winter-wheat', O.Bulg. *pyro* n. 'spelt' : Gr. *πυρό-ς* 'wheat'. Lith. *kertū* 'I hew', O.Bulg. *črěsti* 'to cut' : Skr. *kártana-m* 'a cutting' Lith. *burzdà* O.Bulg. *brada* 'beard' :

Lat. *barba* OHG. *bart* 'beard'. Lith. *kraūja-s* 'blood' *krūvina-s* 'bloody', O.Bulg. *krŭv-ŭ* 'blood' *krŭvŭnŭ* 'bloody' : Gr. κρέας 'flesh', Lat. *crur*, O.Ir. *crū* 'blood', OHG. *rō* (infl. *rawēr*) O.Icel. *hrār* 'raw, uncooked', Gr. *kravva-m* *kravís-* 'raw meat'. Lith. *bėbru-s* and *lēbru-s* O.Bulg. *bebrŭ* 'beaver' : Lat. *fiber* O.Corn. *befer* (to which Gall *Bibr-ar*) OIHG *bibar* 'beaver', Skr. *bahhrú-ṣ* adj. 'brown', as subst. a kind of great ichneumon, Indg. **bhe-bhru-s*.

§ 279. Indg. *l* Lith. *lŭju* 'I bark', O.Bulg. *laja* 'I bark, scold' : Gr. λῆ-ρο-ς 'idle talk', Lat. *la-trare* 'to bark', Goth. *laī-lōun* 'they reviled' Skr. *rāya ti* 'barks, barks at'. Lith. *pelė* 'mouse' *pūlszu-s* 'faded', O.Bulg. *plavŭ* 'whitish' *pelesŭ* 'gray' : Gr. πλιό-ς πλιθρό-ς πιλλό-ς 'colourless, gray, pale', πολió-ς 'gray, hoary', OIHG *falo* (infl. *falanēr*) 'pale, faded', Skr. *palitá-s* 'gray' Pruss. *dalpta-u* a smith's tool for drilling holes, O.Bulg. *dlatu* n. 'chisel'. OIHG. *delban* Ags. *delfan* 'to dig'. Lith. *blendzŭ-ŝ* 'I darken myself' (of the sun) *pyg-blnde* 'evening twilight', O.Bulg. *blęda* 'I eri' : Goth. *blnds* 'blind' *blandan sik* 'to intermingle'. Lith. *męg-lŭ* and *myg-lŭ* (also *myglŭ* and *myglė*) O.Bulg. *męg la* 'fog' Gr. Hom. ὀμίχ-λη (Skr. *mihurá-* 'cloud', s. § 287).

§ 280. Lithuanian.

The difference between *l̃* (hard) and *l* (soft) is sharper than elsewhere in the south-eastern districts bordering on those where Slav. is spoken; in some parts of the former territory, e. g. in Godlewa (Govern. Suwalki), anteconsonantal *al* sounds almost like the diphthong *au*, e. g. in *málka* 'fire-wood', cp. Cret. ἀλά = ἀλά § 266¹). Following palatal vowels then also occasion a softened pronunciation of the liquid, when they are separated from it by one or more consonants (the separating consonants are also thus softened); hence e. g. nom. sg. *tílla-s* ('bridge'), but loc. *tílte*.

Rom. The East Lith. dialect of Szyrwid († 1631) not only shows *l̃* before *a*, *o*, *u*, but also before *e* and *i*, e. g. *slępiu* 'I conceal', *saułc* 'sun'. Garbe, Lit. u. lett. Drucke des 16 u. 17 Jahrh. IV p. XXXIV sqq

1) Cp. also Polab. *vāuk* 'wolf', *vāuno* 'wool' = Slov. *volk*, *volna*; French *haut* = Lat. *altus*, Du. *woud* = Mod.HG. *wald*, Swiss-Alem. (Bero-

Dissimilation. *katruļ* 'in what direction? whither?' fr. **katruñ*, cp. *kuñ*, *kituñ*. The ending of the so-called verba punctiva *-eriu* (1. sg. pres.) became in East Lith. (also in Lett.) *-eliu* when preceded by r, e. g. *bárkszteliu* fr. *bárkszteriu* 'I knock a little' (then by analogy also *stúkteliu* 'I beat a little' for *stúktteriu* etc.). *purpulñms* 'purple' from and beside *purpurñms*. Analogously Lett. *skrōdelis* 'tailor' fr. *skrōderis*. Cp. § 282.

§ 281. Slavonic.

-tel-ě, the suffix of nomina agentis, opposed to *-ter- -tor-* etc. of other languages (e. g. *da-tel-ě* 'giver' : Gr. voc. *δω-τερ* nom. *δω-τερου* acc. *δω-τορ-α*, Lat *da-tor*, Skr. *dā-tar-*) seems to have come by its l through dissimilation, and to have arisen regularly in forms like *žī-telī* 'sacrificer' *oru-telī* 'arator' *ori-telī* 'destroyer' Cp § 282.

Rem 1 It seems to me improbable that the Lith fem *-kle* belongs directly here, i. e. to feminines like Gr *ψάλ-τια* Lat *vor-hi-t* Skr *dā-tri* (J Schmidt Kuhn's Ztschr XXV 29). I connect it with *-kla-* = Lat *-clo-* from **-dlo-*

Prim Slav interconsonantal *-or- -ol-* and *-er- -el-* appear in O.Bulg. as *-ra- -la-* and *-rě- -lě-*. *μασ-* 'sucking-pig' : Lith. *pařsa-s*, Lat. *porcu-s*. *brada* 'beard' Lith *barzdà*, Lat *barba*, OHG *bart*. *vlahū* 'draught' in *oblaku* 'cloud' from **ob-vlaku* (properly 'a veiling cover') : Lith *úž-valka-s* 'a cover', Gr *ὀλκός*. *brěza* 'birch-tree' : Lith. *bérž-a-s*, OHG. *purcha*. *vlěka* 'I draw' : Lith. *velkū*, Gr *ἔλκω*. Corresponding to this mode of treatment, initially, e. g. *valo* 'plough' fr. **or-dlo* (*-dlo-* = Gr. *-θλο-*) : cp. Lith. *ár-kla-s* 'plough' (*-kla-* = Lat *-dlo-* from **-dlo-*); *ra-tajī* 'husbandman' : Lith. *ar-tóji-s*; but *alkati* beside *lakati* 'to hunger' : Lith *álkti* 'to hunger'

Rem 2 In the treatment of o, e + liquid between consonants the Slav. languages took various directions O.Bulg. *prosc* Serv *prǎsc* Czech *prose* — Polish *prosię* Upper Sorab *proso* Lower Sorab *prose* — Russ *porosjá*. Perfect agreement only exists in a few words initially, e. g. O Bulg *ralo* = Serv Slov Russ *ralo* Czech *rádlo* Pol Upper Sorab Low. Sorab *radlo*. The investigations hitherto made concerning these phenomena

Munster, s. Brandstetter Die Zischl. der Mundart von B-M 1883 p 12)
fergaütere = *vergalstern*.

(cp. especially J. Schmidt Vocal. II 66 ff., Leskien Declin. p. XVI ff., Arch. f. slav. Phil. III 86 ff.) have not yet led to a solution of the question, what the change was, which the pre-Slavonic forms first underwent in prim Slav. and what formed the last previous stage for all the individual dialectical formations. For the position between consonants it seems to me most probable that *or ol, ei el* first of all became *ro lo, re le*, e g. **poroŕ* became **prosoŕ*. It is highly probable that the initial differences, which cannot be here brought forward in detail, represent sentence-doublets

Rem. 3 The abandoning of the forms **poroŕ* **rollü* is connected with a characteristic of the whole prim Slav history of sounds, which may here be disposed of¹⁾ The Slav sought to restore everywhere an open syllable (ending in a sonant). Compare besides the sound-change here in question, which in the first instance is supported by the change of **zûno* to **zrûno* etc (§ 302), the development of nasal vowels from *vow + nas* before consonants, e g. **svetû* 'holy' fr. **svetû*, § 219, the simplifying of consonant groups, as e g. **neptû* 'nephew' fr. **neptijû*, **snuu* 'sleep' fr. **snpnû*, § 545, the dropping of final consonants, as **nebo* 'sky' fr. **nebos*, § 665, 4 A similar phenomenon exists in French. The tendency prevails also here to make all syllables open, the reason of which is here due to the weak expiratory accentuation (Ph Kaufmann Die Gesch. des consonantischen Auslauts im Franz., Lehr 1886). Nothing prevents our accepting a like reason for Slavonic

Changes of liquids in the prim. Indg. period

§ 282. The beginning of the processes of dissimilation, referred to in §§ 259. 266. 269 277 280 281, probably goes back to the prim Indg. period

Already at this period e g. an original *ger-ger-* (or with other vowel-grade, e. g. *ger-gr-*) 'to gargle, swallow, gulp down' may have become *ger-gel-* by dissimilation or an orig. *gel-gel-* (*gel-gl-*) have become *ger-gel-* (cp. Lat. *gurgulio*, OHG *querechela* 'gullet, windpipe', Lith. *garguliu* 'I gargle, rattle in the throat'; the latter may of course be a loan-word from German, Mod HG. *gurgel* is borrowed from Lat.²⁾ A satis-

1) My attention was drawn to it many years ago by Rob Scholvin, but I do not know whether it has been observed elsewhere.

2) Forms like G1 γέρεος· βρόγχοι. (Hesych.), γυγαρεῖς 'uvula' do not stand in the way of this theory. For firstly dissimilation need not have been extended to all the derivatives of reduplicated roots, and secondly, the original equality may have been restored again partly by assimilation and partly by form-association

factory explanation is thus arrived at for a number of roots ending in a liquid, and often having full reduplication, which also show now *r*, now *l* unreduplicated finally (cp. e. g. Lat. *vorare* and *gula*). It would be worth while to investigate more fully whether the nominal suffixes *-tro-* and *-tlo-*, beside *-dhro-* and *-dhlo-* are due to dissimilation.

In like manner the substitution of a nasal for a liquid by dissimilation might have had its beginning in the prim. Indg. period, cp. e. g. Skr. *bam-bhara-* 'bee', Gr. *πεμ-γρηδών* a kind of wasp, cp. the author Curtius' Stud. VII 329 357 f.

B LIQUIDS AS SONANTS.¹⁾

§ 283 The question, how many different, and what liquids were spoken in the Indg. prim. period (§ 254), equally concerns both sonant and consonant liquids. As sonants we represent them by *l* and *r*, and as consonants by *l* and *r*.

Sonantal liquids like syllabic nasals were spoken both long and short in the Indg. prim. period (§ 222), but mostly short, and from a morphological point of view they corresponded, when long, just as long sonantal nasals, to *ṛ* and *ṝ*, see § 312.

1 Short sonant liquids.

§ 284. Owing to the treatment in the developments of the individual languages we distinguish three cases

1 Before explosives, spirants, nasals, *u* and finally, e. g. **mr-tú-s* part fr. root *mer-* 'die', Skr. *mr-tá-s*; 'udder' nom. acc. neut. 'udder', Gr. *οὔθη*.

2. Before *l*, e. g. **mr-ṛé-* pres. st. from root *mer-* 'die', Lat. *mor-tor*.

3. Before sonants in which case *r* and *l* were spoken as glides, e. g. **gr-ú-s* 'heavy', Skt. *gurú-ś*. Cp. § 223, 4.

1) Cp. the literature quoted in the foot note to p. 190. To the proofs that sonant liquids were spoken in the Indg. prim. period, we add § 285 rem. a new, and as it seems to us, indisputable one.

The following is a survey of the usual representation of *r* in the individual languages arranged from these three points of view. (The treatment of *l* is analogous).

	Skr.	Av.	Arm.	Greek.	Ital.	Kelt.	Germ.	Balt	Slav.
1	<i>r</i>	<i>er</i>	<i>ar</i>	<i>ra</i> , <i>ar</i> (initially and abso- lutely finally only <i>ar</i>)	<i>or</i>	<i>ri</i>	<i>ru</i> , <i>ur</i>	<i>ir</i>	<i>rě</i>
2	<i>ur</i> , <i>ir</i>	<i>er</i>	<i>ar</i> ?	<i>ar</i>	<i>or</i>	?	<i>ur</i>	<i>ir</i>	<i>ir</i>
3	<i>ur</i> , <i>n</i>	<i>ar</i>	<i>ar</i>	<i>ar</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>ar</i>	<i>ur</i>	<i>ir</i>	<i>ir</i>

Prim Indg period

§ 285. 1 Before explosives, spirants, nasals, *u* and finally.

**mr̥-ti-s* 'dying, death' from rt. *mer-* : Lat. *mors mortis*, Lith. *mirtis* O.Bulg. *sū-mrītī*, Skr. *mṛti-ś*; **mr̥-tó-* part. from the same root (neut. as abstract noun) O.H.G. *mord* A.Gs. O.Icel. *mord* n. 'murder', Skr. *mṛtá-s* 'dead' *mṛtá-m* 'death' **bhr̥-ti-s* 'a bearing, bringing' : Lat. *fors forte*, O.Ir. *brith* 'a bearing', Goth. *ga-bairþs* O.H.G. *gi-burt* 'birth', Skr. *bhṛti-ś* 'a bearing, nursing, maintenance' Tense stem **dyk-é-* from rt. *derk-* 'see' : Gr. *ἔδραξε δρακόν*, Skr. *dyśá-t dyśá-nt-*. **urt-tó-* part. from root *urt-* 'turn, direct to'. Lat. *vorsu-s*, O.Bulg. *vřsta* f. 'state, condition', Skr. *vṛttá-s* part, *vṛttá-m* subst. 'state, situation'. **qetw̥-to-s* 'fourth', to **qetwer-* 'four' : Gr. *τέταρτο-ς τέταρτο-ς*, Lith. *ketur̥ta-s* O.Bulg. *četvritū*. **pa-tg-* **bhr̥á-tg-* antecorsonantal weak forms of the stems **pátér-* 'father' **bhr̥á-tor-* 'brother' : Gr. dat. plur. *πατρί-σι*, Goth. dat. pl. *fadrū-m*, Skr. loc. pl. *pitr̥-śu*; Skr. *bhr̥ātṛ-putra-* 'brother's son', Goth. *brōþru-lubō* 'brotherly love' (the latter may also like the nom. pl. *brōþrijus* be a new formation).

**ulgo-s* 'wolf' from rt. *uelg-* 'drag, tear along'. Arm. *gail*, Goth. *vulfs*, Lith. *vilkas* O.Bulg. *vlükū*, Skr. *vṛka-s*. Weak

present st. form **pi-pl-* from rt. *pel-* 'fill': Gr. ἐμ-πίλα-μεν, Skr. *pipr-mds*, part. **pl-nó-s* 'filled, full' from the same root: Goth. *fulls* (fr. prim. Germ. **ful-na-z*, § 214 p. 181), Lith. *plūna-s* O.Bulg. *plūnū*, Av. *per-na-*.

Rem In the same manner as suffix nasals forced their way into the interior of the root syllable, when this contained an *i* or *u*, e g **juwag-* (Skr. *yuṣṣjāte*, Lat. *juugō*, Lith. *juugiu*) fr. **jug-u-* (s § 221), so also when the root contained *r* or *l* as sonant. E g Skr. *hṛntāmi* 'I cut' *hṛntā-tra-m* 'chip, refuse', Lith. *lūntū* 'I fall off' (of leaves, fruit etc.), rt. *qerl-* Lith. *drįs-* in *dīš-ti* 'to become courageous, venture' fr. *dhṛus-* (cp. Skr. *dhṛṣṇū-* 'courageous'), it. *dher-s-*. O.Bulg. *kret-* in *kretaju* 'flecto' *lietna* 'deflecto' (fr. **kret-na*, § 545) fi. **qḡnt-* (cp. Skr. *hṛnāt-ti* 'twists thread, spins'), rt. *qert-* Goth. *eruggo* 'I snare' fr. **qḡñgh-* from root *qergh-* (OHG. *ernen* 'to strangle' MHG. *er-nergen* 'to strangle', Lith. *eržūti* 'I string together, straiten') O Ir. *lingim* 'I leap' (cp. perf. 3 sg. *le-blainig* for **fe-blainig* after the initial sound of the pres. form) fr. **uḡwag-*, to Skr. *vālqāmi* 'I leap' (§ 173), is uncertain. And in a similar manner, as e g in Lat. the nasal extended itself from the pres. *juugō* to other forms belonging to the same root (*junctus*, *con-juna* etc.), there was formed in Lith. after *drįs-* a pres. *drįšū* (cp. *uḡžū* 'I make water' for *munū* in Bezzenbeger's Beitr. zur Gesch. der lit. Spr. 41, after the ratio of *ieukū* *rinkaū* etc.) and a fem. subst. *drįsū* 'boldness', in Slav. after *křt-* an adj. *křtū* 'tortus', in Germ. after *urwag-* a pres. **uḡwago* (Ags. *urwagan* 'to turn, press' OHG. *ringan* MHG. *ringen* 'to move to and fro, wind with exertion') and an adj. **uḡwaga-z* (O. Icel. *laugi* 'crooked, wrong' M. Eng. *urwag* Mod. Eng. *urong*); in Ir. after **uḡwag-* the perf. *le-blainig* (s. above), whereas Lith. *lūntū*, placed on a line with *lūmpū* etc., gave the impetus for the formation of *lūntū* *kṛtū* etc. These nasalised forms of roots in liquid + consonant in the European languages furnish the best proof of the existence of sonant liquids in prehistoric times. For the suffix nasal can only have been forced over by a root form like *dhṛs-*, not by one like *dher-s-* and *dhors-*, since forms like *dherus-* or *dhon-s-* are unheard of (just as beside *juwag-* there appears no *juwag-* or *jomwag-*).

Final γ, λ. Skr. nom. acc. neut. *sthā-tḥ* 'standing', beside which *sthā-tūr* (Lanman Noun-inflection p. 422) as representative of original **sthā-tyr* i. e. of a form originally only used before initial sonants, see § 287; *sthatḥ*: *sthatūr* = *dāśu* 'ten': *pādam* 'pedem' (§ 231 rem). Gr. οὐθ-αρ 'udder' ἥπ-αρ 'liver' fr. **-γ*, beside which ὕδ-ωρ 'water' probably fr. **-γ*. Lat. *fec-ur* fem. *ur* fr. **-or* = **-γ*, beside which *ul-er*, whose *-er* can be explained from **-ar* **-γ*. *-γ*: *γ* = *-u*: *-ū* (in Skr. *purū* Gr. πολύ: Skr. *purū* Lat. *cornū*). Armen. *albeur* (gen. *alber*) 'source, spring'

fr. **albeu(a)r* (§§ 263. 651), Gr. *φοεαρ* 'a well' fr. **φορηφαρ*. Cp. § 306 and the accidence.

Gr. particle *ἄρ* indicating a natural sequence etc., Lith. *iř* 'and, also' fr. **r*. The form *ῥά* was probably developed before forms beginning with a consonant. *ἄρα* and Cypr. *ἔρ(α)* fr. *ῥά* by prothesis (§ 266)? Cp the author Ber. d. sächs. Ges. d. Wissensch. 1883 p. 37 ff

§ 286. 2. Before *l* **mṛ-ḷé-* pres. stem from rt. *mer-* 'die': Lat *mor-ior*, Av *mer^e-yēmi* **spr-ḷé-* pres. fr root *sper-*: Gr. *σπαιρω ἀσπαιρω* 'I struggle convulsively', Lith. *spiriū* 'I push with the foot'. **sqḷ-ḷé-* pres from rt. *sqel-*: Gr *σάλλω* 'I stir up, hoe', Lith. *skilū* 'I strike fire'

§ 287. 3 Before sonants with a following *r*, *l* as glide **gr-ú-s* 'heavy' Gr. *βαρ-ύς*, Goth *kaúr-u-s*, Skr. *gur-ú-ṣ*. **gr-é-* pres st. from *ger-* 'devour': O.Bulg. *žir-a*, Skr *gir-dāmi* *gul-dānu*, with change of accent *gírāmi* (Atharvaveda VI 135,3). Nominal suffix *-gro-* beside *-ro-*, like *-ulo* beside *-lo-* (§ 120) and *-yno-* beside *-no-* (§ 227), e. g. **is-gro-s*: Gr. Coreyr. *ιαρό-ς* Bæot etc *ιαρός* (Hom. Att *ιερός*, formed after the analogy of *διερός* *φοβέρός* etc.) 'active, fresh, strong, holy', Skr. *iś-irá-s* 'hastily, active, fresh' beside Hom *ίρός* Lesb. *ίρο-ς* fr. **is-ro-s* (cp. Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 149 ff., Zur Gesch. d Perf. 439); Skr. *rudh-irá-s* 'red' beside Gr *ῥουθ-ρός*, Gr *ἰθ-αρός* 'clear, serene' beside Skr *ulh-r-īya-* 'belonging to the clear sky'; Gr. *ἰδ-αρός* 'watery' beside *ἄν-υδ-ρο-ς* 'waterless'; *συν-αρός* beside *συνδ-ρός* (for the *-d-* see § 204 p. 170) 'injuriously'; cp. also Skr. *mih-irá-* 'cloud' beside Hom. *μίχ-λη* O Bulg. *mǝg-la* 'fog' (§ 279). Root form *tl-* beside *tel-* Gr *τάλ-ās* 'enduring', O.Lat. *tulō* 'I endure', Goth *fuliup* 'endures', O.Bulg. *til-o* 'bottom' (properly 'surface', cp. Skr. *tal-a-s* 'surface, bottom'), Skr. *tul-ā-* 'balance' *tul-aya-ti* 'he raises up'.

Aryan.

§ 288. 1. Indg. *r* (*ḷ*) = Skr. *r*, Av. *er* (*ehr* before *k* and *p*, and *eř* fr. **ert* in chief accented syllables, in other cases

before consonants *er*^e, see § 260), O.Pers. *ar*; the pronunciation of this O.Pers. *ar* must still have been different from that of *ar* = prim. Ar. *ar* (e. g. inf. *cartanaiy* 'to make'); it was perhaps *r* (cp. Hubschmann Kuhn's Zeitschr. XXVII 108 ff.).

Skr. *pr̥chāmi* Av. *per^esāmi* 'I ask', O.Pers. *aparsam* 'I asked' (= Skr. *áp̥rcham*) : Lat. *poscō* fr. **por(c)-scō*, Indg. **pr̥k-skō*; Skr. *pr̥chā-* 'question, inquiry' : OHG. *forsca* 'investigation, question', Indg. **pr̥k-skā-* f., from rt. *pr̥k-*. Skr. *kṛ-tā-* Av. *ker^e-ta-* O.Pers. *kar-ta-* 'made', part. from rt. *qer-* Skr. *dhṛṣ-nō-mi* Av. *der^eš-nao-mi* 'I dare, venture', O.Pers. *a-darš-nau-š* 'he dared'; Skr. *dhṛṣ-ā-nt-* part. 'courageous' Goth. *ga-daúr-san* 'to dare, venture', Gr. *θρασύ-ς* *θαράν-ς* 'courageous', from rt. *dhers-*. Skr. *mṛ-tā-* 'dead' Av. *mer^e-ta-*, Skr. *a-mṛta-* 'immortal' Av. *a-meša-* : OHG. *mord* 'murder', Indg. **mṛ-tō-*, from rt. *mer-*. Skr. *bṛh-ánt-* Av. *ber^ez-ant-* 'great, high' from rt. *bhergh-*; the same root-form *bhṛgh-* in Gall. *brigt-* (in *Brigiani*, *Are-brigum* etc.) O.Ír. *bri* gen. *breg* 'mountain' Skr. *kṛp-* 'form, appearance', Av. *kehrp-* 'form, body' : Lat. *corp-us*. Skr. *ṛkṣa-s* Av. *er^exō* 'bear' : Arm. *urj*, Gr. *ἄρκτο-ς*, Lat. *ursus* fr. **orcsō-s*. Dat. pl. Skr. *pitṛ-bhyas* Av. *pter^e-byō* 'patribus' . cp. Gr. *πατρά-σι*, Goth. *fadru-m*.

Skr. *pr̥thwī-š* Av. *per^epu-š* 'broad', Gr. *πλατύ-ς* : O.Ír. *lethan* O.Cymr. *lutan*, probably also OS. *folda* O.Icel. *fold* 'earth' (cp. Skr. *pr̥thwī* *pr̥thwī* 'earth')¹). Skr. *vṛka-s* 'wolf' Av. *vehrkō* 'wolf' : Goth. *vulfs*, Lith. *vilka-s*.

For Skr. *kṛp-tā-* Av. *ker^ep-ta-* 'put in order, fixed', there is no certain corresponding form in the other languages.

On Skr. final *-r* = Indg. *-r*, see § 285.

From pre-Aryan gen. sg. **bhrá-tṛ-s* 'brother's' arose *-tṛš* (§ 556, 1), Skr. *-tṛr* before voiced sounds (cp. *-ir* *-ur* fr. *-iṣ* *-uṣ*, § 647, 6), hence by § 290 *-tur*, *bhrátur*. The same formation is shown by Av. *ner^eš* from *nar-* 'man'. See the accident.

Owing to the limited extent of the monuments, it is impossible to arrive at anything definite regarding O.Pers. *u*

1) Lith. *plati-s* 'broad' does not belong here, it has the same vowel-grade as *brangūs* 'dear', *baugūs* 'dreadful' etc

(written *ū*) = *r* in *a-kū-nav-am* = Skr. *á-kr-nav-am* 'I made' etc. (beside *kar-ta-* = Skr. *kr-tú-* 'made'). Cp. Bartholomae Ar. Forsch. II 67 f.

§ 289. 2. Indg. *r* before *l* seems to have been represented in Av. from the oldest period onwards, in the same manner as before other consonants: *mer^eyeti* like Lat. *moriōr*, Indg. **mr-²é-tal₂* 'dies', *ker^eyētē* 'is made, effected' The Skr. forms *mriyātē kriyātē* are, as we have seen § 120 p. 112, of a different nature. O.Pers. *amariyātā* 'he died' may be *amaryātā* (s. § 125 p. 116), and would then correspond to Av. *mer^eyeti*, but it may also, according to the O.Pers. mode of writing, be read *amriyātā*, in which case it would be equal to Skr. *ámriyātā*

ry does not seem to occur in initial syllables in Sanskrit. Optative (prosecutive) forms as *kriyāt kriyāma* from *kar-* 'make', as well as *jāgriyāt* (Āit Brāhm) opt of *jāgarim* 'I watch' are to be judged of in the same manner as *mriyātē* Forms like *jāryati* 'becomes feeble' from rt *ġer-*, *tīryati* (*ava-tīryati* 'descends') from rt. *ter-* go back to original *ǵ₂* (s. § 306), and are on a level with *mī-ya-te* 'disappears' from rt. *me₂-* 'lessen', *śrū-ya-tē* 'is heard' from rt. *kle₂-* etc. As regular representatives of Indg. *rl*, there can only be taken into account on the one hand *jāgryat* (beside *jāgriyat*) -- how many such forms are extant? -- and on the other, forms like opt *ku²yāt* from *kar-* 'make', *tu²yāt tutu²yāt* from *tu²-* 'to press through', *a-ġuryā-s* 'not becoming old' from rt *ġer-* (the author Kuhn's Ztschr. XXIV 282 ff) I am inclined to think that the latter category exhibits the regular development (except that *ur* took the place of *ir*, s. § 290) and that forms like *jāgryat* were later new formations (after *jāgrhi* etc.)

Rem This view might be put forth with greater certainty, if the possibility did not exist that the *u* of *kurya-* was taken over from the weak stem of the opt **ku₂ir-* (3 sg mid **ku₂i-tā*) = Indg. **ġ₂ir-₂* (§ 290)

§ 290. 3. Skr. *ur ir*, Av. O.Pers. *ar* (concerning Av. or fr. *ar* see § 94).

Skr. *purú-* Av. *purao-* *pouru-* O.Pers. *paru-* 'much', prim f. **p₂lú-* from rt. *pel-* 'fill'. Skr. *giri-₂* Av. *gairi-₂* 'moun-

tain' : cp. Lith. *glria gire* f. 'forest'. Skr. *gurú-* 'heavy, vehement, hard', Av. *gouru-* 'contrary, peevish' : Gr. *παρύ-ς*, Goth. *kairu-s*. Gen. abl. sg. Skr. *gir-ús* Av. *gar-ō* 'of a song' (instr. pl. Skr. *gīrbhīṣ* fr. **gīr-bhus*, § 306). Skr. *tirás* Av. *tarō* 'through, over', from root *ter-* 'press through, overstep'. Skr. *girāmi* 'I swallow' : O.Bulg. *žira*, from rt. *ger-*; in like manner Skr. *tirāmi* 'I press through', *kirāmi* 'I pour out', *sphurāmi* 'I push away' etc.; *tirāmi* : *tārāmi* = *vanāmi* · *vānāmi* (§ 231) = *huvātē* : *hāvātē* 'invokes'. It cannot be decided whether Av. *sparāmi* 'I push, jerk' is the same as Skr. *splurāmi* or a new formation after Skr. class I.

Finally. Skr. *-ūr* Av. *-ar^c*, the ending of the 3. pl. pf. act., e. g. Skr. *as-ūr* Av. *āsh-ar^c* from rt. *es-* 'be'. These forms are on a level with the nom acc. neut. *stul-tūr* § 285 p. 228.

The change between *ur* and *ir* in Skr was very probably originally evoked by the varying timbre of the neighbouring sounds. Preceding or following labials developed the form *ur*; cp. *sphurāti*; Skr. *irana-s* 'ram' fr. **ur-an-a-s* (§ 157), **ur-an-* (cp. Arm. *garn*, gen *garin*, § 291) beside Gr. *φαρ-ν-* fr. **ur-n-* (§§ 164. 292); *gur-ū-* (opposed to *gu-í-*) etc. The orig phonetic state became obscured through a great number of new formations made by analogy

Rem. The present of *kari-* plays a principal part in the question as to how Skr *ur* and *ir* are to be explained. It may be remarked that I trace the Ved imperat *kuru-* back to **qr^hu*, -u was an appended particle like -*du* in *i-hu* Gr *ι-η* 'go' (Thurneysen Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII 180) After the relation of *bhura* · *bharata*, there was formed to *kuru* the 2 pl *kuruata*, in the indic. *kuruata*. For the rest see the addendum

The side by side existence of Skr *gurú-* Av. *gouru-* and Skr. *á-gru-* Av. *a-gru-* 'maidenish' (cp. Skr *gurvi* 'grávida')¹), of Skr. *gir-a-* -*gil-a-* 'swallowing' and *tut-i-grá-* 'swallowing much' etc., corresponds to that of *ghan-á-* and -*ghn-á-* 'killing' (§ 231)

Armenian

§ 291. 1. *barju*, gen. *harju*, 'high' fr. **bhrgh^h-u-* : Skr. *brh-ánt-*, O.Ir. *bri* (§§ 288 298) *harc*, gen *harcí*, 'question',

1) Here come probably also Lat *gravi-s* as *gr-av-i-s*, cp. Gr *ταρ-α(ρ)-ά-ς* beside *ταρ-ύ-* 'stretched' and Skr *pṛth-iv-í* beside *pṛth-ú-* (p. 230)

harcane-m 'I ask' with *c* fr. (*h*)*sk* : Skr. *pr̥chā*, OHG. *forsca* (§ 288). *mard* 'man' : Skr. *mytā-s*. *arj*, gen. *arjoy* or *arju*, 'a bear' : Skr. *fk̥sa-s*. *ard-ar* 'just, upright' : Skr. *r-tā-s* 'suitable, right'. *arcio* and *arcui* 'eagle' (v fr. *p*, §§ 330. 483) : Skr. *r̥ipyā*- 'stretching oneself, taking up in flight' (of birds of prey), Av. *er̥zifya*- 'stretching oneself; falcon' *kar-* 'four' (*kar-a-sun* 'forty') fr. **(q)tur-* (§ 360) = Gr *τρα-* in *τρά-πεζα* 'table' (properly 'fourfeet')

Finally : *albeur* 'source' fr. **albeu(a)r* § 285.

gail, gen. *gailoy*, 'wolf', firstly by epenthesis fr. **galio-s* = Skr. *v̥ka-s* etc.? Cp. § 455.

2 Examples for *rl*, *ll* are not to hand.

3. *garn*, gen. *garin*, 'lamb', Indg st **ǵr-en-* Skr. *úr-an-a-s* fr. **ǵu-* (§§ 263 290). *sar*, gen *saroy*, 'height, summit, declivity' : Skr. *śiras-* Av *sarāh-* n. 'head', rt *h̥er-* (Lat. *cerebru-m* *ceñnuo-s*, O.Icel. *h̥arse* 'crown of the head') *kalin*, gen. *kalnoy*, 'acorn' Gr *βάλ-ανο* s, Lith. *gil-e* (Lat *glānus* seems to stand in a similar relation to these words as Gr *πολί-ορον* 'rich in sheep' fr. **-l̥o-ron* to Arm *garn* Skr. *úrān-a-s*).

Greek.

§ 292. 1 *δερτό-ς* *δερτό-ς* 'skinned' : Av *der̥ta-* 'cut, mown', Lith. *nu-dirta-s* 'skinned'; *δέρσι-ς* 'excoriation'. Skr. *dh̥ti-s* 'leather-bag' (cp. Gr *δέριμα* 'hide'), Goth *ga-taiwīps* 'a destroying', from rt. *der-*. Hom *ταρπόμεθα* *τεύρεπετο* from *τέρπω* 'I delight' : Skr. *tr̥pāmi* (not found), *t̥r̥pāmi*, *tr̥pōmi* 'I satiate myself, become satisfied', rt. *terp-* Aor *ἐπαρδο-ν* to *πέρδω* 'pedo'; the same root form in OHG. *furz* 'crepitus ventris', Lith *piñdi-s* m. 'crepitus ventris' *piñdā* 'qui pedit' Russ. *perdēt* 'pedere' (prim. Slav. **p̥irdēti*). *μάρναιμι* 'I fight' and Coreyr *βαρνάμενος* fr. **βρᾶναμενος* (§ 204) : Skr. *m̥ṛ-nā-mi* 'I bruise, beat in pieces' Analogously *βαρδῆν* *τὸ βιάζεσθαι γοναίκας* *Ἰμπερακιδίαι*, fr. **βραδῆν* : Skr. *m̥ṛd-nā-ti* 'presses vehemently' (cf. Lat. *comprimere feminam*) *τετράφαμεν* to *τέτροφα* (*τρέπω* 'I turn'), like Skr. *dad̥ṣinnā* to *dad̥r̥śa* (*dar̥ś-* 'see') *τρασιά* *ταροσιά* 'a drying-kiln' to *τέρσομαι* 'I become dry' : Skr. *t̥ṣyā-* 'thirst' *t̥ṣyāmi* 'I am thirsty', rt. *ters-*. *πρασόν* *μίλλανα*

Hesych. : Skr. *ῥῥῥ-νι-ῥ* 'spotted'; beside which, with other vowel-grade *περυνό-ς*. *κρυδ-ίη καρδ-ία* 'heart': Lat. *cor cord-is*, O.Ir. *cride*, Lith. *szirdi-s* O.Bul. *srǫdǫ-ce*.

τίτλα-μεν 1. pl. pf. from *tel-* 'bear', like *γέγα-μεν* to *γεν- 'gignero'* (§ 233). *έσταλται* 3. sg. pf. mid. to *σελ-* 'order', like *τέτα-ται* to *τεν-* 'stretch' (233) *πλατύ-ς* 'flat, broad': Skr. *ῥῥῥῥῥ-ῥ* (§ 288).

It has not been definitely determined on what the varying position of the liquid depends (*ρα λα* and *αρ αλ*). Form association can only be assumed for certain cases, e. g. *δαρτό-ς*: *δέρω δορά*; *ένάληπν γλίπτω κέ/λοφα*. Cp. the author Kuhn's Ztschr. XXIV 258, Osthoff Morph Unt II 144 f

α always came first initially. *ἄρκτο-ς* 'bear' · Skr. *ḥkṣa-s* *ἄρσην ἄρρην* 'masculine': Skr. *ḥśabhiś-s* 'bull' fr. **ḥsṛ-bho-s*. *ἀρ-νυ-μαι* 'I attain, gain' *μίσθ-αρνο-ς μισθ-άρνη-ς* 'hired servant': Skr. *ḥ-nó-mi* 'I attain, gain'

Likewise *-αρ* fr. *-χ* finally, see § 285.

In Acol. *ρο ορ* from *ρου αρ*, as Lesb *στροτός*, *μύμωθαι*, Bæot. *στροτό-ς*.

§ 293. 2. *σπαίρω ἰσπαίρω* 'I struggle convulsively' fr. **σπαρ-ω* (§ 130): Lith. *spėrù* 'I push with the foot', cpf **spḡ-ḡḡ*, rt. *spēr-*. *σκάλλω* 'I stir up, hoc' fr **σκαλ-ω* (§ 130) Lith. *skilù* 'I strike fire', cpf. **sgl-ḡḡ*, from rt *sgel-* Analogously *ψθαίρω* Dor. (Att. *φθαίρω*) 'I destroy', *πταίρω* 'I sneeze' from rt. *pster-* (*πτόρος-ς* 'a sneezing', Lat *ster-nu-ō*), *βαλλω* 'I throw' from rt. *gel-* etc. *ἐχθαίρω* 'I hate' from **ἐχθῆ-ω* to *ἐχθρό-ς* 'hated', like *ἀγγέλλω* to *ἀγγελο-ς*. On the *ι*-epenthesis see § 639.

§ 294. 3. *βαρύ-ς* 'heavy' Skr *gurú-ś* Coreyr. *ἱερός-ς* 'holy': *ἰσιρά-ς* (§ 287) *πῆρος* 'in front, before, sooner': Skr. *purás* before. in front' The preterites *ἐπιαρον* 'I sneezed' *ἔβαλον* 'I threw' go with Skr. *gurámi*, O.Bulg. *žna*, Lat. *tulō* (§ 287); *ἔ-βαλ-ε* · *ἔ-πλ-ε*, *ε-πλ-ε-το* 'versabatur' Skr *á-huv-a-t*: *á-hv-a-t* 'he called to' (cp. §§ 153 159) Here belong also passive aor. like *ἐδάσθη* *ἐβάλην*; *ἔ-βάλ-η-ν*: *ἔ-βλ-η-ν* = *ἔ-φύ-η-ν*: O.Bul. *bě* from **bḡ-ě* (§ 184)

General Greek *ορ*, *ολ* in *ἔ-πορ-ο-ν πολ-ύ-ς* etc., concerning which see § 306.

Italic.

§ 295. 1. Lat. *porca* 'the ridge between two furrows', Umbr. Mars. pl. *porculeta* 'porcae' (Pliny) : O.Bret. *rec* 'sulco' Cymr. *rhych* 'furrow' (cp Thurneysen Keltorum. p. 74 f.), OHG. *furuh* Ags. *furh* f. 'furrow' Lat. *vorsu-s*, Umbr. Osc. *vorsum* ('quod Graeci πλέθρον appellant, Osci et Umbri vorsum', Frontinus de limit p. 30, 9), Umbr. *trah-vorfi* 'transverse'. Skr. *vyt-tā-*, from rt *uert-* 'turn' (§ 285) Lat. *fors forte*, Osc. *fortis* 'forte', Pelign. *forte* gen. 'fortunae' · Skr *bhṛ-tī-ś* (§ 285). Lat. *or-tu-s* part., Umbr. *ortom orto* 'ortum' · Skr *ṛ-tā-s* part. 'raised'. Lat. *portu-s porta*. Av. *pešu-ś* 'ford' *hu-pei-pəu-* f. 'having a good ford' (§§ 260. 288), Gall. *-ritum* 'passage' in *Augusto-ritum* (with Latinised ending), OHG *furt* m. 'ford'. *sporta sportula* : Gr σπῆρ-το-ν 'rope, cable' *cornu-s cornu-m* · Gr κέρανο-ς κέρανο-ν 'cornel-tree' *porru-m* fr **porso-m* (§ 571) · Gr. πρᾶσο-ν 'a leak'. *forti-s fortis* : Skr part. *dṛdhú-s* 'fast, strong' (to *darh-*), prim. f. **dhygh+* *tó-*, rt *dhergh-*. *tostu-s* from **tors-to-s* Skr. *trś-tā-s* 'rough, hoarse' *mo-mord-imus* · Skr *ma-mṛd-imá* 'we crushed, pounded', rt. *merd-*, cp also *vort-imus* Ski *va-vyt-imá*. *ursu-s*. Skr *ṛkṣa-* 'bear' (§ 288)

On the dropping of *r* in Lat. forms as *tostu-s*, *poscō* (§ 288) see § 269

Lat. *mulsu-s* part, *multa multa* 'a fine, penalty', Umbr. *motar* gen 'multae', Osc. *moltum* 'multam' fr. prim Ital. **molh-ta-* : Skr. *mṛṣṭi-* part, indie *mṛṣāmi* 'I touch, feel'. Lat *muletus* Lith. *milksza-s* 'milked', O Ir. *mlicht blicht* 'milk', from rt. *melfj-*. Analogously the Lat participial forms *oc-cultu-s* from rt *kel-* 'cover, conceal'. OHG. *helan* 'to hide' (concerning the apparently contradictory *oguoltōd* of the S. C. de Bacch. 15 see Bersu Die Gutturalen und ihre Verbindung mit *v* im Lat. p. 41); *pulsu-s* to *pellō* : Gr παλτό-ς 'brandished, hurled' etc., *tollō* fr. **tl-nō*, from rt. *tel-*.

Rem *o* before *l* + cons (except *ll*) uniformly became *u* in Latin, whereas the vowel fluctuated before *r*, cp *curtu-s*. Gr κερτό-ς 'shorn, cut', *formu-s*, later *furnu-s*. Skr. *ghṛ-nd-s* 'heat, glow' A law for this irregularity has not been discovered.

Finally, *-ur* fr. *r*, *iec-ur*, see § 285.

§ 296. 2. Lat. *moriōr* : Av. *mer'yēti* 'dies' (§ 289). *horior* O.Lat. = *hortor*, probably to Umbr. *heriest* 'volet' Osc. *herest* 'volet' and identical with Gr. χαίρω 'I rejoice', to which it was the causat. form ('I make pleasure, joy'); *hortor* would accordingly be from a **horto* = χαρό-ς 'wished for'. *orior oriuntur* fr. **r*-χό-, to *ortu-s* : Skr *ṛtá-s* (§ 295)

§ 297. 3. O.Lat. *tuſō*, rt *tel-* *oc-culō* either fr. **k̑l-*ō or **celō* (= O.Ir *celm* OHG. *hulu*) through the influence of the *l*. *gul-* in *gula gulō* rather from **gll-* (cp. Skr. *gira-* *-gula-* 'swallowing', *gili-ś* f. *gilana-m* 'a swallowing', § 290) than from **gel-* prim. Ital. **g^hel-*, since in the latter root form **vel-* would be expected (cp. *veniō*, *veru* § 432 *b*), hence *gula* · OHG. *chela* 'throat' = Gr. βατό *παυά* : Goth. *qinō* 'wife'; *gulō* was formed like Goth. *skula* 'debtor' (§ 301)

Old Irish.

§ 298. 1 General Keltic *ri* (*re*), *li* (*le*)

O Ir. *bri* gen. *breg* (from **brur* **brigos*) 'rising ground', (Gall *brigi-* (in *Briganti* an Alpine race, *Are-brigui-m* etc.), Cymr. Bret. *bre* Skr. *brh-ánt-* (§ 288) O.Cymr. *rit* 'ford', Gall. *Augusto-ritu-m* : Av. *pešu-ś*, Lat. *portus*, OHG. *furt* (§ 295). O.Ir. *drech* 'face' fr. **drica* prim f **dṛkā* : Skr. *dṛś-* 'look', Gr. ἰδραχον 'I saw', rt *derk-* O Ir. *brissim* 'I break', *brisc* Bret. *bresh* 'fragile, apt to break', according to Stokes' conjecture (Mém. de la soc. de lingu. V 420) from rt *bherdh-* : Gr. περθω 'I lay waste, destroy' aor ἔπερθε-ν, on *brisc* cp § 516. O.Ir. *lethan* O Cymr. *lutan* 'broad' : Skr. *prthá-ś* (§ 288).

O.Ir. *re-num* 'I give up, sell, grant' : Gr. πέρνειμι 'I sell, export', which represented an older **παρ-νᾶ-μι* (this form seems to be represented in Hesych. by *πορνάμεν* · *πωλεῖν* with *o* = *α*, § 292 extr.), originally **pr-ná-mi* from rt *per-*. *ara-chrinum* 'difficiscor' (perf. *do-ro-chai*) : Skr. *śr-nā-mi* 'I separate, break in pieces'. Mid.Ir. *do-breth* 'datum ost' : Skr. *bhṛ-tá-* 'carried'; *brith* 'a carrying' : Skr. *bhṛ-ti-ś* 'a carrying', from rt. *bher-*. *sreth* 'row' : Lat. *sors sortis* beside *serō*. Here belong further, from such

roots as *bher-*, the part. perf. pass. in *-te*, *brithe brethe* 'brought', and the part. necessitatis in *-ti*, *brithi brethi* 'ferendus'. *cride* 'heart': Gr. *ῥαδ-ιη* (§ 292).

bligim 'I milk' from **mligim* (§ 212): O.Bulg. *mlūzq*, Indg. prim. f. **mġ-ō* from rt. *melġ-*; to which *mlucht blicht* 'milk': Lat. *muletu-s. cletu* 'celandum' to *celum* 'celo': Lat. *oc-cultu-s* Inf. *blith* to *melu* 'inolo'

When such syllables with *ri*, *li* = Indg. *r*, *l* became voiceless in composition in Irish, *r*, *l* arose anew through vowel reduction when another syllable followed (*samprasāraṇa*). From these a vowel was then again developed. Thus c. g. *eperthe* part. pass. 'oblatus' from **ēd-brithe* through the intermediate stage **bythe*. See § 634 and Thurneysen *Rev. Celt.* VI 315.

2. Examples for the representation of *rl*, *ll* are unknown to me

3. As *yn* became *an*, so also *rr*, *ll* became *ar*, *al* *maram* 'I remain': cp. Lat. *mora*, rt. (s)*mrr-* (§ 589, 3); *mora* may just as well represent **(s)mrrā* as **(s)morā*. *scarain* 'I separate, divide' Cymr. *ysgar* 'separatio', to O.Ir. *scorim scuirim* 'I unharness' *scor* 'an enclosure for unyoked animals' Cymr. *ysgor* f. 'rampart, bulwark': cp. Lith. *skirti* 'I separate, divide' -*al-* perhaps in *samai* 'likeness, picture' fr **sgym-lli-* (cp § 243, 4) Cymr *malu* 'I grind, grind to powder' is more certain: cp. O Ir. *melu* 1)

Germanic

§ 299. 1. Prim. Germ. *ur*, *ru*.

Goth. *þaús-u-s* OHG. *durri* O.Icel. *þurr* 'dry, withered': Skr. *tr̥ṣ-ú-ṣ* 'covetous, gaping from dryness'; Goth. *þaurstei* f OHG. *durst* m. Ags. *ðyrst* m 'thirst': Skr. *tr̥ṣ-tá-* 'hoarse, rough': Goth. *þaurrsjan* 'to thirst' (originally a strong verb like *vaúkjan* s. below): Skr. *tr̥ṣ-yamí* 'I am thirsty'; Goth. part. *ga-þaurrsans*: Skr. Ved. part. *tr̥ṣ-áná-s* and *ta-tr̥ṣ-áná-s*, from rt. *ters-*. Inf. Goth. *ga-daúr-san* OHG. *turran* Ags. *durran* 'to dare, venture':

1) My attention was drawn to these examples for the representation of *rr*, *ll* in Keltic by Thurneysen.

Skr. *dhjś-ā-nt-* part. 'bold'; 1 pl. Goth. *ga-daúrs-um* 'we dare': Skr. *dadhjś-umá* (cp. also *vaur̥pum* 'we became': Skr. *vaur̥timá*, Lat. *vortimus*); opt. Goth. *ga-daúrs-jáu*: Skr. *dadhjś-yám*; OHG. *ca-turst* f. 'boldness': Skr. *dhjś-tu-ś* f. 'boldness', from rt. *dhers-*. Goth. *vaur̥kjan* OHG. *wurchen* 'to work, effect': Av. *ver̥zyenti* 'effects', Gr. *ῥέζω* 'I do' for regular **ῥάζω* from **Fῥαγ-μω* (ε after the analogy of *ῥέξω*, *ῥέδω* etc.), Indg. **uṛg-ǵó*, from rt. *uerg-*. Goth. *þaur̥nu-s* OHG. *dorn* 'thorn' · O.Bulg. *trǫnǫ* 'thorn', Skr. *tṛṇa-m* 'grassblade'. OHG. *zoralt* OS. *toralt torht* 'bright, clear' (for the anaptyctic vowel s. § 277). Skr. *dgś-tá-* 'seen, appearing, revealing', Indg. **dṛk-tó-s*, from rt. *derk-*. Goth. *haur̥n* OHG. *horn* 'horn': Gr. *ράρνος* 'horned cattle' (Hesych.) and Lat. *cornu*, in case the latter had not Indg. *o*.

Goth. *brōþru-m* dat. pl. of *brōþar* 'brother': cp. Skr. loc. pl. *bhrāṭṛ-ṣu* Part. OHG. *rohhan* 'revenged, avenged' (beside inf. Goth. *vrikan* OHG. *rehhan*) Skr. part *varyjānā-* pres. *vārjati* 'turns off', *pari-vargá-s* 'a laying aside'. So also part. Goth. *þruskans* OHG. *droshan* 'thrashed', beside inf. *þriskan dreshan*, Goth. *brukans* OHG. *brohhan* 'broken' beside inf. *brikan brehhan*, OHG. *sprohhan* 'spoken' beside inf. *sprehhan* etc. Goth. *trudan* O.Icel. *troða* 'to tread', OHG. *trotta* f. 'a press' beside OHG. inf. *tretan*; Goth. *trudan*: OHG. *tretan* = OHG. *koman* Goth. *qiman* (§ 247).

Goth. *vulfs*, OHG. *wolf* 'wolf': Skr. *vṛka-s*. Goth. *fulls* OHG. *fol* (infl. *follēr*) 'full': Lith. *pilnas*, Av. *per̥na-*. Goth. *skulds* part. 'obliged', OHG. *sculda* 'debt', to indie. Goth. *skal* OHG. *scal* 'I shall' (related to Lat. *scelus*?) Goth. pf. pl. *fra-guldum* part. *-guldans* to inf. *fra-gildan* 'to repay'. Goth. part. **hlufans* to *hlufan* 'to steal' (cp. Gr. *κλέπτω*, *ἐκλάνηρ*) like *brukans* to *brukan*? Goth. *lustu-s* 'desire', probably to Lat. *lascivo-s*, Skr. *lā-las-a-s* 'desirous, eager for' *lísāmi* 'I desire' fr. **la-ls-ā-mi* (§ 259)

The diversity of the position of the liquid (*ur* and *ru*) was in part undoubtedly due to other forms of the same form-system, cp. e. g. Goth. *þruskans*: *þriskan* with *þaur̥sans*: *þairsan*. The independent forms have not yet been satisfactorily settled;

cp. the author Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XXIV 258 ff., Osthoff *Morph. Unt.* II 49. 145. It however seems to me probable (cp. Kluge Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XXVI 90) that these forms are *ur*, *ul*.

On the change of *u* to *aú* (before *r*) in Goth. and *u* to *o* in West Germ. and Norse see § 51.

§ 300. 2. Goth. opt. *skuljáu* to *skal* 'I shall', as *munjáu* to *man* 'I think' (§ 245). OHG. *hulla* MHG. *hülle* f 'veil, cover' fr. prim. Germ. **γulhō*, to OHG. *helan* 'to conceal', rt *kel-*.

§ 301 3. Part pret. pass. Goth. *bair-ans* (*bairan* 'to bear'), *ga-tair-ans* (*ga-tairan* 'to tear in pieces'), *stulans* (*stilan* 'to steal'), OHG. *boran*, *zoran*, *stolan* : cp. O.Bulg. part. pret. pass. *tŭr-enŭ* to *tŭrq* 'I rub' fr. rt. *ter-* (§ 305) and Skr *ti-stir-andi-s* part pf. mnd from rt *ster-* 'strew' Goth. *skulan* OHG. *solan* 'to be obliged', part Goth. *skulands* 'obliged', probably also Goth. *vulunds* 'seething' (to OHG. *walm* 'heat') . cp. pres. Skr *gīrámi* O.Bulg. *žŭrq* from rt. *ger-* 'swallow' (§ 287). Goth. *skula* OHG. *scolo* 'debtor', like Ags. *cuma* 'advena' OHG. *willi-como* 'welcome' from rt *gem-* (cp. § 247) OHG. *hol* O.Icel. *holr* 'hollow', Goth. *hulundi* f. 'a hollow' (cp. § 244), to OHG. *helan* 'to conceal' . cp. Gr. *καλ-ῖά* 'hut, barn'. On Goth. *aú*, West Germ. Norse *o* see § 51.

Baltic-Slavonic

§ 302. Indg *r*, *l* uniformly became *rr*, *rl* in the prim. Baltic-Slav. period. Though it cannot be strictly proved, it is nevertheless probable, that the *r* in these combinations differed from Indg. *r* in the same manner as the *l* in *rr* = Indg. *rl*. See § 248. We accordingly put the prim. Baltic-Slav. forms down as *rr*, *rl*.

Thence in Lith. *ir*, *il*

In prim. Slav. *ŭr*, *ŭl*. *r* and *l* retained this position in O.Bulg. before *i* and sonants, in other cases they were transposed (*rŭ*, *lŭ*). The labial timbre of the *l* caused the neighbouring *i* to pass into *ŭ*. But the orthography is very inconsistent, and it would be difficult to decide how far the regular state has

been disturbed in the living language by form-association. Cp. § 305 rem.

Rem 1 That *ŕ*, not *rĭ* or *ŕ* was also spoken in prim Slav before consonants in such cases as *črĭnŭ* 'black' (= Prusa. *hŕsna-*, Skr *lṛṣṇa-* 'black', Indg. **qrsno-*) is proved on the one hand by the transition of a preceding *l* to *č* (§ 461), in which all Slav dialects took part (Serv *c*), and on the other by the dropping of the *s* in *črĭnu*, which is only conceivable on the assumption of an older form **črnsnŭ* (s §§ 585, 2 588, 6).

Rem. 2 The treatment of prim. Slav *ŕ*, *ŕl* varied greatly in the different Slav dialects. Suffice it here to remark that Serv Slov. and Czech went back again to Indg. liquids sonans, e g. O Bulg. *črĭnŭ* = Serv *crn*, Slov. *črn*, O Czech *crnŭ* (the latter the def. form of the adj. = O Bulg. *črny-ŕ*)

§ 303. 1. Lith. *žirni-s* m 'pea', O.Bulg. *zŕno* 'corn': Goth. *laúrn* 'corn' Lith. *szirszñ*, gen. *szirszeñs*, O Bulg. *srŕšen-ŕ* 'hornet, gad-fly' · OHG *hornaz* 'hornet' fr. prim. Gerin **hŕzn-atu-s*, epf. **hŕs-en- *hŕs-u-* (cp. Lat. *crābō* § 306). Lith. *kirmi-s* m 'worm', O.Bulg. *črĭmĭnŭ* 'red' (*črĭ-ŕĭ* 'worm' with a diff. suffix): Skr. *kŕmi-š* 'worm'. Lith. *kirštu-s* 'hewn', O.Bulg. *črŕta* 'I cut'. Skr. *lṛttā-s* 'cut off', from rt. *qert-* Lith. *viržŕs* 'cord' *viržĕti* 'to bind with cord', O Bulg. *vrŕza* 'I bind, close': OS. *uurgil* 'a strangling cord' OHG *uurgan* 'to strangle', from rt. *uerŕgh-* Lith. *tŕp-ti* 'to grow stiff, to become feelingless', Russ. *terpnet* 'to grow stiff' (prim. Slav. **tŕpnati*) · Lat. *torpeō* (Lat. *torp-* = Indg. **tŕp-* or *torp-*?)

O.Bulg. 2 sg. opt. (imper.) *rŕci* 'say' orig. f. **rŕgoŕ-s*, 1 sg. pres. *reka*, cp. the accident.

Lith. *vŕlŕna* 'a single hair of wool', O.Bulg. *vŕlŕna* 'wool': Goth. *vulla* 'wool' fr. **vulna* (§ 214 p 181). Lith. *vilkti* 'I am clad in, with', Lith. *vilktŕs* O.Bulg. *vlŕkŕ* part. pret. act. to *velkŕti* 'I drag': Gr. *αὐλαξ* 'furrow' (**flay-*) beside *ἄλω*, rt. *uelq-* Lith. *vilgti* 'I moisten', O Bulg. *vlŕgŕkŕ* 'moist' OHG. *wolchan* n. *wolcha* f. 'cloud', from rt. *uelq-*. O.Bulg. *dlŕgŕ* 'duty': O Ir. *dliged* 'lex, officium' O Ir. *dligim* 'I deserve, am entitled to', Goth. *dulgs* 'debt', rt. form *dhŕgh-*. O.Bulg. *zlŕva* 'husband's sister': Gr. *γαλόως γάλας*

§ 304. 2. Lith. *spiriù* : Gr. *σπαίρω*, *skalù* : Gr. *σπάλλω*, s. § 293. Analogously *duriù* 'I skin' (Szyrwid's *dirru* is probably to be read thus) rt. *der-*, *giriù* 'I praise' rt. *ger-*. O.Bulg. *vīrja* 'I boil up, seethe' 2. sg. *vīřiši* (inf. *vīrēti*) might be put here under the supposition that the original inflection of the present was **vīrješi* etc., like *žinja* *žinjaši* (§ 250); cp. Czech *vrū* (in O.Bulg. form **vīra*) like *tīra* *mīra* etc. (§ 305). Lith. pl. *tiles*, gen. *tīlų*, 'board in the bottom of a boat', O Bulg. *tīlja* 'bottom' : op. Skr. *tūlya-* 'equal, straight', rt. *tel-*.

§ 305. 3 Lith. *mīrusi* O.Bulg. *mīrūši* part. pf fem. 'mortua', O Bulg. *mīra* 'inorior', rt. *mer-*. Analogously pres. Lith. *pilū* 'I cast, shed' from rt. *pel-* 'fill', O Bulg. *žīra* 'I swallow' = Skr. *girāmi* *qilāmi*, rt. *ger-*, *tīra* 'tero' and others.

Rem. *ū* occasionally occurs for *ī* before non-palatal vowels in the Zographos gospel, e g *dūati* for *dīati* 'to split, tear in pieces', and vice versa, *zū* for *zī* beside *zūlū* nom 'bad' etc Cp § 36 rem

2. Long Sonant Liquids

§ 306. Regarding the representation of Indg. *ȳ*, *ī* in the individual languages there still remains much that is doubtful just as in the case of Indg. *ȳ*, *ī*. We hold the following developments as certain · Skr. *īr*, *ūr* (cp. *ir*, *ur* = Indg. *īr* or *ī* § 290), Av O Pers *ai* ; Gr *ou* *ol* and *ou* *lu*, finally *ω* *φ* ; Lat. *ai* (*al*) and *rā* *lā*, Kelt *lā*, Germ. *ar*, *al*.

Indg. *ī*.

**īdhwō-s* 'upright' Skr. *īrdhwā-s*, Gr. *ὀρθός*-, Lat. *arduo-s* from prim Ital. **arjhuo-s* (§ 170 p 150, § 370)

**ī-mō-s* 'arm, bow'. Skr. *īrmā-s* Av *ar'ma-*, Armen. *armukē*, Lat. *armu-s*, Goth. *arms*, O Bulg. *ramē* fr. **ormē* (§ 281).

**ī-ti-s* · Lat. *ars artis*, OHG. *art* 'manner'. From the same root Skr. *ī-tā-m* 'propriety, right manner'

stī- from rt. *ster-* 'spread' part perf pass. Skr. *stīr-nā-s* Av. *star'-ta-* Gr. *στρωτός* Lat. *strā-tu-s*, Gr. *στρωμα* 'Lat. *strā-men* 'straw', Gr. *ἑστρωται* *στόν-νῆμι* and others

gī- from rt. *ger-* 'grind' : Skr. *gīr-nā-* 'ground to pieces, wasted away', Lat. *grā-nu-m* 'grain'.

pr̥- (cp. Skr. *purás* Gr. *πᾶρος* § 294) : Skr. *pūr-va-s* 'the one in front', Gr. *πρῶτο-ς* Dor. *πρᾶτο-ς* 'the first' from **pr̥w̥-f-ato-ς* (cp. *τρίτ-ατο-ς* 'the third'), Dor. *πρᾶν* 'formerly' fr. **pr̥w̥f̥án*, Att. *πρῆν* 'lately' fr. **pr̥w̥f̥iān* (O.Bulg. *pr̥i-vy-jī* 'the first' : Skr. *pūr-va-s* = *plū-nū* 'full' : *pūr-ná-s* etc., s. below)

kṛs- : Skr. *śīrś-á-m* 'head' Gr. *κόρον-η* 'head, temples'.

gṛ- from rt. *ger-* swallow : Skr. *gīr-ḡá-* part. pass., *gīr-ya-gerund*, *gīr-mi-ṣ* 'a swallowing', Gr. *βιβρώ-σκω* 'I eat, devour'. *βρω-τήρ* 'eater, devourer' *βοῦ-μα* 'food'

pr̥- 'to share in' : Gr. *πέ-ρω-ται*, Lat. *pars partis* (beside *portio* fr. **pr̥-ti-*) If *pariō* also belongs to this root, as is assumed by Curtius Grundz. 282, it must be traced back to **pr̥-r̥ū*, cp. Skr. *jūryānu* from rt. *qer-* 'fall away, become fragile'.

Skr. *śūr-tá-* 'destroyed', Av. *a-sar-ta-* 'unhurt', root form *kṛ-*

Gr. *πρώξ -κος* 'a drop' cp. *πραννó-ν* (§ 292 p. 233), *περσνó-ς* 'sprinkled', Skr. *pr̥śni-ṣ* 'speckled, variegated'

Lat. *rādix* fr. **urād-* (§ 168) **ur̥d-*. cp. Gr. *ράδ-ιμνο-ς* 'shoot, sprout' Goth. *vairts* root' fr. **ur̥d-*.

Lat. *crātēs* pl fr. **qṛt-* : cp. Gr. *ράτ-αλο-ς* 'basket' Goth. *haurds* 'door' O.H.G. *hurt* 'huddle-work, hurdle' fr. **qṛt-*.

Lat. *crāhō* 'hornet' fr. **crās-rū* (§ 570) **kṛs-*, beside which Lith. *crūsė* etc. fr. **kṛs-*, § 303.

Lat. *quantus* fr. **clvanto-s*, Indg. **qtuṛ-to-* (beside Indg. **qetux-to-* § 285).

Gr. *είδ-ωρ* 'water' from **-j̥*, perhaps corresponding to Lat. *ūb-er* fr. **-ar*, **-j̥* Cp. § 285 p. 228

Indg. *l*

pl̥- from rt. *pel-* (*pl̥-*) 'fill' Skr. *pūr-ná-s* 'filled' imper. *pūr-dhī* 'fill', Gr. *πολλοί* 'many' fr. **πολ-νό-* (or *πολ-λό-*?), O.Ir. *lān* O.Cymr. *laun* 'full'.

**ul̥-nā* f. 'wool' : Skr. *ūrṇā*, Lat. *lāna* (cp. §§ 151 157. 168), Gr. *οἰλο-ς* 'fleecy' fr. **Folno-ς* (§ 204).

**m̥l̥dh-* : Skr. *mūrdh-án-* 'height, highest part, head', Gr. *βλωθ-ρό-ς* 'high-grown'.

**dīgho-* 'long' : Skr. *dīrghá-s* Av. *dar̥ga-* O.Pers. *darga-*, Gr. *δολερός* (with enigmatical *i*).

**uḷ-mi-s* 'ebullition' : Skr. *ūr-mi-s* 'wave' (§ 157), Ags. *wielm wylm* 'ebullition, wave' prim. Germ. **uulmi-z*. To which OHG. OS. *wallan* 'to be agitated, boil up' prim. Germ. **ualnana-n* (§ 214), cp *wellan* 'to roll, move'.

Skr. *sthāna-* 'post, stake' fr **sthūlnā-*, orig. **stī-nā-*

Gr. Lesb *βόλλο-μαι* Att *βούλο-μαι* (beside Dor *δῆλο-μαι*) 'I will, wish, desire' fr **uḷ-no-*, rt *ucl-* (§ 204)

Lat *lātū-s* 'carried' probably fr. **lī-to-s*, rt *tel-*

Lat. *clād-ēs* . to *per-cellō* fr. **-celdō*, part *-culsu-s* from **kḷl +to-*, G1 Hom *εκλασαι* 'broke' *κλαδ-άσαι* *σιῖσαι* Hesych. Cp § 369

O Ir *blāith* 'tender, soft' fr **mlā-ti-s* prim. f **mī-ti-*, to *meim* 'I pound'; Cym *blawd* 'meal' fī **mī-to-* On *bl-* fr *ml-* see § 212

The side by side existence of *ro* and *oṛ* in Gr and *rā* and *ar* in Lat may be compared with that of *ir* *ra* and *ar*, Germ *ru* and *u* fr Indg *r* (§§ 292 299) Gr *oṛ*, Lat *ar* fr. **ar*, **ār* were possibly shortened after the same principle as that which gave rise to G1. part *asut-* 'blowing' (indie *ἄημι*) and Lat *cent-u-s* fr **uṛ-nt-* (§§ 611 612). *ῥόδωρ* especially speaks in favour of this theory, for *ῥόδωρ* *στόρνυμα* = *ἀρν-ῥοντ-* and *λίχω* *λίγων* (§§ 85 611).

Skr *gīr* 'praise' fr **gīr-s* 'gīr-s loc pl. *gīrśū* fr. **gīr-su* and *pūr* 'fixed place' fr **pūr-s* **pīr-s* loc pl. *pūrśū* fr. **pīr-su* correspond to nouns like *jā-s* fr **gīr-s* § 253 p 207. But between the nom sg *gīr* *pūr* and instr sg. *gīrā* *pūrā* nom. pl *gīras* *pūras* (*gīr-* *mun-* fr **gīr-* **pīl-*, § 290) there exists precisely the same relation as between nom sg. *dhīs* ('thought') *bhās* ('earth') and instr. sg *dhīyā* *bhūrā* nom. pl. *dhīyas* *bhūvas*. This parallelism was inherited from the Indg. prim period (p 250).

It is remarkable that in Greek antesonantal *oṛ*, *ol* and anteconsonantal *ro* *or*, *lo* *ol* frequently stand to each other in the same relation as Skr *ir* *ur* and *īr* *ūr*, since one would expect *ar* *al* as the representative of Indg. antesonantal *ṛr*,

μ (§ 294). ἔ-πορ-ο-ν 'gave, brought': πέ-πω-ται. ἔ-τορ-ο-ν 'pierced': τι-τρώ-σκω 'I master, injure, wound' (cp. Skr. *tur-ā-* 'advancing; injured, wound': *tūryāmi* 'I overpower' *prá-tūrti-ṣ* 'a mastering, combat'). ἔ-θορ-ο-ν 'leapt, sprang': θρώ-σκω θόρ-νυμαι. ἔ-μολ-ο-ν 'went, came': βλώ-σκω. βόλομαι 'I will, wish': Lesb. βόλλομαι. πολ-ύ-ς 'much' (Skr. *purú-ṣ*). πολλοί¹). It may be inferred that the development of the vowel from short sonant liquid was influenced by the quality of the long vowel developed from *ǣ*, *ǣ̆*. Compare the transition of *θα-τό-ς and *δα-τό-ς to θε-τό-ς and δο-τό-ς through the influence of θη- and δω- (§ 109 c.). If this inference is right, there must once have stood beside πόλ-ι-ς 'city' (Skr. *purī purī-ṣ*, Lith *plī-s*) an antec consonantal πολ- or πλω- = Skr. *pār-* (*pār-bhīṣ* etc.).

ABLAUT (VOWEL GRADATION)²).

§ 307. By ablaut or vowel gradation we understand such quantitative, qualitative and accentual differences of the sonantal element of a root- or suffix-syllable, as were not called forth by sound-laws which were in operation at the time of the individual development of the Indg languages, but had their origin either directly or indirectly in prim. Indg. differences. With them are further often also connected consonantal differences in the syllable containing the sonantal element. The following, e g., stand in ablaut relation to one another: Lat. *da-tus* : *dū-num*; *s-iŕ-s* (O.Lat. for *sīs*) : *s-ī-mus*; Gr. ἄγ-ω : στρατ-ᾱγ-ός (Ion. Att. στρατ-ηγ-ός); λείπ-ειν : λοιπ-ός : λιπ-εῖν; ἄγ-ε-τε : ἄγ-ο-μιν, μη-τῆρ-ες : μη-τρ-ός, μη-τρ-ά-σι; Goth. *aihs-in* : *aihs-an-s* : *aihs-n-ē* (loc sg., nom. pl., gen. pl. of *aihsu* 'ox') : Skr. *pác-āmi* 'I cook' : *pak-tís* 'cooked' (difference of accentuation).

1) Hom. πούλ-ς is probably to be explained from a supposed stem form *πολ- = Skr. *pūr-* (fem instr pl *pūr-ī-bhīṣ*) Indg. **pŕ̥-*, which regularly gave πούλ- just as οὔλο-ς 'whole' from **ól̥o-* (§ 166) πούλ- and πολυ- became contaminated to πούλυ-.

2) The most important literature has been mentioned on p 31—32 footnote 2. To this may further be added Leskien *Der Ablaut der Wurzelsilben im Latauschen*, Leipzig 1884.

Rem. 1. Accordingly the difference, *e g*, between Gr. *ἔ-γνω-ν* *ἔ-γνω-μεν* and *ἔ-γνο-ν γνό-ντες* has nothing to do with ablaut; since *γνω-* became *γνο-* by a special Greek shortening, s. § 611; nor the contrast between Goth. *þagkja* 'I think' and *þahia* 'I thought' (s. § 214 p. 181), nor that between OHG. *erd-in* 'earthen' and *erd-a* 'earth' (s. § 67 p. 57) etc.

Rem. 2. Indg. long vowels, which from etymological considerations are shown to be the product arising from the contraction of two vowels (§§ 111—115), are rightly not put under ablaut as separate members. Cp. *o g* abl sg. **ek̑ōd* (Lat. *equō*) fr. **ek̑o-a^d* nom pl. **ek̑ōs* (Skr. *āśvās*) fr. **ek̑o-es* (§ 115) beside nom. sg. **ek̑o-s* (Lat. *equos*) voc. sg. **ek̑e* (Lat. *equē*) etc. Cp § 314

§ 308. *ɿ* and *ʊ* with a preceding or following vowel (*aɿ*, *ɿa*) stand, so far as relations of ablaut are concerned, on a level with consonant nasals and liquids. The following root-syllables, *e. g.*, correspond to each other:

bheɿdh-, *bhoɿdh-* (Gr. *πῆθ-ει*, *πῆ-ποίθε*) } *bhendh-*, *bhondh-* (Goth. *bund-īþ*, *band*)
bheɿdh-, *bhoɿdh-* (Goth. *bund-īþ*, *bīnīþ*) } *derk̑-*, *dork̑-* (Gr. *δερκ-εται*, *δέ-δορκ-ε*)
sɿep-, *sɿop-* (O.Icel. *snef-n*, Lith. *sipr-iak-s*) } *prek̑-*, *pu ok̑-* (Lat. *prec-or*, *proc-us*).

The sonants *ɿ* and *ʊ* appear in the place of *ɿ* and *ʊ* in the ablaut-grade, which is deprived of the vowels *e* *o*, just as sonant nasals and liquids in the place of the consonant.

<i>bhudh-</i> (Gr. <i>ἔ-πιθ-ε</i>)	}	{	<i>bheɿdh-</i> (Goth. <i>bund-ans</i>)
<i>bhudh-</i> (Goth. <i>bund-ans</i>)			<i>derk̑-</i> (Gr. <i>ἔ-δερκ-ε</i>)
<i>sup-</i> (Gr. <i>υπ-νο-</i>)			<i>prek̑-</i> (Lat. <i>posco</i> fr. * <i>pȓ(k)skō</i> , § 288)

To the ablaut *bheɿdh-* : *bhoɿdh-* . *bhudh-*, *bhendh-* : *bhondh-* : *bheɿdh-*, *derk̑-* : *doik̑-* : *derk̑-* corresponds the ablaut *pet-* : *pot-* : *pt-* (Gr. *πέτ-εται* : *ποτ-ᾶται* : *ἐ-πτ-ετο*) The only difference is that in the latter case the last grade does not form a syllable in itself. The last grade, in the case of roots like *bheɿ-* *gen-*, whose ablaut is exhibited as *bheɿ-* : *bhoɿ* . *bhu-* *bhɿ* and *gen-* : *gon-* . *gɿ-* *gn-*, may be both syllabic and non-syllabic, cp. Gr. *φῶ-σις* beside *ἐπεφρίαλος* fr. **ἐπεφ-φῶ-ιαλος* (§ 166 p. 147), *γέ-γα-μεν* beside *γί-γν-εται*.

§ 309. We distinguish six ablaut-series. They all have one grade in which the vowel of the syllable has entirely disappeared. Representing this by 0, we have the following vowel-series:

1. *e*-series: 0, *e*, *o*, *ē*, *ō*
2. *ē*-series: 0, *ɛ*, *ē*, *ō*.
3. *ā*-series: 0, *ɛ*, *ā*, *ō*.
4. *ō*-series: 0, *ɛ*, *ō*.
5. *a*-series: 0, *a*, (*o*?), *ā*, *ō*
6. *o*-series: 0, *o*, *ō*

Many attempts have already been made (the most recent by Hubschmann *Das idg Vocalsystem*, 1885) to systematise these series morphologically, i. e. to place together those phases of the different series, which belong to a definite morphological category, e. g. the root-syllable of participles formed with *-to-* or of the present indic. formed with the so-called thematic vowel. A parallelism clearly exists in many cases. E. g. part **d+tó-s* 'given' (Skr. *dēvā-tta-s* 'god-given') to **é-dō-m* 'I gave' (Skr. *d-dā-m*) from rt *dō-*, as **t-tó-s* 'gone' (Skr. *itá-s*) to **é-ek-ŋ*, contracted **ēk-ŋ* 'I went' (Skr. *āy-am*) from rt *ek-*. Or **kx-n-ŋti* 3 pl. 'they sever, break' (Skr. *śr-n-ānti*) to *kx-ná-mi* 1 sg (Skr. *śr-ná-mi*) with present suffix *-na-*, as **qi-nŋ-ŋti* 3 pl. 'they pile up' (Skr. *ci-no-ānti*) to **qi-néŋ-mi* 1 sg (Skr. *ci-nó-mi*) with present suffix *-neŋ-*. On this principle, the three first series *e*, *g* have been parallelised in the following manner:

	Weak grade	Medium gr	Strong gr
<i>e</i> -series: 0	(<i>e</i>)	<i>e</i>	<i>o</i>
<i>ē</i> -series: 0	<i>ɛ</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>ō</i>
<i>ā</i> -series: 0	<i>ɛ</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ō</i> ,

from which the members *e* and *ō* of the *e*-series were excluded because parallels were not found to them (they appear e. g. in Gr. *πα-τῆρ* and *δω-τωρ*, Dor *πῶς* 'foot') in both the other series.

The investigations instituted in this direction have not yet gone far enough to let us give a system of gradation-series completely worked out on this principle. And it is questionable whether we have a right to aim at the attainment of such a system at all, in the sense in which it is usual to do so. Several strata of formations, distinct in their time of origin, seem to overlies each other. In those which arose earlier, much

may have been obliterated by transference of forms before the new cause of gradation came into activity, and the later phonetic law which called new distinctions into being did not act in the same manner as the older law or laws. In this case it is from the outset impossible to expect that parallels can be found everywhere

§ 310. Clearness prevails most of all in the case of the weak grade, which is recognisable in each ablaut-series and assumes in most series a distinct twofold shape. It is due to a reduction of the vowel, which was caused through the chief accent lying on the following syllable. Cp. e. g. the participles, **d+tó-s* from rt. *dō-* and **i-tó-s* from rt. *eĭ-*, quoted in § 309. This connexion between accentuation and the phase of ablaut is best recognisable in Skr, since this language had most faithfully preserved the prim. Indg. accentuation (§§ 669. 672).

What we denote as the 'weak' stem-form in the accidence, has weak grade vocalism

Rem. Many phenomena of younger phases are instructive for the relation of *dyk-* to *pt-* etc. (§ 308) E g. by the West Germ. law of syncope OHG **hōrita* 'heard', **brannita* 'burnt' appear as *hōita*, *branta*, whereas **zimbrita* 'built' (= Goth. *timnda*) became **zimbrta*, whence historic *zim-barta*, prim. Germ. **yaljaz* 'wolf' became OHG *wolf*, whereas prim. Germ. **akraz* became **akrz*, whence OHG *acchar* (§§ 623 rem. 1. 635)

Opposed to the weak grade we call the other phases of each series the strong grades and distinguish strong grade 1 2. etc. It is not known whether the strong grades, having the same number in the various series, always came into existence under the same conditions of accentuation etc.

What we denote as the 'strong' stem-form in the accidence, has strong grade vocalism.

1. *e*-series

§ 311. The scheme is:

Weak grade		Strong grade			
a. unaccented	b. secondary accented	1	2	3	4
0	(e)	é	o	ē	ō

This series appears most completely carried through in the nominal suffixes *-(t)er-* (*-(t)or-*), *-en-*, *-men-* and in the stem *ped-* 'foot':

<i>-(t)r-</i>	}	<i>-(t)rr-</i>	<i>-(t)ér-</i>	<i>-(t)or-</i>	<i>-(t)ĕr-</i>	<i>-(t)ōr-</i>
<i>-(t)ŕ-</i>						
<i>-n-</i>	}	<i>-nn-</i>	<i>-én-</i>	<i>-on-</i>	<i>-ĕn-</i>	<i>-ōn-</i>
<i>-ŋ-</i>						
<i>pd-</i>		<i>ped-</i>	<i>ped-</i>	<i>ped-</i>	<i>pĕd-</i>	<i>pōd-</i>

Wg. a *-tr-*: Gr. gen. sg. *πα-τρ-ός*, Skr. instr. sg. *pi-tr-ā*, Goth. gen. sg. *fa-dr-s*. *-tŕ-*: loc. pl. Gr *πα-τρά-σι*, Skr. *pi-tŕ-ṣu*, Goth. dat. pl. *fa-dru-m* — Wg. b. *-tŕr-*: perhaps Skr. nom. acc. *sthā-tūr* (§ 285). — Str g 1. *-tér-* acc. sg. Gr. *πα-τέρ-α*, Skr. *pi-tár-am*, Lith. *dūk-ter-t* O.Bulg. *dŭš-ter-e*. — Str.g. 2. *-tor-*: acc. sg. Gr. *φρά-τορ-α*, Skr. *svás-ār-am*, O Ir. *suar*, Goth. *brō-par svist-ar*. — Str g. 3 *-tĕr-* nom. sg. Gr *πα-τήρ* *δο-τήρ*, Skr. *pi-tā dā-tā*, Lat *pa-ter* (§ 655, 4), O.Icel *faðer fadir*, Lith. *duktĕ* O.Bulg. *dŭšti* — Str g 4 *-tōr-* nom. sg. Gr *φρά-τορ* *δαί-τορ*, Skr. *bhrā-tā dā-tā*, Lat *da-tor* (§ 655, 4), O Ir. *suar*, Lith. *ses-ū*.

Wg. a *-n-* Gr. gen. sg. *ἀρ-ν-ός*, adj *νόιν-μν-ος*, Skr. gen. sg. *ukṣ-n-ás nā-mn-as*, Lat. *car-n-us*, Goth. gen. pl. *aihs-n-ē na-mn-ē*. *-ŋ-* Gr. loc. pl. *φρα-σί* (from *φρήν*), fem *πρό-φρα-σσα* (to *πρό-φρων*), neut. *ὄνó-μα-τα*, Skr. loc. pl. *ukṣ-á-su ná-ma-su*, Lat. *cŭgnō-men-tu-m*, OIIG *hln-mun-t* — Wg. b. *-nn-*: Skr. gen. sg. *brāh-man-as* (§ 231) — Str g 1 *-én-* acc. sg. Gr. *αἰχ-έν-α φρ-έν-α* *ποι μίν-α*, Skr *ukṣ-án-am arya-mán-am*, Goth. loc. sg. *aihs-m*, Lith. acc. sg. *pĕ-men-t* — Str.g. 2. *-on-*: acc. sg. Gr. *τέκτ-ον-α φρό-φρ-ον-α* *ἄκ-μυν-α*, Skr *tákṣ-ān-am áś-mān-am*, Goth. *ah-man*. — Str g. 3 *-ĕn-*: nom. sg. Gr. *αἰχ-ήν* *φρ-ήν* *ποι-μῆν*, Skr *ukṣ-ā*, *arya-mā* O Icel *ux-e*. — Str.g. 4. *-ōn-*: nom. sg. Armen *šin*, Gr. *τέκτ-ων* *πρό-φρ-ων* *ἄκ-μυν*, Skr *tákṣ-ā áś-mā*, Lith. *ak-mā*, O.Bulg. *ka-my*; Gr acc. sg. *Κρονί-ων-α* nom. pl. *ὀρνει-ων-ες*, acc. sg. Lat. *rati-ōn-em* Goth *raþj-ōn*, O.Bulg. nom. pl. *gražd-ān-e* (§ 219 p. 187).

The change between *e* and *o* and between *ĕ* and *ō* seems

here (cp. the material collected together by Collitz in Bezzenger's Beitr. X 34 ff.), as also frequently in other circumstances, to have been so regulated that *e* and *ē* originally stood in chief-accented syllables, *o* and *ō* in the next following syllable.¹⁾

Wg. a. *pd-*: Av. *fra-bd-a-* (*-bd-* fr. **pd-* § 469, 2) 'the instep of the foot' — Wg. b. *ped-* Gr. Lesb. Bæot. *πεδ-ά* (instr.) 'after, with' (cp. Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 574), *πεζός*, gen. sg. Lat. *ped-is* Skr. *pad-ās* — Str.g. 1. *ped-* (whether it occurs, is uncertain). — Str.g. 2. *pod-* acc. sg. Gr. *πόδ-α* Skr. *pād-am*, nom. pl. Arm. *ot-kē* (§ 330 rem), to which Lat. *tri-pod-are* — Str.g. 3. *pēd-* Lat. nom. sg. *pēs*, perhaps also Lith. *ped-à* 'foot-print' — Str.g. 4. *pōd-* Gr. Dor. *πίός*, Goth. *fōt-u-s*. — Umbr. *di-purs-us* 'bipedibus' either Str.g. 2 or 4, according as *u* is to be understood as *ō* or *ō*. Skr. nom. sg. *pāt* either Str.g. 3 or 4

Rem. In the Indg. prim. language the simple form perhaps had in the nom. sg. **ped-*, acc. sg. **pēd-* (Lat. *ped-em*), whereas the compounds (cp. Skr. *astā-pāt*, Gk. *ἀστί-πας*, etc.), and also the simple form, when in accent it entered into a close connexion with preceding words, had **pōd-* and **pod-*. Then levellings in various directions took place²⁾

For further information regarding these declensions with gradation see the accidence

§ 312. The weak grade

In formative syllables ending in an explosive or a spirant, the weak grade has only two forms, while four appear in those ending in *l*, *u*, nasal, liquid, since the unaccented as well as the secondary accented phase assumes two forms according as a sonant or a consonant follows:

1) Cp. G. Meyer in Kuhn's Ztschr. XXIV 248, Mahlow Die langen Voc. 161, Fick Gott. gel. Anz. 1880 p. 421 ff., Moller Paul-Braune's Beitr. VII 492 ff.

2) By this it is not implied that this change in the vowel quality is to be maintained for all monosyllabic gradating nouns. These nouns were not all created in the same period

	a unaccented		b secondary accented.	
rt. <i>ped</i> -:	<i>pd</i> - (Av. <i>fra-bd-a</i> -)		<i>ped</i> - (Skr. gen <i>pad-ás</i>)	
rt <i>ed</i> -	<i>d</i> - (Gr. <i>ἄρ-α-το-ν</i> 'breakfast')		<i>ed</i> - (Skr 2 pl. imper. <i>at-tá</i>)	
rt <i>sneigh</i> -	<i>sniigh</i> - (Gr. <i>νιφει</i>)		<i>sniigh</i> - (Gr. <i>νιφ-ει</i>)	
rt. <i>luig</i> -	<i>luig</i> - (Goth <i>lūlans</i>)		<i>luig</i> - (Goth. <i>lūlan</i>)	
	before sonants	before cons	before son.	before cons.
rt <i>bhey</i> -	<i>bhy</i> -	<i>bhu</i> -	<i>bhuig</i> -	<i>bhū</i> -
rt. <i>gem</i> -	<i>gm</i> -	<i>gm</i> -	<i>gmun</i> -	<i>gm̐</i> -
rt <i>ster</i> -:	<i>str</i> -	<i>st̥r</i> -	<i>st̥r̥</i> -	<i>st̥r̥</i> -

Examples for the three last named roots are:

Rt. *bhey*- 'become'. *bhy*-. Skt. *á-bhū-a*-, Gr. *ἐπιρρίαλο-ς* fr. **ἐπιρ-ρ-ψf-ιαλο-ς* (§ 166), O.Bulg. *bě* fr. **bhy-ě* (§ 184). *bhu*-. Gr. *φί-σι-ς*, Lat. *fu-tūru-s*. *bhuig*-. Skt. gen. sg. *bhuv-ás*, (Gr. *ἐφύην*. *bhū*-. Skt. *bhū-ti*- *bhū-man*-, Gr. *φῦ-μα*

Rt. *gem*- 'go'. *gm*-. Av. 3. sg. act. *γm-a-p*, O Pers. 3. sg. mid. *a-gm-a-īd*. *gm*-. Skt. *ga-tá-s*, Gr. *βα-τό-ς*, Lat. *in-ven-tu-s*. *gmun*-. Skt. *gam-ā-mi*, OHG. *kom-an* *gm*-. Skt. *á-gā-tu*, Gr. *ἐ-βά-τε*.

Rt. *ster*- 'spread, strew' *str*-. Lat. *str-uere* *st̥r*-. Skt. *st̥r-tá-s*, (Gr. *στρω-τό-ς* *st̥r*)-: Skt. pf. mid. *tu-stir-ē* *ti-stir-ānā-s*, O.Bulg. 1. sg. pres. *st̥ir-ū* *st̥r̥*-. Skt. *st̥ir-mā-s*, (Gr. *στρω-τό-ς* *στρόνμ'* (§ 611), Lat. *strātu-s*.

The parallelism between *-ī*-, *-ū*-, *-ē*-, *-ā*- etc. on the one hand and *-i*-, *-u*-, *-y*-, *-r*- on the other is clearly seen e.g. in such forms as Skt. *bhū-s* 'world' gen. *bhuv-ás*, *bhrū-s* gen. *bhruv-ás* Gr. *ὁ φού-ς* gen. *ὁ φού(τ)-ος*, and Skt. *pūr* fr. **pūrś* (Indg. **pŕ-s*) gen. *pur-ás* (Indg. **pŕ-ós* or **pŕl-és*). *gō-śā-s* 'oxen gaining' (Indg. **sŕ-s*) gen. *gō-śan-as* (Indg. **sŕm-ós* or **sŕm-és*) etc. See §§ 253 306. Gr. *χρῶς* also seems to be a noun of this kind, whose gen. *χρῶός* in that case has taken the place of **χρῶ-ός* **χαρ-ός* (s. §§ 294. 306), further (*ώμο-*)*βρωός* ('swallowing raw') = Skt. (*muhur-*)*gír* ('swallowing suddenly'), Indg. **gŕ-s*; *-βρωῖ-ος* a new formation like *χρωτ-ός*.

§ 313. That both phases of the weak grade — here as in all other ablaut-series — originated in the different degree of the stress-accent (§ 667, 3), is a probable result of Osthoff's investigation (Morph. Unt. IV).

The sound-form to which we have given the name of weak grade *b.*, shows a less degree of weakening and regularly appears wherever a secondary stress remained upon the syllable. The phase *a.* originated whenever through any circumstances, connected with position in the sentence, the syllable lost its secondary accent and became accentless. Such circumstances are priority of another member of a compound, the prefixing or suffixing of a formative syllable etc

That position of a syllable at the beginning of a sentence or member of a sentence occasioned secondary accent, may be concluded from the numerous double forms as Av. *fra-bd-a-* and Skr. *pad-ás*, Av. *haurva-fš-u-* 'the whole beast' (-*fš-* from *-*ps-*, § 473) and *pasu-* Skr. *paś-ú-* 'beast' (Indg. **peh-ú-*); Skr. *á-bhv-a-* 'contrary to all existence, monstrous' and gen. *bhuv-ás*, *su-bhru-ś* 'having a beautiful brow' and *bhrū-ś* 'brow'; *gō-ghn-á-s* 'cow killer' and *ghan-ú-s* 'destroyer'. *ú-gr-u-ś* and *gurú-ś* (§ 290); Gr. πολύ-τλας and τώλας. We may probably assume also that forms like **gna-* (Ved *gná-*, O.Ir gen sg. *mnā*), **klutó-s* (Skr. *śrutá-s*, Gr. λυιό-ς etc), **střtó-s* (Skr. *střtá-s*, Gr. στρεπτός) beside **gumi-* (Ved *gumí-*, Barot. βανά, O Icel. *kona*), **hlāló-s* (OHG *hlāl*), **střtó-s* (Gr. στρεπτός, Lat. *strātus*) originally had their position regularly in such combinations as **sá gná* 'this wife', **tóm klutóm* 'this renowned man' (= τὸν κλυτόν). Naturally as soon as accentless and secondary accented forms were firmly established levelling took place, e. g. Skr. *prá-padu-m* 'point of the foot' *ánašta-páśu-ś* 'he who loses nothing from his herd' *a-guru-ś* 'not heavy' beside the more archaic Av. *fra-bda- haurva-fšu-* Skr. *ú-gru-ś*

It is worth noticing how double forms have been often called into use for euphonic reasons and through the striving after etymological clearness. In forms like **peqtó-s* 'cooked' **peqtí-s* 'cooking' (Skr. *paktá-s* *paktí-ś*, G1 πεπτός πέψις, Lat. *coctus* *coctiō* from **quecto-s* **quectiō* §§ 172 431 a), **spektó-s* 'spied' (Skr. *spaśtá-s*, Lat. *spectu-s*), a generalisation of the secondary accented form took place in the system of verbal forms belonging to one unity, since **pqtó-s* **spłktó-s* etc. had become obscure

by their modification; **pqtó-s* is however perhaps still represented by Gr. *ό-πτό-ς* with prothetic vowel. Of the double forms prim Ar. **z-dhi* and **az-dhi* 'bo' (rt *es*-) Skr. generalised the second form in spite of *s-más s-thá s-tá* etc., since **dhi* from **zdhi* was too indistinct; from **azdhi* came regularly *ēdhi* (§ 591); the first form was retained by Iranian, Av. *z-dī*. If a combination of consonants preceded formative syllables ending in *i, u*, nasal or liquid, the antesonantal secondary accented form was often generalised. Thus we have **bhrū-* beside **bhrū-* 'brow', but no **bhrū-* beside **bhrū-*, only **sru-* not **sru-* beside **sru-* ('flow') (Skr. *ś-susruv-a-t*, Gr. *ἐρρῶν*), only *ēlā-*, not **klā-* beside **kli-* ('loan') (Skr. *śi-śriy-ā*, Gr. Hom *κτι-κτι-εται*). Compare further postconsonantal **nu-ñti* in Skr. *śak-nu-ñti* Gr. *ἀγ-ρί-αν* with Skr. *śak-nu-más* Gr. *ἀγ-ρυ-μεν* and with Skr. *ci-no-ñti*, the Skr. gen. sg. *vārt-man-as* (prim. f. **uert-mñn-os* or *-es*) with the loc. pl. *vārt-ma-su* (prim. f. **uert-mñ-su*) and the gen. sg. *nā-mn-as*. Cf. §§ 117. 120 153. 159.

Rem. The question as to how the two phases of the weak grade developed phonetically from the forms of the strong grade, has received different answers and is even now not ripe for settlement. We may refer to the latest discussions by Hubschmann loc. cit. p. 181 ff. and Bromer Paul-Brauno's Beitr. XI 264 267.

Specially deserving of attention is the circumstance that we may very often be in doubt as to whether we should refer a secondary accented form of the weak grade of a root to the *e*- or *e*-series, e.g. *pl-* 'fill' (§ 306) *gr-* 'live' (§ 37) to *pl-* *gr-*, or to *plē-* (Lat. *ple-tu-s*, Skr. *pra-tā-s*) *gr-* (Gr. *ζῆ* from **ē-*, Av. *gyā-tu-š* 'life') just as the optative suffix *-i-* stands to the strong form *-xe-*. Cp. Hubschmann loc. cit.

§ 314. The strong grade

On the grades *e* and *o* there is nothing to add here to the observations in § 311.

The phases *ē* and *ō* present difficulties in so far as in the case of many forms with *ē* and *ō* in the separate languages the question arises whether they first obtained their long vowel in the period after the Indg. prim. period had broken up, or whether the long vowel was inherited with the rest of the ablaut.

Forms with such an old *ē* *ō* were cited in § 311. Others are nom. Gr. *Ζεύς* from **djēus* (§ 611) Skr. *dyáuṣ* 'sky'; Lat.

vōx 'voice' Skr. *vāk* 'speech'; Gr. *δυσ-μενής* 'evil disposed' Skr. *dur-manās* 'downcast'; part. perf. act. Gr. *εἰδ-ώς* from **εἰδ-φώς* Av. (Gāp.) *vīd-vā*. Also old inherited forms or at any rate modelled on old inherited types were Gr. *φῶρ κλώηρ σκώηρ*, Lat. *fūr*; with these go as denominatives the Gr. verbs *κλωπάομαι* *τροπάω* *πιωτάομαι* etc.

Rem Observe that the *ē* of forms of the weak perf. stem as Lat. *sēdinus* Goth. *sēdum* from rt. *sed-* 'sit' have nothing to do with the *ē* of the strong grade. *ē* arose here from *ē* by lengthening, *sēd-* from **se-zē-* = orig. **se-s(e)d-* See §§ 590. 591. 594 and the accidentence. The same reduplicated root-form was apparently at the basis of many non-perfect verbal forms and noun formations which for the most part were formed later from the perfect. Thus Lith. *sēdinti* *sēdinti* O Bulg. *sēzda* 'I sit' Lat. *sēd-ēs* *sēd-ūs* *e* to perf. Lat. *sēd-inus*, Armen. *mit* 'sense' Gr. *μηδομαι* 'I devise' OIG. *māzu* 'a measure' to perf. Goth. *mēt-um* O. Ir. *ro mīd-ar* 'judicavi' from rt. *mēd-* (Gr. *μηδω* Goth. *mita* Lat. *modu-s* etc.), Lat. *tēgula* Lith. *stēgti* 'I thatch a roof', it. *steg-*; Goth. *anda-nēms* 'pleasant', rt. *nem-*; etc. How far the assumption of such origin for the *ē* should extend, is certainly still doubtful. Cp. the author, Morph. Unt. IV 414, Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 82 f. 110 f.

We have further to distinguish according to § 307 rem 2 the *ē* and *ō* which have arisen by contraction. Especially to be mentioned here is the *ē* in the forms of roots beginning with a vowel, as *ed-* 'eat' *es-* 'be' etc. In the perf. stem *ed-* (Lat. *ēd-inus* Skr. *ād-imā* etc.) *ē* arose by contraction of the *e* of the root with the *e* of the reduplication, in the imperf. stem *ed-* (Skr. *ād-am* by contraction of the *e* of the root with the augment *e* (§ 114). From this now originated to some extent a new root-form *ēd-*, from which came Lat. *ēs-t* *ēs-u-s*, Lith. *ēd-mi* *ēd-i-s*, Goth. *uz-ētn* etc., and which called into being Gr. *ēd-ωδ-ι* after the analogy of the ablaut *ē*-series. Cp. author loc. cit., Osthoff loc. cit. 122 ff. 148 ff.

On the other hand it must remain quite undecided if many other *ē* and *ō* forms were proper ablaut vowels of the *ē*-series, i. e. whether directly inherited or introduced by analogy. Besides sporadic forms as Gr. *ἱππεα* Av. *yakm-* (beside Lat. *pecor* Skr. *yakṣi*) 'livor' the Skr. *Ṛddhi*-vowels come especially into consideration. It is quite conceivable that e. g. the *s*-aorists *ā-bhūnt-sam* (rt. *bhṛadh-*) *ā-drāk-śam* from **a-dārṣh-śam* § 259 (rt. *derṣh-*) *ā-jar-śam* (rt. *ger-*) *ā-bhūr-śam* (rt. *bher-*) represent an Indg. aorist formation with long root-vowel; cp. Lat. *īxī* *tēxī*, O Bulg. *nēsū* *rēchū* *basū* and observe that in Gr. *ἐνεσθαι* *ἐτερεσθαι* *ἐτερεσθαι* the *e* of the root syllable may have been shortened from *ē* (§ 611). Cp. the accidentence

2. *ē*-series.

§ 315. The scheme is:

Weak grade		Strong grade	
a unaccented	b. secondary accented	1.	2
0	ə	ē	ō,
c. g. from rt <i>dhē-</i> 'put, place'.			
<i>dh-</i>	<i>dhə-</i>	<i>dhē</i>	<i>dhō-</i>

Wg. a. *dh-* : Skr. 1. pl. *da-dh-mās*, O.Bulg. 1 sg. *deždq* from **de-d-za* (§ 147), Lith. 3 sg. *désti* 1 e **de-d+ti* (§§ 544. 552). — Wg. b. *dhə-* : Skr. part *-dhi-ta-s hi-tá-s*, 3. sg. aor. *d-dhi-ta*, Gr. *θη-τό-ς ἐ-θι-το*, Lat. *crēdi-tu-s* from **crēda-tu-s* § 109 d (Skr. *śrād-dhata-m* neut. 'trusted, believed'). — Str g. 1 *dhē-* : Gr. *τί-θη-μι ἀνά-θη-μι*, Ski. *dá-dhā-mi dhá-man-* neut. 'seat, place', Goth. *ga-dē-þs* OHG. *tā-t* OHG. part *gi-tān*, inf. Lith. *dé-ti* O.Bulg. *dē-ti*, Lith. fut. *dé-siu*, O.Bulg. aor. *dē-chū* — Str.g. 2 *dhō-* : Gr. *θη-ρό-ς* 'heap', Goth. *dōms* 'judgment', OHG. *tuot* 'does' orig. **dhō-ze-ti*

From root *sē-* 'throw, sow' — Wg. a. *s-* : Skr. *s-trī* 'woman?' (cp. Lat. *sa-tor* 'begetter'). — Wg. b. *sə-* Lat. *sa-tu-s*, Gr. *ἑ-τό-ς, ἀγ-έ-την ἑ-αυρ* — Str g. 1. *sē-* Gr. *ἵ-η-μι η-μα*, Lat. *sē-men*, O Ir. *sē-l* 'seed', Goth. *mana-sē-þs* 'mankind, world' OHG. *sāt* 'sowing', inf. Goth. *satan* OHG. *sāun* (§ 142), pres. Lith. *sėjū* O.Bulg. *sējū*, Lith. pl. *sē-men-s* O.Bulg. *sē-me* 'seed, sowing' — Str g. 2. *sō-* : perf. Gr. Dor. *ἀγ-έ-το-κα ἀν-έ-τῳ-σθαι* Goth. *sāt-sō*

From rt. *lēd-* 'let'. — Wg. b. *ləd-* Lat. *lassu-s*, Goth. *lats* OHG. *laz* 'weary, lazy' — Str g. 1. *lēd-* : Goth. *lētan* 'let' — Str.g. 2. *lōd-* Goth. perf. *lat-lōt*

The Gr. *ε* (Wg. b.) in *θη-τό-ς, ἐ-τό-ς* etc. had taken the place of regular *α*, see § 109 c.

Skr. *da-dh-mās* bears the same relation to *dhi-śvā* (imper., ep. Gr. *θέ-ο*) as Av. *haurva-fš-u-* does to *pas-u-* Skr. *paś-ū-* (§ 313 p. 251), that is, the unaccented weak grade phase in *da-dh-mās* was occasioned by the prefixing of the reduplicated syllable. Greek *τί-θη-μεν* was a new formation for **τι-θ-μεν*.

Other examples of this ablaut-series in Hübschmann loc. cit. 71 ff.

3. *a*-series

§ 316. The scheme is:

Weak grade		Strong grade	
a unaccented	b secondary accented	1	2
0	ə	a	ō.

From rt *blā*- 'speak': — Wg. b. Gr. *φα-μὲν*, Lat. *fa-teor*. — Str.g. 1 Gr. *φᾶ-μι*, Lat. *fā-ma fā-bula* (Armen. *ba-n* 'λόγος' here or to wg b ?) — Str.g. 2. Gr. *φω-νή*

From rt *stā*- 'stand': — Wg. a *st-*: Skr. weak stem of the part. perf. act *tu-sth-ūś-* (c g. fem *tusthūśī*), *savyē-śthar-* 'the warrior who stands on the left (of the charioteer)' Av. *raḥae-štar-* 'standing on the war-chariot, warrior' from **-sth+tar-*. — Wg. b *st-*: Skr. 3 sg aor. *á-sthū-ta*, part *sthī-tá-s*, *sthī-ti-ś* 'a standing', Gr. *στα-τό-ς στα-σί-ς στα-τήρ*, Lat *sta-tu-s sta-tiō*, Goth. *staþs* 'stead, place', Lith. *sta-taũ* 'I place', pl. *stā-klės* 'loom', O.Bulg. *sto-γq* 'I stand'. — Str. g. 1. *stā*-: Skr. aor. *á-sthā-m*, *sthā-man-* 'standing-place, strength', Gr. *ἰ-στη-μι ἔ-στη-ν στή-μιον*, Lat *stā-men Stā-tor*, O.Ir. *-tan* 'am' from **stā-γō*, Goth. *stō-ma* 'basis, substance' *stōls* 'stool, seat', Lith. *pa-stō-γu* 'I become something' *sto-mũ* 'stature', O.Bulg. *sta-γq* 'I stand'. — Str.g. 2. *stō-* cannot be established with certainty, it may be represented by Skr. perf. 3. sg. *ta-sthāú*

Skr. *savyē-śthar-* Gr. *στα-τήρ* = Av. *haurva-fš-u-*: Skr. *paś-ú-* (§ 313 p. 251)

Other examples of this ablaut-series in Hübschmann loc. cit. 91 ff.

4. *ō*-series.

§ 317. The scheme is:

Weak grade		Strong grade
a. unaccented	b. secondary accented	
0	ə	ō.

From rt. *dō*- 'give': — Wg. a. *d*- : Skr. *dēvā-t-ta*- 'god-given' *bhāga-t-ti-ṣ* 'gift of fortune' part *da-t-tā-s* 1. pl. pres. *da-d-mās* 3. pl. perf. *da-d-ūr*, Lat. *de-d-ī* probably = Skr. *da-d-ē*, 2. pl. Lith. *dūste* from **dū-d+te* O.Bulg. *da-s-te* from **dā-d+te* 3. pl. *da-d-ēti*. Wg. b. *dō*- : Skr. *dī-ti-ṣ* 'possession' 3. sg. aor. *ā-dī-ta*, Armen. *ta-mē* 'damus', Gr. *δα-νός*, *δο-τό-ς* *δό-σι-ς* *δο-τήρ* *ἰ-δο-το*, Lat. *da-tu-s* *du-tor* *du-mus*, Lith part perf. act. *dū-vo-ṣ*. — Str.g *dō*- : Skr. *dā-dā-mi* *ā-dā-m* *da-dāū*, Armen. *e-tu* 'I gave' *tu-r* 'gift', Gr. *δί-δο-μι* *δώ-σι* *δώ-πο-ν* *δώ-τι-ς*, Lat. *dō-nu-m* *dōs*, inf. Lith. *dū-ti* O.Bulg. *da-ti*, O.Bulg. *du-rū* 'gift'

From rt. *pō*- 'drink': — Wg b. *pō*- Gr. *πο-τό-ν* *πό-σι-ς* *πο-τήρ* *πο-ν* — Str.g. *pō*- : Skr. *pā-tār*- 'drinker', Gr. *πι-ν-μαι* *πέ-νω-κα*, Lat. *pō-tor* *pō-culu-m*

Gr *o* (wg b.) in *δο-τό-ς* *πο-τό-ν* etc had taken the place of regular *α*, the latter is preserved in *δα-νός*. See § 109 c

Skr. *dēvā-itta*- *bhāga-tti*- *da-dmās* to Gr. *δο-τό-ς* Lat. *da-tu-s* Skr. *dī-ti-ṣ* like Av. *haurva-fš-u-* to Skr. *paś-ū-* (§ 313 p 251).

Other examples of this ablaut-series in Hübschmann loc. cit. 99 ff.

5 *α*-series

§ 318. The scheme is:

Weak grade		Strong grade	
a. unaccented	b. secondary accented	1.	2.
0	(a)	ā	ā

From rt. *ag*- 'drive, lead' — Wg a. *q̄*- : Skr. *pāri-j-man*- 'wandering about' *j-mān*- 'path'; here also Gr. *ό-γ-μο-ς* 'path' with prothetic *ό*- (as in *ό-πρό-ς*, see p. 252)? — Wg b. *ag*- : Skr. *aj-ās* 'driver' = Gr. *αγ-ός*, Skr. *aj-wās* 'quick' = Lat. *ag-ali-s* (with transition into the *i*-declension), Skr. pass. *aj-yā-tē*, Gr. part. *ἐπ-αχ-τός*, — Str.g. 1. *ag*- : Skr. *ājami*, Armen. *ac-em*, Gr. *ἄγ-ω*, Lat. *ag-ō*, O.Ir. *ag-am*, O.Icel. inf. *ak-a*. — Str.g. 2. Skr. *ājī-ṣ* 'a race', Gr. *αγ-ατ-ηγός*, Lat. *amb-ag-ēs*

From rt. *bhag*- 'allot, enjoy, eat': — Wg a. *bhḡ*- : Skr. perf. mid *bhēḡ-ē*, an irregular transformation (see the accident) of

original **bhe-bhg-*. — Wg. b. *bhag-* : Skr. *bhak-tá-m* 'portion, food', Gr. *qay-eiv* 'to eat' — Str.g. 1. *bhag-* : Skr. *bhāj-ami* 'I allot, enjoy' (in case this had not taken the place of **bhājāmi*, if so, it had wg. b.) *bhāga-s* 'distributor, giver of blessings', Av. *baya-* 'god', O.Bulg. *boǔ* 'god'. — Str.g. 2. *bhag-* : Skr. perf. *ba-bhāj-a*, *bhāg-á-s* 'share, lot'.

From rt. *ḡāḡ-* 'honour' : — Wg. a. *iḡ-* : Skr. part. *iś-tá-s*, *ḡtv-ij-* 'sacrificing at the regular time' — Str.g. 1. *ḡāḡ-* : Skr. *yāj-ami*, Gr. *ἄζουαι ἄνος*; here doubtless also, notwithstanding the suffixal accentuation, Skr. *yaj-ná-s* Gr. *áy-ro-ς* (since we should rather expect *iḡ-* as wg. b.). — Str.g. 2. *ḡāḡ-* : Skr. *ati-yāj-á-s* 'honouring exceedingly' causat. *yājáyāmi*.

From rt. *day-* 'burn'. — Wg. a. *du-* (*dy-*) : Skr. *du-nó-ti* 'burns, puts to grief'. — Wg. b. *dū-* *duy-* : Skr. *dū-ná-s* 'burnt, tortured', Gr. *δύ(F)-η* 'woe, pain' — Str.g. 1. *day-* : Skr. *dav-a-s* 'fire-brand', Gr. *δαίω* (from **duF-ḡo*) 'I light up' *δαός* 'fire-brand, torch' — Str.g. 2. *day-* : Skr. *dav-á-s* 'fire-brand', Gr. perf. *δέ-δῃ-ε*, *δέ-δῃ-το-ν* *δέ-δῃ-το-ν* (*πῦρ*)

From rt. *adlh-* 'burn' : — Wg. a. *idl-* : Skr. part. *iddhá-s* 'kindled, pure' *idl-má-s* 'fire-wood', Gr. *ιδ-αρό-ς* 'serene, pure'. — Wg. b. *īdl-* : Skr. *īdl-r-īya-* 'belonging to the serene sky', Lat. pl. *id-ūs* scil. *noctēs* 'the clear nights', OHG. *īt-al* 'pure, clear'. — Str.g. 1. *adlh-* : Skr. *īdhas-* 'fire wood', Gr. *αἶθω* 'I kindle', Lat. *aestus aestus*, O Ir. *aecl* 'fire', OHG. *erl* 'rogus, ignis'.

Skr. insti sg. fem *nas-á* nom du fem *nás-ā* Ags. *nas-dyrlu* ('nostrils') OHG. *nasa* Lat. *nā-ēs* Lith. *nós-ės* etc., proves the existence of an Indg. noun nom sg. **nás-(s)* acc. sg. **nás-n* (str.g. 2), gen sg. **nas-ós-és* (wg. b.) 'nose'.

Other examples in Hubschmann loc. cit. 114 ff.

An unmistakable parallelism exists with the *e*-series. Observe especially also the forms of the nominal suffixes *-ā-* : *-a-* = *-o-* : *-e-*, e. g. acc sg. **ēhṛā-m* (Skr. *āśvām*, Lat. *equam*) : voc. **ēhṛa* (Skr. *āmba*, Gr. *ρύμυά*, O Bulg. *ženo*) = acc. sg. **ēhṛo-m* (Skr. *āśva-m*, Lat. *equo-m*) : voc. **ēhṛe* (Lat. *equē*, Gr. *ἵππε*).

It still of course remains questionable, how the *o* is to be explained which frequently occurs in this ablaut-series, e. g.

Gr. *κόσμος* 'ornament' beside *κέ-κασ-ται* 'is excellent' (Skr. 3. pl. perf. *śā-śad-úr*). See Osthoff in Hübschmann loc. cit. 190 f.

Rem It seems to me hardly possible to carry out the hypothesis, indicated by Osthoff loc. cit. 191. Cp e. g. the feminine suffix *-a-*, *-ā-*.

6. o-series.

§ 319. The scheme is:

Weak grade		Strong grade	
a. unaccented	b. secondary accented	1.	2.
o?	(o)	ó	ō.

From rt. *oq-* 'see': — Wg. b. and str.g. 1 *oq-*: Gr. *ὀντέον ὄψε-ς ὄψομαι ὄμμα*, Lat. *oc-ulu-s*, Lith. *akl-s* O Bulg. *oko* 'eye'. — Str.g. 2: *ōq-*: Gr. *ὄπ-ωπ-ε ὄψ*

From root *od-* 'smell': — Wg. b. and str.g. 1. *od-*: Gr. *ὄζει ὀδμή*, Lat. *od-or ol-ō ol-eō*. — Str.g. 2. *ōd-*: *ὄδ-ωδ-ε εὐ-ώδης*, Lith. *šdžu* 'I smell (something)'.

From rt. *bhod-* or *bhodh-* 'sting, prick, dig': — Wg. b. *bhod(h)-*: Lat. *fossu-s fossa* — Wg. b. or str.g. 1 *bhod(h)-*: Lat. *fodiō*, O.Bulg. *boda* 'I sting', Lith. *badaũ* 'I prick'; to which also Gr. *βόθ-ρος βόθ-ρων-ς* 'ditch', in case we may assume that β had taken the place of π after the analogy of *βαθ-ς βέθος* (the root would then certainly be *bhodh-*) — Str.g. 2 *bhōd(h)-*: Lat. *fōdī*, O.Bulg. *basū* aor. (cp § 314 rem p 253), *badaja* 'I sting'.

Wg. a. would exist in Gr. *ἀντι-χρὺ* 'right opposite, straight on', wg. b. in the form *ἀντι-χρῆ*, if this adverb is really related to *ἀντι-χρύνω* 'I push back, stop' and this latter belongs to the o-series (cp. Osthoff Morph Unt IV 267 f 345).

Other examples in Osthoff loc. cit. 343 ff. and in Hübschmann loc. cit. 167 ff.

EXPLOSIVES

§ 320. The so-called stop-consonants are in reality glides, implosive and explosive. The transition does not take place between two sounding elements, but between a sound and a

moment of absence of sound; it is of secondary importance that the mediae are mostly pronounced 'voiced'. If we regard language as a genetic product, the moment of the absence of sound is the material part in explosives which corresponds to the nucleus of the other elements of language. But it can of course only be heard by observing the implosive and explosive glides, and these are of paramount importance for the comprehension of language as an acoustic phenomenon. At all events the names stop-sound and explosive-sound only imperfectly indicate the nature of these elements of language. Cp. Flodström Bezzenberger's Beitr. VIII 1 ff.¹⁾.

§ 321. We consider the history of the Indg. explosives from two points of view, in as much as we ask ourselves the questions: what has been their fate as regards their place of articulation and what as regards their form of articulation?

According to the place of articulation we have to distinguish four classes of Indg. explosives:

1 Labials, more accurately bilabial or labio-labial (*p*-sounds). stop between the upper and lower lip;

2 Dentals (*t*-sounds). stop through articulation of the fore part of the tongue against the inner wall of the upper teeth or against their sockets;

3 Palatals (*k̂*-sounds). stop through articulation of the middle part of the back of the tongue against the back part of the hard palate, cp. say the *k* in English *kut*;

4. Velars (*q*-sounds) stop through articulation of the hind part of the back of the tongue against the soft palate (velum palatinum), cp. say the *k* in Mod.H.G. *kunst*.

Rem 1. Some use the term gutturals instead of velars. We avoid this name because it is apt to give rise to a confusion of this class of consonants with the palatals (3), since these are likewise often called gutturals. Many call classes 2 and 3 the two guttural series' of the Indg. primitive language.

Rem 2. In writing the Indg. prim. forms we employ *k*, *kh*, *q*, *gh* only when we leave it undecided whether the explosive had a palatal or velar articulation, e. g. rt *kueigh*- § 423.

1) See now also Sievers Phonet. § 33 ff.

These prim. Indg. sounds often left their old place of articulation in the development of the separate languages. The sphere of articulation, into which the sound was transferred, was either one which had already from of old been taken up with the production of explosives, e g Lat. *quīnque* O.Ir. *cōic* 'five' fr. Indg. **penqe* (transition of *p-* to a velar, see §§ 336 339), or was a new one. To these new places of articulation belong:

the labio-dental position. articulation of the lower lip against the upper teeth, e. g. OHG. labio-dental *f* from bilabial *f* from Indg. *p* (§ 342);

the interdental: the edge of the tongue stops up the fissure between the two rows of teeth, e g Gr. spirant *θ* (*þ*) from Indg. *dh* (§§ 365 495);

the cerebral or cacuminal: the tip of the tongue is turned up and drawn back and articulates against the highest part of the dome of the palate, e. g. Skr. *t d dh* from Indg. *t d dh* (§§ 352. 355 358)

Rem 3 Some finer distinctions, e g between postdental and supradental sounds (Sievers *Phonet* ³ 54 ff), need not be considered here

§ 322. According to the form of articulation we must likewise distinguish four classes.

First of all comes into consideration the difference which calls for the division into *tenues* and *mediae*. Its characteristic feature is the greater or less tension to which the parts of the mouth are put in the formation of explosives, e g. a more energetic closing and opening of the lips takes place with *p* than with *b*. Hence the names *fortis* and *lenis* are also used instead of *tenus* and *media*.

The *mediae* may be produced with or without voice (§ 16). In the prim Indg period they were probably voiced throughout and remained so almost everywhere, where they did not pass into *fortes*.

The Indg. *tenues* and *mediae* were pronounced both with and without aspiration. The aspiration is indicated by placing an *h* after the respective sound: *th*, *bh* etc.

In the Indg. primitive period there accordingly existed:

1. unaspirated *tenuēs*, e. g. *t*;
2. unaspirated voiced *mediae*, e. g. *d*;
3. aspirated *tenuēs*, e. g. *th*;
4. aspirated voiced *mediae*, e. g. *dh*.

In the developments of the separate languages the form of articulation suffered numerous changes, to which the name sound-shifting has been given. These changes partly happened in such a manner that the result of the change represents another of the forms of articulation belonging to this class which had been handed down from the Indg. prim. language, e. g. Indg. *dh* became *d* in Iranian, Keltic and Baltic-Slavonic, and *th* in Greek (§§ 481. 495. 524. 542. 549). But in the various stages of the separate developments we also meet with other kinds of sounds in the place of the Indg. explosives, viz.:

affricatae i. e. explosives with a following homorganic spirant, e. g. Arm. *c* from Indg. *ġ* (§§ 409. 484), HG. *pf*, *z* (i. e. *ts*), *ch* (i. e. *hχ*) from Indg. *b*, *d*, *ġ* *g* (§ 533);

spirants (fricatives), e. g. Germanic *f* from Indg. *p* (§ 527 ff);

h i e. voiceless vowel (§ 16), e. g. HG. *h* from Indg. *h̥*, *q* (§ 529);

consonantal vowels, e. g. Armen. *-aur-* from *-atr-* (§§ 360. 483), M Cymr. *seuth* = Ir. *secht* 'septem' (§ 339);

long vowels as representatives of original short vowel + explosive, e. g. O.Ir. *ēn* 'bird' from (O Bret.) *etn* (§ 518);

nasals e. g. Lat. *mn* from Indg. *pn* (§ 500);

liquids, e. g. Lat. *l* from *d* (§ 369)

The Indg. sound also often entirely disappeared, e. g. *p* in Keltic (§ 339)

Lastly it may be pointed out that the explosive, after it had become a sound of another kind, not rarely became again an explosive later, e. g. Indg. **rudhró-* 'red' (Gr. *ῥυθρό-*) became Lat. *rubro-*, the combination *-dhr-* having passed through the stages *-thr-*, *-ḫr-*, *-fr-*, *-br-* (§ 509). It thus happened

sometimes that the prim. Indg. form and place of articulation were reached again, e. g. in OIIG. *fater* 'father', whose *t* represents Indg. *t* (Skr. *pítā* Gr. *πατήρ* etc.), which had become *t* after having passed through the various stages *p*, *ā*, *d* (§ 528 ff.).

§ 323. The system of the Indg. explosives was accordingly the following:

		Places of articulation			
		linguo-palatals			
		labial	dental	palatal	velar
forms of articulation	ten	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>k̄</i>	<i>q</i>
	voic. med.	<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>ḡ</i>	<i>g</i>
	ten. asp.	<i>ph</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>k̄h</i>	<i>qh</i>
	voic. med asp	<i>bh</i>	<i>dh</i>	<i>ḡh</i>	<i>gh</i>

We now consider the history of these explosive sounds singly, beginning first of all with their places of articulation. We shall not treat the *tenuēs aspiratae* until section 2. (B, §§ 475. 553). These sounds seem to have been comparatively rare in the prim. Indg period and present no special peculiarities in their place of articulation as compared with the other explosives.

A. THE EXPLOSIVES ACCORDING TO THEIR PLACE OF ARTICULATION.

1. Labial explosives.

Indg. primitive period.

§ 324. Tenuis *p*. **po-tér*- 'father': Skr *pítár*- Armen *harr* Gr. *πατήρ* Lat. *pater* O.Ir. *athir* Goth. *fadar*. **pro* 'fore, before': Skr. *pra-* Gr. *πρό* Lat. *prōd* *prō* O.Ir. *ro* Lith. *pra-* O.Bulg. *pro-* Rt. *sup-* 'sleep': Skr. *svápti* 'sleeps' *svápnas* 'sleep, dream', Armen. *kun* (gen. *knoy*) 'sleep' (*k-* from *su-*, see

§ 162), Gr. *ὑπνο-ς* 'sleep', Lat. *sopor somnu-s*, O.Ir. *suan* 'sleep' (§ 339 rom.), Ags. *suefan* 'to sleep' O.Icel. *svefn* 'sleep', Lith. *sāpna-s* 'dream' O.Bulg. *sūpati* 'to sleep' *sūnū* 'sleep'. **sérpō* 'I creep, crawl': Skr. *sárpāmi* Gr. *ἐρπω* Lat. *serpō*. Rt. *spēk-* 'spy': Skr. *spáś-* 'spy, watchman', Lat. *cōn-spiciō au-spex*, OHG. *spehōn* 'to spy'.

Suffixal elements with *p* seem not to have existed in the prim. Indg. period, if we must not put *p* here in certain cases where it is usually regarded as 'root-determinative', e. g. *sthap-áyāmi* 'I cause to stand, erect' OHG. *stabēn* 'to be stiff' *stab* 'staff', from the root *stā-*.

§ 325. Media *b*. This sound occurred more rarely in the Indg. prim. period than any of the other explosives. **pib-* or perhaps **bib-* 'drink'. Skr. *píbāmi* O Ir. *ebaim* (prim. Kelt. **pibō*, § 339) Lat. *bibō* 'I drink', possibly a reduplicated form; its relation to the root *pō-* with the same meaning (§ 317) is not clear (for an uncertain conjecture see Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 43). Rt. *lāb-*: Skr. *rāmbatē lāmbatē* 'hangs down loosely, sinks down', Lat. *lābitur* Rt. *bar- bal-* (cp. § 282 on *ger- gel-*). Skr. *balbalā-karōmi* 'I stammer', Gr. *βιάβαιο-ς*, Lat. *ballus balbūtire*. *-*bd-*, unaccented weak grade form to *ped-* 'foot' (§§ 311. 469, 2): Skr. *upa-bd-á-* 'a stamping, trampling', Gr. *ἐπί-βδ-αι* 'day after the festival' (cp. *πιδά* 'on foot, next afterwards, after', Armen. *het yet* 'behind, after, with'). Root-form *dheyb-*. O.Ir. *fu-domain* (compar. *fu-dumnu*) Cymr *dwfn* 'deep' (prim. Kelt. *-bn-*, § 520), Goth. *duyps* 'deep' MHG. *tumpfēl* 'pool', Lith. *dubù-s* 'deep, hollow' *dumburỹs* 'a hole in the ground filled with water' *daubà* 'ravine, defile' O Bulg. *dūbrī* 'dale, ravine'; beside which *dheyp-* in Ags. *dyfan* 'to dive' OHG. *tobal* 'a hollow in a forest', O.Bulg. *duplŭ* 'hollow' (§ 221 p. 188 f § 469, 7). Cp. §§ 328. 331. 334. 337. 340. 343. 346

b seems not to exist in suffixal elements.

§ 326. Media asp *bh*. **bhērō* 'I bear, carry': Skr. *bhār-āmi* Armen. *berem* Gr. *φέρω* Lat. *ferō* O.Ir. *berim* Goth. *baira* O.Bulg. *bera*. **bhrū-* **bhrū-* 'eye brow' (§ 312): Skr. *bhrū-* Gr. *ὀφρύ-ς* Mid.Ir. gen. du. *brúad* OHG. *brāwa* Lith. *bruv-i-s*

O.Bulg. *brǫv-ŭ*. **nébhos* n. 'cloud, atmosphere': Skr. *nábhas* Gr. *νέφος* Lith. *debes-ŭ-s* (with unexplained *d-* for *n-*) O.Bulg. *nebo*, cp. also Gr. *νεφέλη* Lat. *nebula* O.Ir. *nél* (fr. **neblo-*) OHG. *nebul* 'cloud, fog'. **gombho-s*: Skr. *jámbha-s* 'tooth', Gr. *γόμφος* 'tooth', OHG. *chamb* 'comb', Lith. *žamba* 'mouth' O.Bulg. *zqbu* 'tooth'.

Formative suffix of noun stems *-bho-*: Skr. *vyśa-bhá-s* *ṛśa-bhá-s* 'bull' Gr. *ἔλα-φο-ς* 'stag' *ἔρι-φο-ς* 'buck'. *-bh-* in case suffixes: Skr. instr. pl. *-bhaś* etc., Armen instr. sg. *-b* instr. pl. *-bē*, Gr. *-φι(v)*, Lat. *-bus*, *u-bē nō-bīs*, O.Ir. dat. pl. *-b*, O.Bulg. *te-bē* 'tibi'.

Aryan.

§ 327. Indg. *p*. Skr. *pr̥chāmi* Av. *per'sāmi* 'I ask' O.Pers. 2. sg. imper. *parsā*: Lat. *poscō* from **por(ι)-scō* (§ 269), OHG. *forsca* 'question', rt. *prek-* (*pr̥k-*). Skr. *nápāt* Av. *napā* O.Pers. *napā* 'descendant, grandchild' Gr. pl. *νέποδες* 'children' (with *δ* instead of *τ* after the analogy of *πόδες* through the resemblance of the nom. sg. **νιπώς* to *πίς* 'foot'), Lat. *nepōs*, Mid-Ir. *niac* (gen. *niath*) 'sister's son', OHG. *nefu* 'nephew, relation'. Skr. *spás-* Av. *spas-* 'spy'. Lat. *au-spei*.

The change of organ remains unclear in Skr. *śhītv-* *śthyā-* 'spit' (pres. *śhītvāmi* part. *śthyūtá-*) · Gr. *πτίω* from *(σ)πιῦ-ω (§ 131 p. 119), Lat. *spuō*, Goth. *speiva*, Lith. *spūnu-jū*.

In Iranian *p* became *f* before consonants, and was probably pronounced as a labio-dental, e. g. Av. O Pers. *fīa-* = Skr. *pra-* 'before', see § 473, 1.

§ 328. Indg. *b* Skr. *buk-kāra-s* the roaring of a lion: Gr. *βύκρης* 'howling', Lat. *būcina* 'a crooked horn' or 'trumpet', O.Bulg. *bučati* 'to bellow' Skr. *sabar-* 'nectar': OHG. *saf* Ags. *sæp* 'juice'; rt. *sab-* was perhaps a secondary form of *sap-* in Lat. *sapiō* (§ 469, 7). Skr. *upa-bd-á-* 'a stamping, trampling', Av. *upa-bd-a-* 'foot', see § 325. Upon **ab-bh̥as*, dat. abl. pl. from *ap-* 'water', rests Av. *aiwyō*, on Skr. *adbhyás* *adbhīś* see rem. 2. Cp. § 325.

Rem. 1. Prim. Ar. *b* in the combination *bh̥* = *bh + t*, as Skr. *dr̥bhdhá-* 'wound, twisted', Av. *deci-wāu-* m. 'a twist, plait' (for *w* from *b* see § 478),

from rt. *derbh-*. It has not been determined how this combination was pronounced in the Indg. prim. period, see § 552.

Rem. 2. The *d* in Ved. *adbhiš*, instr. pl. from *ap-* 'water', and in *sq-sṛdbhiš*, instr. pl. from *sq-syp-*, appellation of ten divinities and the offerings dedicated to them, cannot phonetically have taken the place of *b*. It was probably caused by the analogy of *nādbhiš* from **nabd-bhiš* (stem *napt-* 'descendant') See Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 600 f.

§ 329. Indg. *bh*. Skr. *bhūp-atī* Av. *bavaiti* 'becomes, is' O.Pers. 3. sg. conj. *bavātiy*, Skr. *bhū-mi-* Av. *bū-mi-* O.Pers. *bu-mi-*, 'earth': Gr. *φύ-σι-ς* 'nature', Lat. *fuam futūru-s*, O.Ir. *buith* 'existence', OHG. *būan* 'to dwell, build', Lith. *bū-ti* O.Bulg. *by-ti* 'to be', rt. *bhey-*. Skr. *bhrātā* Av. *brāta* O.Pers. *brātā* 'brother': Arm. *elbair* (§§ 263. 360) Gr. *φράτωρ* Lat. *frāter* O.Ir. *brāthir* Goth. *brōþar* Lith. *broter-čli-s* (demon.) O.Bulg. *bratrū* 'brother'. Skr. *abhi* Av. *auwi* (Gāp. *aubr*) O.Pers. *abiy* 'hither': to Goth. *bi* OHG. *bē* 'by'. 3. pl. perf. Skr. *babhr-ūr* Av. *bawr-ar*^o, Indg. **bhe-bhr-*, from rt. *bher-* 'bear, carry'.

ARMENIAN.

§ 330. Indg. *p*. Initially mostly *h-* before vowels. *hing* 'five': Skr. *pāñca* Gr. *πέντε*, Lith. *penki*. *heñ* 'distant': Skr. *pāṇa-s* 'more distant, on the other side', Gr. *πέραν* 'on the other side', O.Ir. *ire* 'ulterior', Goth. *fairra* 'distant'

Rem. For this *h* we sometimes find *h*, *e* *g* *yauway* beside *hauru* 'step-father', to Gr. *πατὴρ*, 'uncle'; *hū-sun* 'fifty' beside *hing* 'five' (Hubschmann Ztschr. d. deutsch. morg. Ges. XXXV 636, Arm. Stud. I 45 74). The phonetic relation is not clear. With loss of *h-*, *o/n* 'foot' pl. *ot-ē* Gr. *πόδες*.

ev 'and, also': Skr. *āpi* 'also', Gr. *ἐν* 'on, to'. *evñ* 'seven': Skr. *saptā* Gr. *ἑπτά* Lat. *septem* O.Ir. *secht n-* Lith. *septyni* 'seven'

ep'em 'I cook' probably to Greek *ἐψω* *p'oitē* (gen. *p'utoy*) 'σπονδή', to *σπονδή* (Hubschmann Ztschr. d. d. m. Ges. XXXVI 117).

§ 331. Indg. *b*. Here belongs perhaps *bu* and *bu-ēc* 'owl': Gr. *βύα-ς βύζα* (*βύζα*?) 'horn-owl', Lat. *būbō*; probably an onomatopoeic formation; in this case *b* would not have been shifted to a tenuis like the other Indg. mediae (§ 484).

§ 332. Indg. *bh.* *ba-n* (gen. *banī*) 'λόγο-ς': Gr. *φη-μι* 'I say' *φων-ή* 'voice', Lat. *fa-teor fā-ma.* *albeur* 'source, spring' (§ 263): Gr. *φρέαρ* 'well, fountain'. *arbi* 'I drank' *arb* 'a drinking-bout': Gr. *ρόφείω* 'I sip', Lat. *sorbeō*, Lith. *srebiū* 'I sip', rt. *srebh-*; Armen. *arb-* and Lat. *sorb-* from Indg. *srbh-* (§§ 291. 295). *surb* 'clean, pure' · Skr. *śubh-rā-s* 'bright, smart', cpf. **kubh-ró-s* (§ 263).

Suffix *-a-vor* e. g. *lus-a-vor* 'clear': Gr. *λευκο-φόρο-ς*. Instr. sg. *mardo-v* pl *mardo-vē* (from *mard* 'man') beside *dster-b dster-bē* (from *dustr* 'daughter'), cp § 326.

Greek.

§ 333. Indg. *p.* *πί-ο-μαι* 'I fly' aor. *ἐ-πι-ό-μην*: Skr. *pātāmī* 'I fly' aor. *āpāta-m*, Lat. *petō*, O Bret *etn* (O.Ir. *ēn* (§ 518) 'bird', OHG *fedara* 'feather'. *πλέ(ν)-ω* 'I swim': Skr. *plīvātē* 'swims', Armen. *luana-m* 'I wash', Lat. *pluit*, O.Ir. *luath* 'quick', OHG. *flewen flouwen* 'to rinse, wash', Lith. *pláuju* 'I rinse' O.Bulg. *plovaq* 'I sail' *ἐπερ ἐπερ* 'over' Skr. *upāri* 'above', Lat. *s-uper*, Goth. *ufar* 'over'. *τί-ο-ω* 'I refresh, delight': Skr. *tarpáyāmi* 'I satiate, satisfy', Lith. *tarpā* 'a thriving' Pruss. *en-terpo* 'it is of use'.

πτ became *ττ* in Thessalian and Cretan, e. g. Thess. *Ἀεττί-ναος*, to Att. *Ἀεττίτης*; *ἀττᾶ*, from *ἀτ τᾶ*, cp Thess. *Ἀτθόνειρος* = *Ἀφθόνειρος*, Cret. *ἐγρατται* = Att *γέγραπται*, to *γράφω* 'I write'.

§ 334. Indg. *b.* *βαβύζω* 'I chatter' *βαμβυίνω* 'I stammer' *βαμβαλύζω* 'I chatter with the teeth': Lat. *babulu-s* 'chatterer', Mod.HG. *babbeln pappeln*. *βδέω* 'I break wind' represents Indg. *bzd-*, weak grade form to *pezd-*. Sloven. *pezdēti* 'to break wind' Pruss. *peisda* 'buttock', Lat. *pēdō* from **pezdō* (§ 594), cp. *bd-* weak grade form to *ped-* § 328. Cp. §§ 325. 328. 331.

§ 335. Indg. *bh.* *gayeiv* 'to eat': Skr. *bhājāmi* 'I allot, enjoy' *bhaktā-m* 'portion, food' *bhāga-s* 'sharer out' Av. *baγa-* 'god' O.Bulg. *bogū* 'god', rt. *bhag-*. *ὀμφαλό-ς* 'navel': Skr. *nābhī-ś* 'navel' *nābhīla-m* 'private parts', Lat. *umbō umbilicu-s*, O.Ir. *imm-lind* 'umbilicum' (§ 525), OHG. *naba* 'wheel-nave' *nabolo* 'navel',

Pruss. *nabi-s* 'navel, wheel-nave' Lett. *naba* 'navel'. ὀρφανός-*g* 'orphan': Armen. *orb* 'orphan', Lat. *orbu-s*, O.Ir. *orbe* 'hereditas', Goth. *arbi* 'inheritance'.

The *f*, which arose from prim. Greek *ph* (*φ*) (§ 495), was first of all bilabial. Since the letter *φ* was employed to represent the *f* which had arisen from *p* (*θ*) in Bæot. and Epirot., *f* = *ph* seems here also to have been labio-dental (see loc. cit.).

Italic.

§ 336. Indg. *p*. Lat. *pax pangō*, Umbr. *pase* 'pacc', Osc. Paakul 'Paculus'. Skr. *pāśa-s* 'string, cord', Gr. *νήγνῃμι* 'I fasten', MHG. *vuoge* 'joint' Goth. *fahan* 'to seize', rt. *pāf-* *pāg-*. Lat. *opus*, Umbr. *osatu* 'operato, facito', Osc. *úpsannam* 'operandam, faciundam': Skt. *ápus-* *ápus-* n. 'work, religious deed', OHG. *uoba* 'holyday' *uobo* 'cultivator of the land'. Lat. *op-* in *op-tineō ostendō* from **ops-tendō*, *ob*, Umbr. *ostendu* 'ostendito, adhibeto', Osc. *úp cisúd* 'apud id': Gr. *ἐνι*, Skr. *ápi*, Indg. ablaut *e : o*. Lat. *caper capra*, Umbr. *cabriner* gen. 'caprini': Gr. *κίρκος* 'boar', O.Icel. *haufr* 'buck'

Lat. *quīnque*, Umbr. *pumperias* Osc. *pumperias* '*quintihæ', Osc. *Πομπύτις* 'Quinctius', prim Ital. **kwenekhe*, which arose from **penekhe* (Skr. *pāñca* etc.) by assimilation. Lat. *coquō* from **quequō* (§ 172, 3 431 a), *popīna* is probably borrowed from Osc. (pure Lat form *coquīna*), prim. It. **kuekhe* from **pekhe* (Skr. *pācāmi*, Gr. *πέσσω*). On the Umbr.-Samn. *p* from *ky* cp. § 431 a. The similar assimilation of initial *p* exists also in Keltic in the same two words (§ 339), Germanic has it perhaps also in the numeral *five* (§ 444 a). This change is possibly older than the separate history of these languages.

Prim. Ital. *pt* became *ft* in Umbr.-Samn., as *kt* became *xt* (§ 502); Umbr. *ht* from *ft*. Osc. *scriptus* pl. 'scriptae' Umbr. *screihtor* pl. 'scripti' *screhto* 'scriptum'. Cp. Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 183.

§ 337. Indg. *b*. Lat. *lubricu-s*: Goth. *sluþan* 'to slip'. Lat. *lambō*: OHG. *laffan* 'to hek' pret. *luof*; rt. *lab-* would be a secondary form to *lap-* (§ 469, 7), if we may assume

old *p* for Gr. *λάπτω* Armen. *lapem* 'I lick'. Lat. *labium* probably to Ags. *lippa* m. OHG. *lefs* m. 'lip'; Kluge explains the difference in the root-vowel by assuming that *labium* arose for **lebiu*m through association with *lambō*. Cp. §§ 325. 328. 331. 334. 346.

§ 338. Indg. *bh*. Lat. *ferō*, Umbr. *ferar* 'feratur', Marruc. *feret* 'feret': Skr. *bhārāmi* 'I bear'. Lat. *flōs*, Sabin. *Flusare* abl. 'Floral', Osc. Fluusaí dat 'Florae': O.Ir. *blath* 'bloom', Goth. *blōma* m. 'flower' Lat. *ti-bī si-bī*, Umbr. *te-fe* 'tibi', Osc. *t(i)-fei* 'tibi' *sí-fei* 'sibi': cp. Skr. *tí-bhy-am* 'tibi', O.Bulg. *te-bě* 'tibi'. Lat. *albu-s*, Umbr. *alfu* 'alba', Osc. Alafaternum 'Alfaternorum': Gr. *ἀλφός* 'white leprosy'. Lat. *amb-itu-s*, Osc. *amfr-et* 'ambiunt' (for Umbr. *ambr-* see § 209): Gr *ἀμφί* Gall. *ambi-* 'circum'.

Rem. How is Lat. *barba*, for which we should expect **jarba* (OHG *bart* O Bulg. *brada*), to be explained? All the attempted explanations known to us, are unsatisfactory.

According to Seelmann (Ausspr. d Lat 294 f.) Lat. *f* was, up to the middle of the imperial period, "a hybrid sound, which might equally well be described as an interdental dorsal spirant with bilabial increase of narrowing, as a bilabial spirant with dorso-bidental increase of narrowing", then *f* became labio-dental. It seems to follow from the *m* in *amfr-* that *f* was bilabial in Oscan.

Old Irish

§ 339. Indg. *p* Apparently nowhere retained as *p* in Keltic.

It was dropped initially in the prim. Kelt. period. O.Ir. *ēn* O.Bret. *etn* 'bird', rt. *pet-* 'fly', see § 333. O Ir *ul* 'much, manifold', compar. *lia* Mid Cymr. *lleir* · Skr. *puri-ś* compar. neut *práyas*, Gr *πολύ-ς* *πλείων*, Lat. *plūs*, Goth *filu* 'multum' compar. O.Icel. *fleire fleiri*. O.Ir. *lar* O Cymr. *laur* Corn. *lor leur* 'pavement': Ags. *flōr* 'house floor' MHG. *fluor* 'cornfield, ground'. *athir* 'father': Gr. *πατήρ*. O.Ir. *orc* 'pig': Gr. *πόρκο-ς* Lat *porcu-s* OHG. *farh farah* Lith. *pařsa-s* 'pig'. O.Cymr. *rit* 'ford', Gall. in *Augusto-ritum*: Av *peřu-ř* 'ford', Lat. *portu-s*, OHG. *furt* (§§ 295. 298).

Intervocalic *p* disappeared at the same period. Mid.Ir. *niw* (gen. *niath*) 'sister's son', Mid.Cymr. *ney nei* (pl. *neyeynt nyeint*) 'brother's or sister's son': Skr. *nāpāt* Lat. *nepōs* (§ 327). O.Ir. *tē* (pl. *tēit*) 'hot' from **te(p)ent-* (cp. § 212): Skr. *tāpāti* 'warms, burns', Lat. *tepeō*, O Bulg. *topiti* 'to warm'.

-pt- probably became *ft*—*cht* already in prim. Kelt. (cp. Low German *nicht*, *lucht* = OHG. *nift*, *luft*) and thus fell together with Indg. *kt* and *qt* (§§ 436. 517): O.Ir. *-cht-*, Britann. *-it-*. O.Ir. *secht* Mid.Cymr. *seith* Corn. *seyth* Bret. *seiz* 'seven': Skr. *saptá*, Lat. *septem* etc. O.Ir. *necht* O.Corn. *noit* 'neptis': Skr. *Vod. naptī-s* 'daughter, granddaughter', Gr. *ἀνεπίο-ς* 'first cousin' (from **āvenpio* s, § 489), Lat. *nepti-s*, OHG. *nift* 'neptis, privigna', O.Bulg. *netijǎ* 'nephew, cousin' from **neptǎji* (§ 545).

Rem. How was *-pn-* treated? O.Ir. *suan* Cymr. *lun* 'sleep', which undoubtedly belong to Skr. *svāpna-s* etc. (see § 324), point to **sūno-*, this latter may have arisen from **sopno-* through the intermediate stages **safno-* **sohno-* (cp. § 518), but **sopno-* may represent Indg. **supno-* (cp. O.Ir. *bonā bonn* 'solea' Cymr. *bon* 'stem, base' from **bundo-s*, Lat. *fundu-s*, § 50) The historical forms however might also have arisen from **sopno-* through the intermediate stages **sovno-* **soyno-*

Prim. Kelt. **kuenakue* 'five' = Indg. **penqe*, **kueku-* 'cook' = Indg. **peq-*. O.Ir. *cōw* (§ 212) O.Cymr. *pump* Corn. *pypm* Bret. *pemp* 'five'. Mid. Cymr. *popuryes* 'pistrix', O.Corn. *peber* 'pistor' popei 'pistrinum' See § 336

§ 340. Indg. *b* = prim. Kelt. *b*. O.Ir. *ebam* 'bibo', Corn. *evaf* 'bibam' from **ebam*: Skr. *pībāmi* (§ 325). *-mn-* from *-bn-* in O.Ir. *fu-domum* 'deep', see §§ 325. 520.

§ 341. Indg. *bh* — prim. Kelt. *b*. O.Ir. *bri* gen. *breg* 'mountain', Gall. *brig-* (in *Brigiam*, *Arc-brigium* etc.): Skr. *bṛh-ánt-* 'great, high', Armen. *barjr* 'high', root form *bṛgh-* (§§ 288. 291) O.Ir. *bui* 'sum', M Cymr. *bydaf* 'cro', like Lat. *fū fīs* etc. from Indg. **bhū-īd̥*, rt *bheu-* (§§ 170 175). O.Ir. *com-boing* 'confringit': Skr. *pṛa-bhaṅgá-s* 'breaker, bruiser'. O.Ir. *braigim* 'pedo' Gaelic *braugh-* 'to give a crackling sound, to burst, explode': Lat. *fragor frangō*, Goth. *brikan* 'to break'. Corn. *befer* 'beaver', Gall. *Bibr-ax*: Skr. *babhrú-s* adj. 'brown', subst. a kind of great ichneumon, Lat. *fiber* OHG. *bībar* Lith. *bėbru-s* (and *bėbru-s*) O.Bulg. *bebrū* 'beaver', Indg. **bhe-bhru-s*.

O.Ir. *imb imm* 'around, about', Gall. *ambi-* : Gr. ἀμφί Lat. *amb-* Osc. *amf-r-* (§ 338). Cp. § 525.

Dat. *tri-b* 'tribus' : cp. instr. Skr. *tri-bhīś* dat. abl. *tri-bhdyś*, to which also Gall. ματρε-βο νημαυσικα-βο 'matribus Nemausicis'. Cp. § 526.

Germanic.

§ 342. Indg. *p*. Goth. *spevan* OHG. *spīwan* 'to spit' : Gr. πῖω 'I spit' fr. *(σ)πιῖ-ω (§ 131), Lat. *spuō*, Lith. *spūu-jū* O.Bulg. *plju-jā* (fr. prim. Slav. *(s)piū-ia § 147) 'I spit'. OHG. *spehōn* : Skr. *spāś-* 'spy, watchman', Lat. *cōn-spiciō*, rt. *spek-*.

Goth. *faīhu* OHG. *fihu* 'cattle' Skr. *pāśu* Lat. *pecu* 'cattle', Indg. **péku* n. Goth. *frailman* (pret *frāh*) OHG. *frāgēn* 'to ask' : Skr. *praś-nā-* 'a questioning', Lat. *precēs* pl., *procu-s*, Lith. *praszyti* O.Bulg. *prosti* 'to demand, request', rt. *prek-*. Goth. *hlifan* 'to steal' *hliftu-s* 'thief' : Gr. κλοπή 'theft' κλέπτης 'thief', Lat. *clepō*, rt. *glep-*. OHG. *nefo* Ags. *nefa* 'nephew'. Skr. *nāpāt* etc., see § 327 Goth. *af* (*ab-u*, with interrogative particle *u*) OHG. *abo* 'away' off : Skr. *āpa* Gr. ἀπο 'away off'. Goth. *bi-leiba* OHG. *bi-lību* Ags. *be-līfe* 'I remain' : Skr. *riptā-liptā-* 'besmeared' *lupīmu* 'I smear, fasten to', Gr. λίπος n. 'grease' λιπαρίω 'I persist in', Lat. *luppu-s* 'blear-eyed', Lith. *lumpū* (pret. *lipaū*) O.Bulg. *pri-līpl)q* (inf. *-līplēti*) 'I remain sticking, cling'.

Goth. *f* was bilabial. So, too, was OHG *f* in the period of the oldest monuments. In the course of the OHG. period however *f* became labio-dental, as is shown by *nf* from older *mf* (see Kogel Ub. d. Keron. Glossar 58 f)

The initial *f* in Goth. *finf* OHG. *finf* *funf* 'five' is perhaps not to be traced directly back to Indg. *p* (Indg. **penəge*), but to *kū* (**kuenəke*). See §§ 336 444 rem 1.

§ 343. Indg. *b* Goth. *slēpan* OHG. *slāfan* 'to sleep' (orig. 'to be slack'), OHG. *slaf* Low G. *slap* 'slack' : O.Bulg. *slabŭ* 'slack, weak', rt. *slēb-*. Goth. *rāupjan* OHG. *roufen* 'to pluck', rt. *reub-*, a secondary form of *reup-* in Ags. *reofun* O.Icel. *rjúfa* 'to break, rend', Skr. *rup-lup-* 'tear, shatter', Lat. *rumpō* (§ 469, 7). Cp §§ 325. 328. 334. 337. 346.

§ 344. Indg. *bh*. Goth. *beitan* OHG. *bīzzan* *bīzan* 'to bite': Skr. *bhédami* 'I split, break down', Lat. *findō*, rt. *bheǵd-*. Goth. *bōka* f. 'letter' (of the alphabet) OIIG. *buocha*: Gr. *φῦλό-ς* a kind of oak bearing an esculent acorn, Lat. *fāgu-s* 'beech'. Goth. *blēsan* OHG. *blasān* 'to blow' OHG. *blāen* 'to swell, blow': Lat. *flare*. Goth. *liuba-* (nom. *luufs*) OHG. *lob* 'dear': Skr. *lūbhyāmi* 'I feel a strong desire', Lat. *lubet libet*, O.Bulg. *ljubū* 'dear', rt. *leǵbh-*. Goth. *kalbō* OHG. *kallba* 'a female calf': Skr. *gārbha-s* 'embryo, the young', Gr. *δολφός-ς* *δελφός-ς* 'matrix', *δέλφας* 'pig', rt. *gelbh-*.

For the pronunciation of Goth. *f* (nom. *luufs* acc. *luf* see § 539) cp § 342.

Baltic-Slavonic.

§ 345 Indg. *p*. Lith. *pelė* 'mouse' *pālsas* 'sallow, pale', O.Bulg. *plavū* 'whitish' *pelesū* 'gray': Skr. *palitā-s* 'gray', Gr. *πελιδός-ς* *πολιδός-ς* 'gray', OHG. *falo* (infl. *falarēr*) 'sallow, pale'. Lith. *plakū* 'I strike, scounge', O.Bulg. *plačū* 'I weep': Gr. *πλήσσω* 'I strike' *πληγή* 'a blow', Lat. *plangō plāga*, Goth. *flōkan* 'to bewail', rt. *plāq- plāq-* (§ 469, 7). Lith. *tūrpti* 'to grow stiff, become numb' (prot. *turpau*), Russ. *terpnut* 'to grow stiff, become numb': Lat. *torpeō*.

k in Lith. *sėkma-s* 'septimus' from *p* (cp. Pruss. *sepma-s* beside *septma-s*) or from *t*? Cp. § 377.

§ 346. Indg. *b* Lith. *skabū-s* 'cutting' *skabėti* 'to cut', O.Bulg. *skoblī* 'radula': Lat. *scabō*, from rt. *sqab-*, secondary form of *sqap-* in Gr. *σκαπάνη* 'spade, hoe', O.Lat. *scaprēs* 'scabby, rough', Goth. *skabu* 'I shave' (§ 469, 7). Cp. §§ 325. 328. 343.

Lith. *g* for *b* (regularly?) in *dūgna-s* 'ground', to O.Bulg. *dūno* 'ground' fr. **dūb-no* (§ 548), rt. *dheǵb-*, see § 325.

§ 347. Indg. *bh* = prim. Baltic-Slav. *b*. Lith. *bijoti-s* 'to be in fear' *baį-ū-s* 'fearful', O.Bulg. *boj-a-ti se* 'to be afraid': Skr. *bhāy-a-tē* 'is in fear' Lith. *blendžiū-s* 'I obscure myself' (of the sun), O.Bulg. *blędq* 'I err': Goth. *blandan sik* 'to have intercourse with', rt. *bhlendh-*. Lith. *žėmbu* 'I shoot, bud'

(properly 'I split myself, burst'), O.Bulg. *zēba* 'I tear in pieces': Skr. *jambhāya-ti* 'he pounds, destroys' Av. *zembayeitē* 'he destroys'.

2. Dental Explosives.

Indg. primitive period.

§ 348. Tenuis *t*. Rt. *ten-* 'stretch, extend': Skr. *ta-nó-m* 'I stretch out, extend' *tan-ú-ś* 'thin, small', Gr. *τείνω* 'I stretch', Lat. *ten-tu-s* part., *ten-u-r-s*, O Ir *tana* Cymr *teneu* 'thin', Goth. *panja* 'I stretch' OIIG *dmni* 'thin', Lith. dial. *tenpa-s* O.Bulg. *tinikū* 'thin'. Stem **trej-* **tri-* 'three': nom. pl. Skr. *trīy-as* Arm. *e-re-kē* Gr. *τρεις* Lat. *trēs* O.Ir. *trī* Goth. *þreis* Lith. *trīs* O.Bulg. *trije trije*. Rt. *pet-* 'to move quickly through the air, fly, fall': Skr. *pātāmi* 'I fly, fall', Gr. *πέτομαι* 'I fly', Lat. *petō* 'I reach after something, desire' *im-petu-s* 'a falling against, attack', O.Bret. *etn* O.Ir. *ēn* 'bird', OIIG *fedara* 'feather'. Rt. *uert-* 'roll, turn, direct to'. Skr. *vārtatē* 'turns itself, rolls, Lat. *vertō*, Goth. *vairþan* 'to become', Lith. *versti vartýti* O Bulg. *vratiti* 'to turn'. Rt. *ster-* 'spread, strew': Skr. *stṛ-nó-mi* Gr. *στέρω-νύ-μι* 'I spread, strew', Lat. *ster-nō*, O.Bret. *strous* 'stravi', Goth. *stráuja* O Bulg. *stīra* 'I spread'.

Frequently in suffixes. Participial suffix *-to-*, as **klu-tó-s* 'heard, renowned': Skr. *śru-tá-s* Gr. *κλυ-τό-ς* Lat. *m-clu-tu-s* O.Ir. *clo-th* OIIG. *Illot-luar* Lothar (**Κλυτό-σκατος*, as it were). Ending of the 3. sg. *-ti -t*, of the 3 pl *-nti -nt*, as **bhé-re-ti* 'bears' **bhí-o-nti* 'they bear'. Skr. *bhāra-ti bhāra-nti*, Gr. Dor. pl. *φέρο-ντι*, Lat. *veh-t vehu-nt*, O.Ir. pl *ber-i-t*, Goth. *bairi-þ bairu-nd*, O Bulg. *bere-tī beratī*.

§ 349. Media *d*. **dekyn* **dehyn* 'ten': Skr. *dāśa* Arm. *tasn* Gr. *δέκα* Lat. *decem* O.Ir. *deich n-* Goth. *taihun* Lith. *dėszumt dėszumti-s* Stem **du-* 'two', nom acc du masc **duō* **duyō* 'two' · Skr. *dvī-*, Ved. *dvā* *duvā*, Gr. *δι-*, *δι-δέκα* *δέκα*, Lat. *bi-*, *duō*, O Ir *dā*, Goth. *twái* (pl), Lith. *dū* masc. (fr. **duā*) *dvī* fem., O.Bulg. *dva dūva* Rt. *yeid-* 'see, know': Skr. *vēda* Arm. *git-e-m* Gr. *οἶδα* 'I know', Lat. *videō*, O.Ir. *ad-fadann* 'I announce, relate', Goth. *vāt* 'I know', Lith. *vėda-s* 'face, coun-

tenance', O.Bulg. *věděti* 'to know'. Rt. *perd-* 'to break wind': Skr. *párdatē* Gr. *πέρδεται* 'breaks wind', Ags. *feortan* OHG. *ferzan* 'to break wind', Lith. *piŗdi-s* m. 'crepitus ventris'.

Rarely in suffixes. Gr. *χρόμαδο-s* 'a gnashing' *χρεμίζω* 'I bellow, neigh' fr. **χρεµιδ-ζω* (§§ 131. 493), Lat. *frendō* fr. **frem-dō* (§ 207), Ags. *ʒrimettan* OHG. *gramizzōn* 'to murmur, gnash'. Suffixal *d* (e. g. Gr. *-δων -δνο-s -δαινω : μελεδών μελεδαινω*, Lat. *-dm-* : *frīgēdō*, see Leo Meyer Vergl. Gramm. II¹ 363 ff, the auth. Morph. Unt II 170. 203. 206, Thurneysen Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVI 305 ff) may have arisen from *t* in the Indg prim. period just as root-final *d* (§ 469, 7).

§ 350. Media asp. *dh*. Rt. *dhē-* 'set, place, do': Skr. *dhā-ma* 'law, manner, dwelling-place', Arm. *d-ne-in* 'I set', Gr. *ἀνάθημα* 'that which is set up, an offering', Lat. *fa-c-* in *artifex faciō, con-dere* (§ 370), Goth. *ga-dē-ps* (st. *ga-dēdi-*) 'deed', Lith. *dē-ti* O Bulg. *dē-ti* 'to lay' Rt. *reudh-* 'to be red': Skr. *rudhard-s* Gr. *ῥουθρό-s* Lat. *ruber* O Ir *ruad* Goth *ráuþs* (st. *ráuda-*) O.Bulg. *rüdrü* 'red'. Rt. *bhendh-* 'bind': Skr. *bándhana-m* 'a binding', Gr. *πτεθρό-s* 'father-in-law' (cp. Skr. *bándh-u-s* 'a relation'), Lat. *of-sendimentu-m* 'chin-cloth', Goth. *bindan* 'to bind'.

More rarely as *t*, oftener as *d* in suffixes Nominal suffix *-dhlo* : Gr. *θέμεθλα* pl. 'foundation', Lat. *trī-bulu-m* 'a thrashing sledge' Czech *rá-dlo* (O.Bulg. *ra-lo* fr. **ra-dlo*, §§ 548. 551) 'plough'. Ending of the 2. sg imper *-dhu* : Skr. *śru-dhi* Gr. *κλῶ-θι* from rt. *kley-* 'hear', O Lith. *veizdi veizd* O.Bulg. *viždī* 'see' from rt. *uezd-* (see § 547) Ending of the 2. pl. mid. Skr. *-dhvē -dhvam*, Gr. *-θε*

Aryan.

§ 351. Indg. *t* Pronominal stem Skr. Iran. *ta-* 'the, this', e. g. in acc. Skr. *tā-m* Av. *te-m*, O Pers. in *ai-ta-* 'this': Gr. *ró-*, Lat. *tam*, Goth. *þa-*, Lith. *ta-* O.Bulg. *to-*, Indg. **to-* 'the, this'. Skr. *áti* Av. *ati* O.Pers. *atīy* 'over': Gr. *ἐτι* 'moreover, still', Lat. *et etiam*, Indg. **éti*. Skr. *ásti* Av. *asti* O.Pers. *astīy* 'is': Gr. *ἔστι*, Lat. *est*, Goth. *ist*, Indg. **és-ti* 'is'.

§ 352. *t* became *t* after *ṣ* (= Indg. *k̥* or *s*) in Sanskrit. *aṣṭā* = Av. *ašta* 'eight': Gr. *ὀκτώ* etc., see § 360. *uṣṭā-* 'burnt' = Av. *ušta-* 'roasted': Lat. *ustu-s*, Indg. **us-tó-s* from rt. *ugs-*. See §§ 399. 556, 1.

-te- became *-ce-*. *ucca-* 'high' from prim. Ar. **utca-* (*ut-* = *ud-* 'on high').

-tś- became *-ch-* (*-ch*). *pacchāś* 'in the manner of pāda, in hemistichs' from **pat-śas* (*pat-* = *pud-* 'foot')

Rem. In certain manuscripts of the Vajasaneyi-saṁhita *-thn-*, *-thm-* are written for *-tn-*, *-tm-*, e. g. *pathni* 'mistress', *pathnan-* n 'flight' *h* apparently here represents the glide arising from the sudden raising of the uvula (see Sievers' Phonet. 3 63 160 f.)

§ 353. In Iranian, *t* was partly changed into a spirant with a different position of articulation

Av O Pers *p*, Av *d* were interdental, as in Av *puṣam* O Pers *puṣam* (read *pram*) = Skt *tvām* 'thee', Av acc. pl *f̌ādr-ō* 'patres' fr. **ph-us*, see § 473, 2

Av *pk* from *th*, as *apka-* = Skt *ātka-* 'dress', see § 473, 2

Av *ś* fr *th*, as *maśya-* (*maśya-*) 'a mortal being, man' = Skt. *mātya-* O Pers *mantya-*, see §§ 260 288. 474

O Pers *šc* from *tc* (Skt *cc*), as *anyas-cy* = Skt *anyāc-cid* 'any other'. *śy* (written *sy*, § 125 p. 116) from *py* = prim. Ar *ti*, as *haśya-* = Av *haṣya-* Skt *satyā-* 'true'. *ś* fr *pr* = prim Ar *ti*, as *śr-* = Av *pr-* Skt *tri-* 'three' See §§ 261 473, 2

§ 354. Indg *d* Skt *dā-dā-* Av O Pers *dā-da-* 'far, distant'. Gr Hom *δα-da-ua* 'I am at a loss for', rt *den-* Skt Av. *dru-* 'wood'. *δερ-ρόμο-ς* 'felling timber', Goth *trun* n 'tree'. Skt *sād-as-* Av *had-as-* O Pers *had-as-* n 'seat', weak pf stem Skt *sed-* Av. *hazd-* prim Ar. **sa-zd-* (§ 391) Gr *ιδ-ος* n 'seat', Lat *sedeō* *sēdī*. O Ir *sunde* 'seat', Goth *sitan* 'to sit', Lith. *sedėti* O Bulg *sēdēti* 'to sit'. Skt *chund-ānti* 'they cut off, tear', Av *scind-āyēti* 'he breaks'. Gr *συνδ-αλμω-ς* 'a splinter', Lat *scind-ō*

§ 355. *d* became *d* after *ž* (= Indg. *z*) in Sanskrit; *ž* was then dropped. *nīdā-s* 'nest': Arm *nst* 'nest, possession',

Lat. *nīdu-s*, OHG. *nest* 'nest', Indg. **nī-zd-o-* 'sitting down, abode' from *nī* 'down' and rt. *sed-* 'sit'. See § 591.

-*dj-* became -*jj-*. *ūjjīti-s* 'victory' from **ud-jti-š*. Analogously *ujjhītā-* 'forsaken, given up' fr. **ud-jhita-*, see § 406.

§ 356. *d* partly became an interdental spirant *ḍ* in Av., as *dadāiti* = Skr. *dādū-ti* 'gives' from rt. *dō-*, see § 478.

Prim. Ar. *dq-* appears as (*dv-* and) *ḍb-* (Gāp. *ḍb-*), *b-*. *ḍbiš-* (Gāp. *d'biš-*) = Skr. *dvīś-* 'hate'. *bitīm* (Gāp. *d'bitīm*) = Skr. *dvitiya-m* 'secundum' See § 159 p. 143

§ 357. Indg. *dh* Skr. *dhārī-am* 'I dare', Av. *darš-i-s* 'vehement' O Pers. *a-darš-nan-s* 'he dared': Gr *θρασ-ύ-ς* 'bold' *Θερα-ίης* 'the insolent one', Goth *ga-dars* 'I dare', Lath *drīs-ti* 'to dare' (§ 28) rem), rt. *dhers-* Skr. *mādhu* Av. *mađu* n. 'sweetness, honey' Gr *μέθυ* 'wine', O Ir *mād* OHG *metu meto* 'mead', Lath *medū-s* O Bulg *medū* 'honey', Indg. n. **médhu*. 2. sg imper. Skr. *śru-dhi* 'hear', Av. *i-ḍi* O Pers. *i-dīy* 'go': Gr *ἵ-θι* 'go' Skr. *mādhyā-* Av. *maidyā-* 'medius': Gr. *μέσος* 'medius', Lat. *mediu-s*, O Ir *medōn* 'medium', Goth *midys* 'medius', O.Bulg *mežda* 'boundary', Indg **medh-jo-* 'medius'

§ 358. *dh* became *dh* after *ž* (from old *ǵ* or *z*) in Sanskrit; *ž* was then dropped *lédhi* 'hecks' from **lēždhi*, **lēǵdhi* i. e. **lēǵh-ti*. *mīdhā-* 'battle prize, combat': Av *mīžda-* 'wages, pay', Gr *μισθός*, Goth *mizdō* O Bulg *mīžda* 'wages, pay', Indg **mīzdhō-*. See §§ 396 404 591.

§ 359 In Iranian, where the Indg. and prim Ar mediae *asp* fell together with the mediae, the former underwent the same changes as the latter, e g Av *mađu* (§ 357) as *dadāiti*. See § 356.

Armenian.

§ 360. Indg *t*. *tavām-i-m taršam-i-m* 'I fade, wither': Skr. *tarša-s* 'thirst', Gr *τέσσομαι* 'I become dry', Lat *torreō* *tosu-s*, O.Ir. *tart* 'thirst', Goth. *þairsu-s* 'withered'. *tanjr* 'dense': Av. superl. *tancišta-* 'strongest', Goth. *þeihan* 'to thrive' fr. prim. Germ. **þenxana-n*, MHG. *ge-dihite* adv. 'frequently' O.Icel *þētr* 'close, tight' fr prim. Germ. **þenxto-* (§ 67

rem. 2), Lith. *tenkù* 'I have sufficient' *tánku-s* 'close'. *ut* 'eight' : Skr. Ved. *astá* (§ 352) Gr. *ὄκτω* Lat. *octō* O.Ir. *ocht n-* Goth. *ahtau* Lith. *asztūni* 'eight'.

t after *s*. *astl* (gen. *astel*) 'star, constellation' : Skr. *stár-* Gr. *ἀστήρ* Lat. *stella* Bret. *sterenn* Goth. *stairnō*. *sast* (gen. *sasti*) 'a reviling, reproach' : Skr. *śās-ti-ś* 'a punishment, command' *śās-tár* 'chastiser, commander'.

d after *r*, *n*. *mard* 'homo' : Skr. *mṛtá-s* (§ 291). -and in *dr-and dr-andi* 'door-post, threshold' : Skr. *ātā*, Lat. pl. *antae*, see § 253 p. 207.

k fr. *ty*. *ko tuus kez* 'to thee' : Skr. *tvám* 'thou', Gr. Cret. *τφε* Att. *σέ* 'thee' (§ 166 p. 147), O Bulg. *tyoj* 'thy'. *kar-* 'four' (*Kar-a-sun* 'forty') fr. **(q)tyr-* = Gr *τρα-*, in *τρά-πεζα* 'table' (orig. 'four-foot'). Cp § 162

Intervocalic *t* became *ɿ* and then disappeared. *hair* (pl. *har-k*) 'father', *mair* (pl *mar-k*) 'mother' : Gr. *πατήρ, μήτηρ*. *heru* adv. 'last year' · Gr. Dor. *πέρυι*, O.Ir *urid* MHG. *vert* 'last year'.

-*ati-* became -*aur-* Gen *haur* 'of a father', *maur* 'of a mother' : Gr. *πατρ-ός, μητρ-ός*. *araur* 'plough' : Gr. *ἀροτρο-v*.

-*rh-*, later -*h-*, from -*rt-* or -*tr-*. *marh mah* (gen *marhu mahu*) 'death', to Skr *mṛtyú-s* 'death' or to Goth. *maurþr* 'murder'; concerning *ar* from Indg *r* see § 291

§ 361. Indg. *d*. *tiw* 'day' : Skr. instr. *div-ā* 'by day', Gr. gen. *Δι(ς)-ός*, Lat. *diu-s*, Cymr *dyw* 'day', Lith. *dēva-s* 'god' *ta-m* 'I give' : Skr *dā-dā-mi* Gr. *δί-δω-μι* Lat *dō* 'I give', Lith. *dū-ti* O.Bulg. *da-ti* 'to give' *het* (gen *hetoy*) 'foot-print', *het yet* 'behind, after' (§ 330 rem.) : Skr *pad-ā-m* 'foot-step, foot-print', Gr. *πῑδ-ά* 'after, with' gen *ποδ-ός* 'of a foot', Lat. gen. *ped-is*, Goth *fōt-u-s* 'foot', Lith *ped-à* 'foot-print'. *Kirtn* 'sweat' (rt fr. *tr*, § 263) : Skr *svēda-s* Gr *ἰδρώς* Lat. *sūdor* Cymr. *chwys* OS. *swēt* OHG *sweiz* 'sweat', rt *sweid-*.

§ 362. Indg *dh* *diem* 'I suck' · Skr *dhūyāmī* 'I suck, drink', Gr. *θή-σατο* 'he sucked', Lat. *fē-lāre* 'to suck', Mid.Ir. *dī-th* 'he sucked', Goth. *daddja* 'I suckle', O Bulg. *dojā* 'lacto'. *dustr* (gen. *dster*) 'daughter' : Skr. *duhitār-* (*d-* fr *dh-*, § 480) Gr. *θυγάτηρ* Goth. *daūhtar* Lith. *duk-tė* O Bulg *dūšti* 'daughter'.

Greek.

§ 363. Indg. *t*. τελαμών 'a strap for bearing anything' *τάλαντρον* 'a balance': Skr. *tuḷā* 'balance', Lat. *tollō*, Goth. *þuláiþ* 'suffers, endures'. *ἔτος* 'year' n. 'year': Skr. *vats-ā-s* 'year', Lat. *vetus-tu-s* 'aged, old', O.Bulg. *vetŭchŭ* 'old'. *στίζω* 'I prick' *στιγμή* 'a prick, mark': Skr. *tig-mā-s* 'pointed, sharp' (for *t-* fr. *st-* see § 589, 3), Lat. *in-stīgāre*, Goth. *stiks* 'moment of time' OHG. *stih* 'a prick'. Participial suffix *-nt-*, acc. sg. *φέρο-ντ-α* 'ferentem': Skr. *bhāra-nt-am* 'ferentem', Lat. *cu-nt-em*, Goth. *giba-nd* 'datorem', Lith. *vẽža-nt-i* 'vehentem'.

ππ from *τπ*. Hom. *κάππεσι*, aor. to *κατα-πέπτω* 'I fall down'. Hom. Lesb. *ὅπως* 'how' fr. **ὅτπως* i. e. **σφόδ* (Goth. *sva* 'so') + indef. *πως*; the simplification of the double consonant in *ὅπως* ensued from the model of the uncompounded *πῶς*; cp. *ὅτι* (*ὄτι*) fr. **σφόδ+τι*.

§ 364. Indg. *d*. Nominal prefix *δυσ-* 'mis-, bad, ill' e. g. in *δυσ-μενής* 'ill disposed': Skr. *duś-*, Armen. *t-* ('un-' e. g. *t-gēt* 'unknowing', *t-mard* 'inhumanus', see Hubschmann Ztschr. d. deutsch. morg. Ges XXXVI 120 f.), O.Ir. *du-* *do-*, Goth. *tuz-* OHG. *zur-*, Indg. **dus-* 'mis-, ill, bad, hard, un-'. *ἡδ-ύς* 'sweet, pleasant': Skr. *svād-ū-ś* 'sweet, well-tasted', Lat. *suādeō* (properly 'I exhibit something agreeable'), Goth. *sūts* (*sūts?*) 'sweet'. *ὔδ-ωρ* 'water' *ἄν-υδρο-* 'waterless': Skr. *ud-ān-* 'water' *an-udrā-s* 'waterless', Armen. *get* (gen. *getoy*) 'river' (*g-* fr. *u-*, § 162), Lat. *unda*, Goth. *vatō* n. 'water', Lith. *vandũ* O Bulg. *voda* 'water' (cp. footnote to p. 189). *μελδομαι* 'melt, grow liquid': OHG. *smilzu* 'I melt, grow liquid', rt *smeld-*.

δ became *δ̃* in El. at an early period (later also elsewhere), which was written *ζ* on the oldest El. inscriptions, e. g. *ζικαα*, *Φειζώς*. See § 491.

λλ fr. *δλ* in Lacon. *ἑλλά* 'seat', to *ἕδος*, perhaps also in *ἕλλο-ς* 'ichneumon' (Curtius Grundz⁵ 248).

§ 365. Indg. *dh*. *θό-νω* 'I rush or dart along' *θύ-ος* 'frankincense' *θῆ-μός* 'courage, passion': Skr. *dhū-mā-s* Lat. *fū-mu-s* 'smoke', OHG. *tūmalōn* 'to revolve, reel', Lith. pl. *dū-*

maī O.Bulg. *dy-mū* 'smoke'. *aīθ-w* 'I burn': Skr. *édh-a-s* 'fire-wood', Lat. *aedēs* orig. 'burning-place, hearth', O Ir. *aed* 'fire', OHG. *eit* 'funeral-pile'. *ávθοc* n. 'germ, blossom, flower': Skr. *ándhas* n. 'vegetable'.

In several dialects prim Gr. θ i. e. *th* became at an early period the interdental spirant *þ*, which partly moved forwards to *f*. S § 495

Italic

§ 366. Indg *t* Lat *termō termen*, Umbr *terminom-e ad terminum*, Osc. *teremnattens* 'terminarunt'. Skr. *tárman-* n point of the sacrificial rod', Gr. *τέρμων* 'boundary', *τέρμα* 'end, goal'. Lat. *tovo-s tuo-s*, Umbr. *tover* gen. 'tui' Osc *tuvai* dat 'tuac'. Skr. *táca* 'tui', Gr *τε(Ι)ός* 'tuus', Lith *tavās-is* 'thine'. Lat. *quatuor quattuor*, Umbr *petur-* 'quadru-' Osc. *petiro-pert* 'quater': Skr *catvār-as* Gr Ion. *τέσσαρ-ες* O.Ir. *cethir* Goth *fidvōr* 'four', Lith *ketveri* 'by fours', O Bulg distrib. *četvero* Comparative suffix *-tero- -tro-*, Lat *u-ter*, Umbr. *podruh-pei* 'utroque' Osc. *pú-túrús-píd* pl 'utrique': Skr. *ka-tará-s* Gr. *πά-τερο-ς* Goth. *hva-þur* Lith *ka-trà-s* 'which of the two', O.Bulg *ko-tory-jī* 'which'.

§ 367. In the prim. Ital. period *tl* became *kl* except, as it seems, initially and in the combination *stl* (cp. Umbr. gen. sg *Tlatie* to Lat. *lātū-s* fr. **lātō-s*, Indg. **tl̥-to-s*, Lat. *stlīs stlocu-s*). Nominal suffix *-klo-* fr. *-tlo-* (Gr. *-τλο-* e. g. *ἄν-τλο-ς* 'bilge-water'): Lat. *sae-clu-m sae-culū-m*, *pu-clu-m pū-clulū-m* (*-culo-* fr. *-clo-*, § 269), Umbr *piha-klu* 'piaculorum', Osc. *sakara-klúm* 'sacrum' *pu-klo-* 'son' = Skr. *pu-trás* 'son'; for the change of this *-klo-* to *-kro-* by dissimilation as in Lat. *lavā-cru-m*, see § 269.

This change, which was caused by the lateral articulation (instead of the coronal) of the *t* anticipating the *l*, repeated itself in the course of the individual dialects. Here belong e. g. Lat. *ex-anclāre* fr. Gr. *ἐξ-αντλῆν* 'to draw out', Vulgar Latin *veclu-s* (Italian *vecchio*) from *vet(u)lu-s*. In the Lat. historic period it extended itself also to the combination *stl*, hence such

spellings as *scilis sclataris* beside *stilis stlataris*. In like manner Umbr. *pers-clu pes-clu* 'supplicationo' beside Osc. *pes-tlúm* 'sacellum, templum'.

Rem The same phenomenon in Lith. see § 377 Cp. also Mod.Gr. *ἐγκλῖω* = O Gr. *ἐν-αντίω*, *ἐνκλῖω* 'beet' = O Gr. *ἐνκλῖω-ν* (Foy Lautsystem der gr Vulgarspr 7), Gipsy lang *lockli* 'scissors' = *Latin* Skr *kartri*, *schuklo* fi *schullo* 'soul' (Bugge Kuhn-Schleicher's Beitr I 154), Czech dial *klustej* = *ilustej* O Bulg *ilustej* 'thick' *klouci* = *tlouci* O Bulg. *tlásti* (beside *tlásti*) 'to strike' (Miklosich Vergl Gramm. I² 506, Burda Kuhn-Schleicher's Beitr VI 245)

-tr- seems to have become *-cr-* in Pelignian: *sacaracrix* 'sacrificans' = Lat **sacrū-trī-r*, cp. § 271.

Lat *-cr-* from *-tr-*. *sucu-s* (to *siti-s*): O.Ir. *secc* Cymr. *hysp* 'dry, withered, barren', cpf. **sitqo-s* (§§ 419 516). *peccō* fr. **petrō* i. e. **ped-cō*, to *pēs impediō* etc *flocu-s* probably fr. **fotco-s* i. e. **fod-co-s*, to Gr *φλιδεῖν* 'to rend' Analogously *acquirō*, *acquirō* fr. **ate*, **atqu* i. e. *ad+c*, *qu*, *quicquam* fr. **quidquam* i. e. *quid+quam* (*quidquam* is the etymological spelling). Cp further *appellō* fr. **atp* i. e. *ad+p*, *topper* 'forthwith' fr. **totper* i. e. **tod* (cp *is-tud*, Skr *tāt* 'the' neut.) + *per*, cp. *sem-per parum-per*

§ 368. Indg. *d* Lat *dico*, Umbr. *deitu* 'dicito' Osc. *deikum* 'dicere'. Skr *diśāmi* 'I show, point out', Gr. *δείκνυμι* 'I show', Goth. *ga-teiha* 'I announce, proclaim' Lat. *divo-s* *deu-s* (cp § 172, 2), Umbr. *deveiu* 'divina' Osc *deivaī* dat 'divae': Skr *dīvā-s* O.Ir. *dia* Lith. *dēva-s* 'god' Lat *ed-ō*, Osc. *edum* 'edere' Skr. *ád-mi* Arm. *ut-em* Gr. *ἐδ-ω* Goth. *it-a* 'I eat', Lith. *ėd-u* 'I eat' O Bulg *jad-ŭ* f. 'food'. Lat. *mod-es-tu-s* *mod-u-s*, Umbr. *meī-s* *mers* 'ius' fr. **medos*: Arm. *mit* (gen *mt-i*) 'thought', Gr. *μ'δ-ο-μαι μήδ-ο-μαι* 'I consider, plan', O Ir. *midnu* 'puto', Goth *mita* 'I measure'. Lat. *pēdō* fr. **pezdō* (§ 594): Gr. *βέω* 'I break wind' etc., see § 334

§ 369. *l* appears for *d* (initially before vowels, medially between vowels) in about twelve Lat. words E. g. *lēvir*: Skr. *dēcār-* Arm. *taigr* Gr. *δᾱήρ* Lith. *dever-ŭ-s* 'husband's brother'; *limpa*: Osc. *Diumpais* 'Nymphis' (§ 49 p. 42); *lacruma*, older *dacruma*: Gr. *δάκρυ* O.Bret. *dacr* Goth. *tagr* 'a

tear'; *olō oleō* beside *odor* : Gr. ὀδμή 'smell', Lith. *ū džiū* 'I smell something'; *soliu-m* beside *sedeō* : Gr. ἕδ-ος 'seat'; *solum solea* : Gr. ὁδός 'way' ἔδαφο-ς 'bottom, ground', O.Bulg. *choditi* 'to go'; *ālīgō* beside *ādu-s āvidu-s* with suffixal *d*; *mālu-s* probably from **mazdo-s* : OHG. *mast* 'mast' (§ 596). This change, due to the dorsal articulation of the *d*, was possibly not occasioned by any special phonetic conditions whereby *d* stood in the words in question opposed to other Lat. words containing *d*, but had its origin in some local dialect.

Rem. 1. I decidedly hold the forms with *r* = *d* as *ar* = *ad* (*ar-biter ar-vorsus*), *apor* = *apud* for non-Latin, s. Corssen Ausspr. I² 238 ff., Jordan Krit Beitr. 92 ff, Stolz Lat Gramm § 51. These words were imported from one of the Umbr-Samn dialects. Cp. this § lower down.

dy became *b*, e. g. *bu-s* : Skr. *dvī-ś* 'twice'. See § 170 p. 150.

dl became *ll*. *sella* fr. **sed-lā* : Gr. Lacon. ἑλλά 'seat' § 364, Goth. *sitts* 'seat'. *rallu-m* 'ploughshare', to *rādō* Skr. *rādami* 'I scratch'. Cp. also *grallae* 'stilts', to *gradior*, with *d* = Indg. *dh* : Goth. *grīps* (st. *grīdi-*) 'step, grade', O.Bulg. *gręda* 'I come' (§§ 370. 511).

ld became *ll*. *sallō* (*salsu-s*) : Goth. *saltan* 'to salt'. *per-cellō*, to *clād-ēs* fr. **kļd-* (§ 306 p. 243) : Gr. Hom. κλάσσαι 'to break', κλαδάσαι σείσαι Hesych. (*per-culsu-s* = κλαστό-ς, cpf. **kļt-to-s* i. e. **kļd+to-*) The *d* in **saldō* and **per-celdō* did not belong to the root. *mollu-s* fr. **moldu-i-s* : Skr. *mṛd-ū-ś* 'soft, tender', fem. *mṛd-v-ī*.

Rem 2. Observe the limited period of the operation of this sound-law. *valdē* fr. *valide*, *caldus* fr. *calidus* did not suffer this assimilation.

dg became *gg* : *agger* fr. **ad-ger*.

In Umbrian intervocalic and final *d* passed into a sound (*r̥* and *rs*), which we conjecturally denoted in § 23 as a strongly spirant *r*. *te-rā de-rsa* 'det' *te-r̥rust d̥-r̥rust* 'doderit' : Lat. *de-d̥t*, Skr. pres. *dā-dā-mi* perf. Ved. *da-dā*, Gr. δί-δω-μι δέ-δο-μαι, rt. *dō* 'give'. *pe-r̥-i pers-i* 'pede' *du-purs-us* 'bipedibus' : Lat. *ped-*, Gr. ποδ- 'foot'. *asam-a-r̥* 'ad aram' *ars-veitu* 'ad-vehito' : Lat. *ad* O.Ir. *ad-* Goth. *at*. In a few instances simply *r* or *s* is written instead of *rs*, as *ar-* beside *ars-*, *a-tropusatu* beside *aha-tripursatu* '(abs)tripodato'.

Rem. 3. The forms řēře 'dedit' and řunu 'donum' arose from association of the initial *d* to the medial ř of the forms teřa teřust etc.

A similar change of the *d* is shown in Volsc. *ar-patitu*, with *ar* = Lat. *ad* (how the verbal form itself is to be understood is doubtful), and in Mars. *apur finem* 'apud finem'. The *ð* in Pelign. *VIDAD* ('videt' or 'viderat') may denote a similar *r*-sound.

§ 370. Indg. *dh* became *p* in the prim. Ital. period, and it may be assumed that this spirant in the same period was shifted to *f* uniformly initially, medially before and after *r*, before *l* and after *u* (*u*), perhaps also after *m*. Medial *f* then became *b* in Lat. Lat. *fēlare filiū-s*, Umbr. *feliuf filiū* acc. 'lactantes': Skr. *dhāyānu* etc, see § 362 Lat. *foru-m* Umbr. *furo* 'forum', prim. Ital. **puro-m*: Skr. *dvār-* 'door' (for regular **dhvār-*, § 480), Lith. *dvāra-s* O Bulg. *dvorū* 'yard'. Lat. *fortis* O.Lat. *fortu-s*: Skr. *ḍrādhā-s* 'firm, strong' fr. **dhṛḍha-s* i. e. Indg. **dhṛgh+to-* (§§ 482 552). Lat. *rubro-*, Umbr. *rufu* 'rubros': Gr. *ῥοῦρό-s* O.Bulg. *rūdrū* 'red', O.Icel. *roðra* f. 'blood', Indg. **rudh-ró-s*. Lat. *combr-ētū-m* a kind of rush: Lith. *szveñdrai* pl. a kind of sedge or reed, epf. **kūendhro-* (Lat. *co-* fr. **cye-*, § 172, 3). Italic suffix *-fro-* = Gr. *-θο-*, Lat. *cribru-m*¹), *verte-bra*, Osc. *Vena-fru-m* name of a town ('hunting place, hunting ground' according to Corssen's probable conjecture) Lat. *barba* (on the initial *b* see § 338 rem.): OHG. *bart* O.Bulg. *brada* 'beard'. Italic suffix *-flo-* = Gr. *-θο-*, Lat. *sta-bulu-m* (*-bulo-* fr. *-blo-*, § 269). Umbr. *sta-flarem* 'stabularem', Pelign. *pri-sta-falacirix* 'antistita' fr. **-sta-flā-crīx* (§ 271) = Lat. **prae-stabulātrix*. Lat. *rōbu-s*, Umbr. *rofu* 'rubos', prim. Ital. **roufo-*: O.Ir. *ruad* Goth. *ráuþs* (st. *ráuda-*) 'red', epf. **ronðho-s*; Lat. *rūfu-s* was a loan-word from an Umbrian-Samn. dialect. Lat. *über* n.: Skr. *údhar*, Gr. *οὐθαρο* OHG. *ūtar* 'udder'. Lat. *jubeō* O.Lat. *joubēō* beside *jussī jussus*; ss proves the origin of the

1) The suffix-form *-dhra-* might be maintained for OHG. *rī-tiara* Ags. *hri-ðder* 'sieve', but they also admit of being traced back to *-trā-*. Cp. Kluge *Nominale Stammbildungslehre der altgerm. Dial.* p. 46.

b from *dh*, see § 552. If Lat. *lumbu-s* belongs to OHG. *lenti* 'loins' O.Bulg. *lǫdviŭa* 'loins, kidneys', it must be traced back to a **lomdho-s*; the origin of *p* fr *dh* would then be older than the change of *m* to *n* before dentals (§ 207). Cp. Osthoff *Zur Gesch d Perf.* 533 f.

In other cases Lat *d* and Osc. *f* stand opposite to each other medially Lat. *mediu-s*, Osc. *mediai* loc. 'in media': Skr. *mádhyu-s* etc, see § 357 Lat. *aedēs aedīl-s*, possibly Osc. gen. sg *Aífineis* (Osc. *aídil* was a Lat. loan-word). Skr. *édha-s* etc., see § 365. *vidua*: Skr. *vidhāvā* O.Ir. *fedb* Goth. *viduō* O.Bulg *vǫdova* 'widow'. *con-dō con-ditu-s* beside *fa-c-iō*, from rt *dhē-* 'place, lay, do' (§ 350). Lat *d* points to *p* as the direct previous stage, and thus the Osc *f* cannot be prim. Ital. *f*

That *d*, not *b*, appears after *r* in Lat *arduo-s* fr. prim. Ital. **arphuo-s* (= Skr *ārḍhivā-s* Gr. ὀρθό-, § 170 p. 150, § 306), was due to the combination *pu*

Rem Concerning the *f* in Lat *infimus infimu-s* which are generally connected with Ski *adhamā-s* 'undermost', Goth. *undar* 'under' (cp § 244), cp the conjecture given in § 359 rem

Old Irish.

§ 371. Indg *t* = prim Kelt. *t*. *tomen* 'dark, gray' *temel* 'darkness': Skr. *tāmas-* n 'darkness', Lat *tenebrae*, OHG. *demar* 'twilight', Lith. *tamsà* 'darkness' *tarathar* 'borei': Gr *τερέω* 'I bore, pierce' *τέρετρο-ν* 'borer, gimlet', Lat. *terō terebra*. *ocht n-* 'eight': Gr. ὀκτώ etc., see § 360. *alt t-* preterite to *alim* 'I foster, bring up'. *tuqam* 'I stride, go' with loss of initial *s*- (§ 575): Gr *οείχω* 'I go', Goth *steiga* 'I ascend', O.Bulg *stignā* 'I come', rt. *steigh-*.

cēt (read *cēd*) Cymr. *cant* 'hundred': Skr. *śatā-m* Gr *ἑκατό-ν* Lat. *centu-m* Goth. *hund* Lith. *szūnta-s*. See §§ 212. 513

Spirantal *th*, *d* after vowels. *mā-thur* 'mother': Skr. *mātā* Gr. *μήτηρ* Lat. *mater* Gen. *be-thud* dat. *be-thud* (nom. *beo-thu* 'life'), suffix *-tāt-*: Lat. *-tāt-*. See § 514.

§ 372. Indg. *d* = prim. Kelt. *d*. *dere* 'eye' *air-dirc* 'conspicuous, renowned': Skr. *dadārśa* 'I saw', Arm. *tes-ane-m*,

Gr. *δέχομαι* 'I see', Goth. *ga-tarhjan* 'to mark out'. *dēt* 'tooth': Skr. *dánt-* Gr. *ὀδόνς* Lat. *dēns* Goth. *tunþ-u-s* Lith. *dant-l-s* 'tooth'.

d was spirantal e. g. in *crīde* 'heart': Arm. *sirt* (gen. *srti*) Gr. *καρδίᾱ καρδίῃ* Lat. *cor* (gen. *cordis*) Goth. *hairtō* Lith. *szurdī-s* O.Bulg. *srīdīce* 'heart'. See § 522.

nn from *nd* e. g. in *ro se-scaund* redupl. pf. 'he leapt': Skr. *skánd-ami* 'I jerk, leap', Lat. *scaund-ō*. See § 520.

Assimilation of the *d* in the prep. *ad-* = Lat. *ad* to a following *g* and *b*, when *ad-* had the chief accent. *áccaldam ácaldam* 'address, conversation' beside *ad-gládur* 'I address'. *ápēlugud* 'adulation' fr. **ád-bēlugud*. *cc*, *c* is to be read as *gg*, and *p* as *bb*. See § 519.

§ 373. Indg. *dh* = prim. Kelt. *d* *fu-domam* 'deep', Cymr. *dwfn* 'deep', to which probably also *domun* 'world' Gall. *Dubno-rīx* *Dumno-rīx* ('world-king'): Goth. *diups* 'deep' etc., see § 325. Mid.Ir. *dī-th* 'he sucked': Skr. *dháyāmi* etc., see § 362. *ard* 'high' (to which probably *Arduenna silva*): Skr. *ūrdhvā-s* Gr. *ὀρθός* 'upright' Lat. *arduo-s* (§§ 306. 370). *meld-ach* 'acceptus, gratus'. OHG. *multi* OS. *mildi* 'mild, kind'.

d was spirantal e. g. in *riad* 'a driving': Gall. *rēdu* 'vehicle', OHG. *rītan* 'to move on, drive, ride' O.Icel. *rīða* 'to travel, ride', rt. *reylh-* See §§ 522. 526

Compare further *nd-* 'combat' in Brit proper names as O.Cymr. *Ind-nerth* (*nerth* 'power, strength') *Ind-ri* (*ri* 'king'): Skr. *yūdh-* 'fight, combat'.

Germanic.

§ 374. Indg. *t*. Goth. OHG. *ist* 'is'. Skr. *ás-ti* etc. Goth. *rahts* OHG. *reht* 'right'. O.Pers. *rāstu-* 'straight, right', Gr. *ῥεστός* 'stretched out', Lat. *rēctū-s*, prim. f. **rēk-to-s*. Cp § 528.

Goth. *þáurnu-s* OHG. *dorn* Ags. *ðorn* O.Icel. *þorn* 'thorn': Skr. *tī-na-m* 'blade of grass', O.Bulg. *trīnū* 'thorn'. Goth. *anþar* OHG. *andar* Ags. *ōðer* 'other': Skr. *an-turás* Lith. *añ-tra-s* 'other'. Goth. *vairþan* OHG. *werdan* Ags. *weorðan* 'to become': Skr. *vārt-a-tē* etc., see § 348.

Goth. *haid-u-s* 'manner', OHG. *heit* Ags. *hād* 'state, condition, property': Skr. *kēt-ū-* 'luminous phenomenon, appearance, picture, form'. Goth. OS. *hund* O.Icel. *hund-rað* OHG. *hunt* 'hundred': Skr. *śatā-m* etc., see § 371.

With the exception of *-tk-*, which became *-sk-*, in all combinations in which Indg. *t* underwent a shifting in prim. Germ., there arose first of all the interdental spirant *þ*, which partly became *ð*. In Goth. *þ* remained everywhere, *ð* partly remained, and partly became *d*. In HG. *þ* and *ð* became explosives again. For details see § 527 ff.

Prim. Germ. initial *þl-* from pre-Germ. *tl-* became *fl-* in West Germ. and Norse. OHG. *flōhan* Ags. *flēon* O.Icel. *flýja* 'to flee': Goth. *fluhun*. OHG. *flēhan* 'to caress, flatter, ask urgently', Ags. *flāh* O.Icel. *flār* 'deceitful, false': Goth. *ga-plāihan* 'to caress, console, speak friendly to'. Etymological equivalents for these words are wanting in the other Indg. languages.

In Middle German dialects *tw-* = prim. Germ. *þw-* passed into *kw-* (*qu-*). Mod.HG. *quangen quangeln* (beside *zwängen*): MHG *twengen* 'to put under constraint' (cp the orthography *tquang* for *twanc* in Grimm's D Gramm. 1² 355 rem. of the new reprint), O.Icel. *þvingu* 'to compel'. MHG. *querch* Mod.HG. *quer* (beside Mod.HG. *zwerch*): MHG. *twerch twer* 'cross, oblique', Goth. *þvairhs* 'angry'. Cp. OHG. *quīfalōn* § 375.

§ 375. Indg. *d*. Goth. *tuhan* OHG. *ziohan* Ags. *teón* 'to draw': Gr. *δαι-δύσσεσθαι* 'ἐλκεσθαι' Hesych., Lat. *doucō dūcō*, rt. *deyk-*. Goth. *trigga* f. 'covenant' OHG. *truwa* 'fidelity' (§ 179 p. 157): Pruss. *druwi* f. 'faith', Gr. *δρῶν* 'ἰσχυρὸν', *Ἀφρῆτοι* (Hesych.) (Goth. *hairtō* OHG. *herza* Ags. *heorte* O.Icel. *hjarta* 'heart': Gr. *καρδ-ία* etc., see § 372. Goth. *vitan* OHG. *wizzan* 'to know', Indic. *vánt weiz* 'I know': Skr. *vēda* etc., see § 349.

OHG. *z* was the affricata *ts*, whereas *zz* (the oldest Mss. have *zz* after both long and short vowels, finally *z*) was a voiceless spirant, whose position of articulation seems to have been

somewhat different from that of *s* (Paul in Paul-Braune's Beitr. I 168 f.).

Prim. Germ. *tu-* = Indg. *dy-* appears in Alemanic in the OHG. period as *qu-*, *quīfalōn* 'to doubt' beside *zwīfalōn*: Goth. *twēifls* 'doubt', to prim. Germ. **tūi-* OHG. *zwi-* = Indg. **dwi-* 'two', see § 349. Cp. the younger *qu-* = prim. Germ. *pū-* in Middle German § 374.

§ 376. Indg. *dh.* Goth. *dag*s OHG. *tag* Ags. *dæg* O.Icel. *dagr* 'day': Skr. *m-dāghā-s* 'heat, hot time, summer', Lith. *dāga-s* *dagā* 'harvest' (properly hot time'), cpf. **dhogho-s*, from rt. *dhegh-* 'burn'. Goth. *bindan* Ags. *bindan* OHG. *bintan* O.Icel. *binda* 'to bind': Skr. *bāndhanam* etc, rt. *bhendh-*, see § 350.

Goth. *ana-biudan* 'to command, order' Ags. *bebōdan* OHG. *biotan* O.Icel. *bjōðu* 'to offer': Skr. *bōdhami* 'I awake, mark, perceive', Gr. *πυύθουμαι πυύθάνουμαι* 'I inquire, ask', Lith. *būdinti* 'to awake' O.Bulg. *būděti* 'to wake, watch over', rt. *bheydh-*.

ð arose first of all in every combination in prim Germ. This returned to an explosive in West Germ. throughout, and partly in Goth. For details see § 537 ff.

Baltic-Slavonic.

§ 377. Indg. *t* Lith. *taszýti* O.Bulg. *tesati* 'to chop': Skr. *tákṣamī* 'I make, fashion', Gr. *τέκτωρ* 'carpenter', Lat. *texō*, O.Ir. *tāl* 'carpenter's axe' Lith. *szvit-ėti* O.Bulg. *svīt-ėti* 'to shine brightly' Skr. *śvit-rá-s* *śvīt-á-s* 'brilliant, bright', rt. *ḥyeṭ-* Lith. *kert-ù* 'I hew, strike' O.Bulg. *črūt-a* 'I cut': Skr. *kynt-āmī* 'I cut, split', rt. *qert-*. Lith. *at-mim-ti-s* 'memory' O.Bulg. *pa-mę-ti* 'remembrance' Skr. *ma-ti-ś* etc., Indg. **mę-ti-s* 'a thinking of, meditating' (rt. *men-*).

tl became *kl* (cp. *gl* fr. *dl*, § 378) in Lith. and Lett, as in Italic (§ 367). Suffix -*klu-* = Lat. -*clo-* -*culo-*: Lith. *ir-kla-s* Lett. *-ir-kl-s* 'oar', Lith. *sė-klà* Lett. *sē-kla* 'seed' (cp. Lat. *sae-clu-m* *sae-culu-m*), Lith. *gany-klà* Lett. *gani-kla* 'pasture, cattle-range'. The previous stage *tl* was preserved in Prussian: *eb-sentliuns* 'having marked' opposed to Lith. *žen-kla-s*

'mark' (Burda Kuhn-Schleicher's Beitr. VI 245). Cp. also the loan-word Lith. *turklėlis*-s 'turtle-dove' (from which *kurklėlis*-s), which is still *turtlelis* in Bretken.

k for *t* in East Lith. (Godlewa) *rykmetys* fr. *ryt-metys* 'the early morning' and in West Lith. *tiknaga*-s from *titnaga*-s 'fire-stone, flint', to which also *sėkma*-s 'septimus' (cp. § 345)?

§ 378. Indg *d* Lith. *dirtu* 'to skin', O.Bulg. *derā* 'I skin, tear': Skr. *dy-nū-mu* 'I burst, tear', Gr *δέρω* 'I skin', Cymr Corn *darn* 'bit, portion', Goth *ga-taira* 'I tear, destroy', rt *der*-. Lith. *randa* 'lamentation', O.Bulg. *rydoga* 'I lament': Skr. *rudām* 'I mourn, weep', Lat. *rudō* 'I bray, roar', Ags. *reótan* OHG. *ruozan* 'to mourn, weep'. Lith. *grūda*-s 'corn' *graudis*-s 'brittle, fragile', O.Bulg. *gruda* 'clod' · O. Icel. *grautr* OHG *gruzzi* 'grit' Lith. *piūdis* 'crepitus ventris' Skr. *párdatē* Gr *πίρδεω* 'breaks wind', OHG *ferzan* 'to break wind', rt *perd*-.
gl from *dl* (cp. *kl* from *tl*, § 377) in Lith. and Lett. Lith. *ėglė* 'fir' beside Pruss. *adille* Polish *jodla*, *d* = Indg. *d* or *dh*? Lett. *segli* pl 'saddle' fr *sedli*, rt *sed*-. Cp. Kašub. *žagło* = Polish *żądło* 'edge, point' with suffix *-dło* — Indg. *-dhlo*-.
§ 379 Indg *dh* — prim Baltic-Slav *d* Lith. *de-dė* 'uncle' *dė-da*-s 'old man', O.Bulg. *dě-dū* 'grandfather': Gr *τη-θη* 'grandmother', *τη-θι-*, 'aunt' (τ- fr θ-, § 496), *θεῖος* 'uncle' Lith. *dabnū* 'I adorn, clean', O. Bulg. *doba* 'opportunitas' *dobrū* 'good': Goth *ga-dubj* 'it is fit, becoming' *ga-dōfs* (st. *ga-dōba*-) 'becoming, proper', Lat. *fabri* 'skilful, workman'. Lith. *vedū* O. Bulg. *vedn* 'I lead, lead home' · Skt. *padhū-s* 'bride, maiden', O. Ir. *fedim* 'I bring, lead'.

Rem. O. Bulg. *zeq* 'I burn' cannot be separated from Lith. *degū* Skr. *dāhami* etc., rt *dhagh-* (§ 376) *dhq-* must have become *geq-* (whence *dzeq-* *žeg-*, see § 463) by assimilation in prim Slavonic. This is shown by Russ. *iz-gaga* 'heart burn' (Loskien Handbuch² p. 12)

3. Palatal Explosives¹).

§ 380. Indg. *ĥ*, (*ĥh*) *ġ*, *ġh* usually appear in Greek, Ital., Keltic, and Germanic as explosives or as such sounds, for which

1) On the palatal and velar explosives in the Indg. languages see Ascoli *Fonologia comparata del sanscrito del greco e del latino*, Torino

explosives are to be presupposed as the immediately previous stage, whereas in Ar, Armen., Baltic-Slav, and Albanian they usually appear as spirants (in Armen. at the same time as affricatae) or their continuations.

It is possible and not improbable, that this diversity reflects a prim. Indg difference of articulation, that the original explosives were spoken with a spirantal colouring (as affricatae?) in one portion of the Indg. parent language, whilst they remained pure in the other. This dialectical difference was then transmitted to the individual developments Cp. § 417

We classify the individual languages in the following §§ in accordance with this difference and give below an abstract of the usual representation of the palatals in the various languages.

Idg	Gr	Ital	O Ir	Germ	Sk	Av	Arm	Alb	Lith	Slav.
<i>k</i>	κ	c	c	k, χ(h), q 3	к, х	с, з	с	с	sz	s
<i>q</i>	q	q	q	k	к, (z)	з, з̣	c	δ	ž	z
<i>qh</i>	χ	h, q	q	q 3	h	z	ι, z	δ	ž	z

e Firenze 1870 (translated by Bazzigher and Schweizer-Sidler under the title 'Vorlesungen über die vergleich Lautlehre des Sanskrit etc', Halle 1872) p 107 ff, Studj critici II (1877) p 25 ff, Havet *Revue critique* 23 Nov 1872, 7 Mar 1874, *Mém de la soc de lingu* II 261 ff, Fick *Die ehemalige Spracheneinheit der Indogerm Europa's* 1873 p 1 ff, J. Schmidt *Jen Lit-Zeit* 1874 Art 14 1875 Art 588 1877 Art 247, Kuhn's *Ztschr* XXV 64 ff, H Moller *Die Palatalreihe der idg Grundspr im Germ*, Leipz 1875, Kuhn's *Ztschr* XXIV 427 ff, Windisch *Kuhn-Schleicher's Beitr.* VIII 25 ff, Hubschmann *Kuhn's Ztschr* XXIII 21 ff. 384 ff, Benfey *Gott Nachr* 1876 p 297 ff, Leskien *Declin im Slav-Lit und Germ* 1876 p XXIV f, G Curtius *Stud* VII 267 ff, Bezzenger in his *Beitr* II 151 ff VI 236, K Verner in *Morph Unt.* I 116 ff, F Muller *Sitzungsber d Wiener Ak* 1878 p 3 ff, Klinge *Beitr zur Gesch d germ Conj* 1879 p 42 ff, Frodhe *Bezzenb Beitr.* III 12 ff, Collitz *ibid* 177 ff, d'Arbois de Jubainville *Mém. de la soc. de lingu* IV 422 ff; Osthoff *Paul-Braune's Beitr* VIII 256 ff, the Auth *Kuhn's Ztschr* XXV 306 f, *Morph. Unt* IV 407 ff, Bersu *Die Gutturalen und ihre Verbindung mit v im Latenischen*, Berlin 1885.

Indo-Germanic prim. period.

§ 381. Tenuis *k*. **kmtó-m* 'hundred': Gr. ἑκατόν *Lat. centu-m* O.Ir. *cēt* Goth. *hund* + Skr. *śatá-m* Lith. *szimta-s*. **suekuro-* 'father-in-law', **suekrú-* 'mother-in-law': Gr. ἐνυόρ, ἐνυρά, *Lat. socer, socrus*, O.Corn. *hwigeren, hweger*, Goth. *swaihra m.*, OHG. *swigar f.* + Skr. *śváśura-s, śvaśrú-ś*, Arm. *skesur f.* Lith. *szeszura-s m.*¹⁾; on the initial Skr. *ś-* Arm. *sk-* Lith. *sz-* see §§ 557, 4. 562. 587, 2. Rt. *uek-* 'enter in': Gr. φοῖκος *oikos* 'house', *Lat. vīcu-s*, Goth. *veiks* (gen. *veihsus*) n. 'district' + Skr. *viśám* 'I enter, come', Alb. *rise* pl. 'places', Lith. *vėszėti* 'to be a guest, tarry', O.Bulg. *vīsi* 'village'. **oktōm* **oktō* 'eight' (cp. § 645 final 1): Gr. ὀκτώ *Lat. octō* O.Ir. *ocht n.* Goth. *ahtáu* + Skr. *aṣṭāu aṣṭā* Lith. *aszėtūni* O.Bulg. *os-mī*.

Seldom in suffixal elements. **juuy-kó-s* or **juuy-kó-s* 'youthful': *Lat. juvenu-s* O.Ir. *ōac ōc* (§§ 137 174) Goth. *juggs* (*juggs*?) + Skr. *yuvāśá-s*

§ 382. Media *g* *gēn- gñō-* 'get to know, know': Gr. γινώσκω 'I perceive', *Lat. gnū-scō nō-scō*, O.Ir. *ad-gēn-sa* perf. 'cognovi', Goth. *lann* 'I know' + Skr. *jā-nū-mi* 'I perceive, know' (§ 253) Av. *ā-zamti-* 'knowledge, explanation', Arm. *can-eay* aor. 'I knew', Lith. *žin-oti* 'to know' O.Bulg. *zna-ti* 'to know'. Rt. *melg-* 'strip off, milk': Gr. ἀμέλω *Lat. mulgeō* O.Ir. *blugim* OHG. *mulchu* 'I milk' + Skr. *mṛjāti* 'wipes, rubs, cleans', part. pass. *mṛśtā-* Av. *mar-zauti* 'strips', Lith. *mėlėu* O.Bulg. *mlūzq* 'I milk'.

Prim Indg. suffixes with *g* seem not to occur.

§ 383. Media asp *gh* Gr. χιών 'snow' χειμῶν 'winter', *Lat. hiems*, O.Ir. *gam* O.Cymr. *gaem* () Corn. *goyf* 'winter' (cp. § 392) + Skr. *humá-* 'frost, snow' Av. *zima-* 'winter', Arm. *jim* 'snow', Alb. *dimej* 'winter', Lith. *žemà* O.Bulg. *zima* 'winter' Rt. *uegh-* 'vehere': Gr. ὄχο-ς 'carriage', *Lat. vehō*, O.Ir. *fēn* 'carriage' (§ 526), Goth. *ga-vigan* 'to move' + Skr. *vāhati* Av.

1) Kurschat writes *szeszūras*. The palatal pronunciation of the second *sz* is probably due to assimilation with the initial *sz-* which had been palatalised by the following *e*.

vazaiti 'leads, goes', Alb. *viëth* 'I steal' (orig. 'I lead away'), Lith. *vežti* O.Bulg. *vezq* 'veho'.

Prim. Indg. suffixes with *gh* seem not to occur.

a. The language-group with explosives.

Greek.

§ 384. Indg. *k̥*. καρδ-ια, Ion. καρδιή 'heart': Lat. *cor* O.Ir. *cride* Goth. *hairtō* 'heart' + Skr. *śradhdhā-* f. 'confidence' (§ 282), Arm. *sirt* Lith. *szirdi-s* O.Bulg. *srǫdice* 'heart' κλυ-τός 'renowned': Lat. *in-clutu-s* O.Ir. *cloth* 'renowned', OHG. *Hlot-hari* Lothar = *Κλυτό-σφατο-ς + Skr. *śru-tá-s* 'heard, renowned', Arm. *lu* 'audible' fr. **slu-*? (s Hubschmann, Armen. Stud. I 33), O.Bulg. *slov-o* 'word', rt. *klen-* εἶπον, βαοτ. etc. *ἑξάτι* 'twenty': Lat. *vicēsimum-s*, O Ir. *fiche* 'twenty' + Skr. *viśati-ś* 'the number twenty', Arm. *ḥsan* 'twenty' fr. **gsan* **gisan* (*g-* fr. *u-*, § 162). πόρκο-ς 'pig': Lat. *porcu-s* O Ir. *orc* OHG. *farh farah* + Lith. *pašsa-s* O Bulg. *prasē* 'pig'

From *ku* arose *ππ*, which was simplified to *π* initially. ἵππο-ς 'horse': Skr. *dśva-s* πᾶν- 'all': Skr. *-śvant-*. See § 166 p. 147.

kl became σσ, ττ μάσσων 'longer': Av. *masyd* 'greater'. See § 489.

Prim Gr. *κτ* = Indg. *kt* and *qt* became ττ in Cret. ἐργο-διώττα-ς — Att. ἐργο-διώκτη-ς 'taskmaster' νυτί loc. sg. = Att. νυκτί (with *qt*, § 427 c).

§ 385. Indg. *g̊* γένω 'I let taste' · Lat. *gus-tu-s*, O.Ir. *to-gu* 'choice', Goth. *kusa* 'I test, choose' + Skr. *jōś-a-* Av. *zaōś-a-* m. 'favour, kindness', rt. *geus-*. ὀρέγω 'I reach': Lat *regō*, O.Ir. imper. *ē-riq* 'stand up', Goth. *uf-rakja* 'I reach up' + Skr. *rāj-iśtha-* Av. *raz-iśta-* 'straightest, most just', Lith *rājyti-s* 'to keep on stretching oneself'. ἔργο-ν 'work': Goth *vaúrka* 'I work, effect' + Av. *ver'zeyeiti* 'effects, completes', Arm. *gorc* 'work', rt. *perg-*.

g̊l became ζ (σδ), δδ. ἀζομαι 'I stand in awe of', to ἄγ-ω-ς, rt *iaḡ-* See § 493.

§ 386. Indg. *gh* = prim. Gr. *kh*. χαμαί 'on the ground': Lat. *humu-s*, *homō* (= ὁ ἐπιχθόνιος), Goth. *guma* 'man' + Skr. *jñ-as* (§§ 469, 8. 554 rem. 1) Av. *z'm-ō* (§ 407) gen. 'of the earth', Alb. *de* 'earth', Lith. *žẽme* O.Bulg. *zemlja* 'earth'. χεῖρ 'hand': Arm. *jer'n* 'hand' pl. *jer-k̄*. ἔχω 'I have, hold' fut. στή-σω: Goth. *sigis* 'victory' + Skr. *sáhas-* Av. *hazah-* n. 'strength, power, victory'. σπέρχω 'I hurry on, drive': + Skr. *sp̥ṛhayati* 'eagerly longs for' Av. *sper̥zant̥* 'strives'.

gh̥i became σσ, ιι. ἄσσον 'nearer' to ἄγχι, rt. *añgh-*. See § 497.

Italic.

§ 387. Indg. *k̥*. Lat. *cēnseō*, Osc. *censamur* 'censetor': + Skr. *śás-a-ti* 'recites, praises' Lat. *ci-s ci-ter*, Umbr. *si-mu si-mo* 'ad citima, retro' *si-ve* 'citra': perhaps Gr. neut. nom. acc. -κι(θ) in οὐ-κι ναί-κι πολλά-κι (Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 241 f.), O.Ir. *ce* 'on this side', Goth. *hi-mina* 'to this' + Arm. -s 'this' (suffixed pronoun), Alb. *si-riët* 'in this year', Lith. *szl-s* O.Bulg. *s̥l* 'this'. Lat. *cli-nō cli-tellae*, Umbr. *kletram* 'lecticam': Gr. κλίνομαι 'I lean, bend', O.Ir. *cloen* 'slant, unjust, bad', Goth. *hláins* 'hill' + Skr. *śráy-a-ti* 'leans against, lays on', Lith. *szlāita-s* 'mountain-slope', rt. *k̥leḡ-*. Lat. *decem*, Umbr. *desen-duf* 'duodecim' tekuries *dequrier* 'decurus' Osc. *dekmanuúis* 'decumanis' Gr. *deira* O.Ir. *deich n-* Goth. *taihun* + Skr. *dáśa* Arm. *tasn* Lith. *d̥szimt* O.Bulg. *deseṭi* 'ten'. Lat. *equo-s*, Umbr. *tra ekvine* 'trans equinum' (cp. § 431 a): Gr. ἵππος O.Ir. *ech* 'horse', Goth. *aihea-tundi* 'ἵππος' + Skr. *d̥śva-s* 'horse', Lith. *asva* 'mare', Indg. **ek̥mo-s* **ek̥uā*. Lat. *queror questu-s* + Skr. *śvās-i-mi* 'I breathe, snort, sigh', rt. *k̥ues-*.

-*cf-* became -*ff-* in Lat.: *effero efficiō*; the *c* in *ec- ex* was probably *k̥*.

Prim. Ital. *k* (partly = Indg. *g*, § 430) became a sibilant in Umbrian before *e-* and *i-* vowels, which cannot be more closely defined: *ś, śs* (§ 23). Besides *simu* etc already named cp. further: *tišit* 'deceit', to Lat. *deceit decus*, Skr. *daśas-yá-ti* 'does honour, is gracious'; *curnabe* 'cornice' beside *curnaco* 'cor-

nicem'; *fašia* 'faciat' beside *fakust* 'fecerit'. With this may be compared the treatment of Lat. *c* before palatal vowels in the Romance developments, as Italian *cento* Fr. *cent* from *centum*.

Rem. Lat. *c* had the pronunciation *k* also before *e*- and *i*-vowels down to the Middle Ages, thus *kentum*, *kito*. Cp. Seelmann Die Ausspr. d. Lat. 332 ff.

§ 388. Indg. *ġ*. Lat. *gġ-gn-ō* *malġ-gn-u-s* (§ 619) *genu-s*, Osc. Genetaī 'Genetrici': Gr. *γί-γν-ο-μαι* 'I become' *γέν-ος* 'race', O.Ir. *ro gēnair* 'natus est' *gem* 'birth', Goth. *kuni* 'race' + Skr. *ján-as-* n. 'race' Av. *zī-zan-anti* 'they beget, bring forth', Arm. *cin* 'birth', rt *ġen-*. Lat. *rġ-g-is* gen. sg., Osc. *regatureī* 'rectori', Marruc. *regen* | a dat. 'reginac' · O Ir. *rġg* gen. 'of a king' Gall *Bitu-·rġges* + Skr. *rāj-* (nom. sg. *rāṭ*, § 401 rem. 2) *rāj-an-* 'king' *rāṣṭi* 'shines forth, distinguishes himself'. Lat. *argentu-m*, Osc. *aragetud* abl. 'argento': Gr. *ἀργός* 'bright, white', *un-airkns* 'impure' OHG. *erchan* 'certus, egregius, right, pure' + Skr. *arjuna-s* 'bright, white, silver-coloured' Av. *ar^hzah-* n. 'the clear day, day-light', Arm. *arcat* 'silver'. Lat. *glōs*: Gr. *γαλόωσ* + O Bulg. *zŭra* 'husband's sister'.

§ 389. Indg. *ġh* = prim. Ital. *χ*. Lat. *humu-s* *homō*, Umbr. *hondra* 'infra' *hondonu* 'infimo' Osc. *huntru* 'infra' (s. § 207), Umbr. *homonus* 'hominibus' Osc. *humuns* nom. 'homines': Gr. *χαμῖ* etc., see § 386 Lat. *hor-tu-s* *co-hors*, Osc. *húrtúm* 'hortum': Gr. *χόρτο-ς* 'grass, hay, fodder, feeding-place, court-yard', O Ir. *gort* 'seges' *lub-gort* 'vegetable-garden' — Lith *žat-ds* m. 'pasture for horses, pasture-ground' Pruss *sardi-s* 'a place enclosed by a hedge' 1) Lat. *rehō*, Osc. *rehia* 'plaustrum' (Paulus F.): Gr. *όχο-ς* etc., see § 383. Lat. *mihī* and Skr. *māhyam* 'mihi' probably contained Indg. *ġh*, the same sound as in Skr. nom. *ahām*.

Concerning the dropping of Lat. *h* = *ġh* see § 510.

f also occurs instead of Lat. initial *h*, e. g. *folus* beside *holus helus*: O Ir. *gel* 'white', OHG. *gelo* 'yellow' + Skr. *hári-ś* Av.

1) It is uncertain whether Goth. *gards* 'yard, house, family' and OHG. *garto* also belong here. Lith. *gaŭda-s* and O Bulg. *gradŭ* seem to have been borrowed from Germ. See § 467, 2 and Kluge Etym. Wtb. der d. Sprache unter *Garten*.

zairi-s 'yellowish', Lith. *želiu* 'I grow green' O.Bulg. *zeliye* n. 'greens, vegetables'; *fariolu-s* beside *hariolu-s haru-spez*: Gr. *χορδή* 'a string of gut', O.Icel. *garner garnir* pl. 'entrails' + Lith. *žarnà* 'gut'. Along with Osthoff (Morph. Unt. IV 99, cp. Danielsson in Pauli's Altital. Stud. III 144, Bersu Die Gutturalen im Lat. 131) we do not hold these forms with *f* as also *fosti-s* beside *hosti-s* (§ 430) for Lat., but for Sabine.

Rem. I am in doubt about the *f* in Lat *fundō*, to Goth *giutan* 'to pour', Gr *χεῖω* 'I pour' *χύ-ρα* 'holy water', Av *zao-prā-* 'libation'. One might regard the *f* as having regularly arisen in *in-fundō cōn-fundō*, and then carried over to the uncompounded form, if the assumption had a firmer basis, *infumu-s in-fumu-s* may have come from an older **in fumō* = *in humō* (cp Umbr *hon-dia* above), which, being regarded as a superlative, was followed by the forms *inferu-s inferior*. The *f* in the Lat words cannot be regularly connected with the dental in Skr *adhās* 'below' Goth. *under* 'under'

Lat *ng* fr. prim. Ital. *nox*. *angō*. Gr *ἀγχο* 'I press tight, strangle', O.Ir. *cum-ung* 'narrow', Goth *aggu-s* 'narrow' (with *v* from the oblique cases) + Skr. *āhas-* Av. *aṣah-* n. 'distress, need', Arm. *anjuk* (*anruk*) 'narrow', O Bulg. *aṣa* 'bond, fetter'. *mingō* (beside *mējō*, probably fr **meihō*, § 510). Gr. *οὐχέω* 'I make water', Ags. *mīzan* O.Icel. *mīga* 'to make water' + Skr. *mēhati* Av *maççanti* 'makes water', Arm *mēz* (gen. *mizi*, *mizoy*) 'urine', Lith. *mīžalaĩ* pl 'urine'.

O.Irish.

§ 389. Indg. *k̑* = prim. Kelt. *k*. O Ir. *clū* 'renown' *cluas* 'ear', Mid.Cymr *clusteu* pl. 'ears': Gr. *κλυ-τό-ς* etc, see § 384. O.Ir. *imm-chom-arc* 'question, an asking', O.Cymr *di-erchim* 'ad poscendum' (for the loss of the *p*- see § 339): Lat. *prec-ēs* pl., Goth. *frailnan* 'to ask' + Skr. *praś-ná-* Av. *fiāś-na-* (§ 398) 'question, an asking', Arm. *harsn* (gen *harsin*) 'bride', Lith. *praszyti* O.Bulg. *prosiiti* 'to beg, request'. O.Ir. *derc* 'eye', Mid.Bret. *derch* 'aspectus': Gr. *δέκνομαι* 'I see', Goth. *ga-tarhjan* 'to mark out' + Skr. *dadārśa* perf. 'I saw', Arm. *tesane-m* 'I see'.

O.Ir. *brēc* (read *brēg*) 'lie, deceit' with loss of *n* before *c*: + Skr. *bhṛāśa-s* 'downfall, loss, a perishing'. See §§ 212. 513.

O.Ir. *fiche* Mid.Cymr. *ugeint* 'twenty': Gr. *ἑξήκοντα* etc., § 384. See § 514.

O.Ir. *ocht* 'eight' probably with prim. Kelt. *cht*: Gr. *ὀκτώ* etc., § 381. See § 517.

O.Ir. *dess* Cymr. *deheu* 'dexter, australis', as regards the suffix to Goth. *taihswa* 'dexter', further Gr. *δεξιό-ς* Lat. *dexter* + Skr. *dákṣina-* Av. *daśma-* 'dexter', Lith. *deszinė* 'dextera' O.Bulg. *desinǔ* 'dexter', Indg. **deks-*. See § 517.

In Irish *k* and *q* fell together in *c*. Whereas in the Britt. branch and in Gall. they can still mostly be distinguished, since in the latter *q* had become *p* (§§ 435–436). *p* arose from Indg. *k̑* in Cymr. *ebol* 'foal' = O.Cymr. **epaul*, Gall. *epo-* (*Epo-rédia*) 'horse' beside O Ir. *ech*.

§ 391. Indg. *ǵ* = prim. Kelt. *g*. O.Ir. *gein* 'birth', Cymr. *geni* 'nasci': Gr. *γένος* etc., see § 388. O.Ir. *gnāth* 'known, accustomed, usual', Cymr. *gnaot* 'habitus'. Gr. *γνώ-* etc., see § 382.

O Ir. *ato-m-aig* 'me adigit' *agut* 'agant': Gr. *ἄγω* 'I drive, lead', Lat. *agō*, O.Icel. *aka* 'to drive' + Skr. *ájati* Av. *azaiti* 'drives', Arm. *acem* 'I bring, lead', rt. *aǵ-*. See § 522.

§ 392 Indg. *ǵh* = prim. Kelt. *g*. O.Ir. *gam* (from **ǵiam-*, older **ǵū(ǵ)am-*)¹⁾ O.Cymr. *gaem* = (fr. **geam-*, older **ǵū(ǵ)am-*) 'winter': Gr. *χαίω χειμών* etc., see § 383. *cum-ung* 'narrow' Gr. *ἄγχω ἄγχι* etc., see § 389.

O.Ir. *ligim* 'I lick' *ligur* 'tongue': Gr. *λέγω* 'I lick', Lat. *lingō*, Goth. *bi-lingō* 'I lick' + Skr. *lēh-mi* 'I lick' 3. sg. *lēdhi*, Arm. *liz-u-m* Lith. *ležiù* 'I lick' O.Bulg. *lizati* 'to lick'. O.Ir. *bri* gen. *breg* 'rising ground' Gall. *brigi-* in *Brigiani Are-brigium* etc.: Goth. *bairgahei* 'chain of mountains' + Skr. *bṛhánt-* Av. *ber'zant-* 'great, high', rt. *bherǵh-*. See § 526.

Germanic.

§ 393. Indg. *k̑*. Goth. *sker-nan* OHG. Aags. *scīnan* O.Icel. *skína* 'to shine' OS. *sci-mo* MHG. *scheme* 'shadow': Gr. *σκά*

1) Thurneyson conjectures, that the form *gam* was formed through the influence of *sam* 'summer'.

'shadow' *salqo-v* 'parasol' + Skr. *chāyā* 'shadow, glimmer' (cp. Mod.Pers. *sāyah*). Suffix *-sko- -skā-* OHG. *forsca* 'inquiry, question' prim. Germ. **fur(χ)-skō-* f. : Lat. *poscō* fr. **por(c)-scō* + Skr. *prchūmi* Av. *per'sāmi* 'I ask', Skr. *prchā-* 'question, inquiry', rt. *prek-*, weak grade form *prk-*.

Goth. *hund-s* OHG. *hunt* Ags. *hund* O.Icel. *hundr* 'hound, dog' : Gr. *κύων* (gen. *κυωνος*) O.Ir. *cū* (pl. *coin*) Cymr. *ci* (pl. *cwn*) + Skr. *śvan- śun-* Av. *span- sūn-* Arm. *šun* (gen. *šan*) 'dog'. Goth. *ga-teihan* 'to announce, tell, relate' OHG. *zūhan* 'to accuse of' : Gr. *δείκνυμι* 'I show' *δίκη* 'order, law', Lat. *jū-dic-dicō* + Skr. *dēśāyāmi* Av. *daēsayēmi* 'I show, teach', rt. *deyk-*. Goth. OHG. *fahan* O.Icel. *fā* 'to seize' fr. prim. Germ. **fana-χana-n* (§ 214 p. 181) : Gr. *πάσσαλο-ς* fr. **πακχάλο-ς* (§ 489), Lat. *pāx paciscor* + Skr. *pāśa-s* 'snare, cord', rt. *pāk-*.

Goth. *fagrs* 'befitting' OHG. *fagar* 'beautiful' OHG. *fuogen* 'to unite' *fang* 'capture' from the same rt. *pāk-*. OHG. *swēgar* Ags. *swezer* 'mother-in-law' : Gr. *ἐκνρά* etc., see § 381.

§ 394. Indg. *ġ*. Goth. *kniu* (gen. *knivis*) OHG. *chniu kniu* Ags. *cneō* 'knee' : Gr. *γνυ-πετῖν* 'to fall on the knees, to become helpless' *γόνυ* 'knee', Lat. *genu* + Skr. *ġñu-bādh-* 'bending the knees' *ġānu* 'knee' Av. *fru-šnu* 'knee bent forward' (§ 403) *zanvu* pl. 'knees', Arm. *cunr* 'knee'. Goth. *uf-rakjan* 'to stretch on high' OHG. *recchen* MHG. *recken* 'to stretch' : Gr. *ὀρέγω* etc., s. § 385 OHG. *boch boc* Ags. *bucca* O.Icel. *bokkr bukk* 'buck' were from a weak stem-form **bhuġ-n-* (§ 534) : + Av. *būz-u-* 'he-goat', Arm. *buc* 'lamb'.

§ 395. Indg. *ġh* Goth. **gans* 'goose' (hence Spanish *ganso*), OHG. *gans* O.Icel. *gās* 'goose' : Gr. *χίψ* Lat. *anser* = *hanser* + Skr. *hāśī-s* Lith. *žasī-s* 'goose' (on O.Bulg. *gāsī* s. § 467, 2). Goth. *gaggs* 'street, way' OHG. OS *gang* O.Icel. *gangr* 'way, passage' : + Skr. *ġanaghā-* Av. *zanaga-* 'heel-bone', Lith. *žengū* 'I stride', Indg. *ġhesagh-*.

Goth. *deigan* 'to form of clay, mould', OHG. *teig* O.Icel. *deig* 'dough' : Gr. *τείχος* 'a wall', Lat. *ſingō* + Skr. *dēhī* 'earth thrown out, rampart' *san-dēhā-s* 'a cementing' Av. *uz-dačza-* 'accumulation', Arm. *dēz* 'heap', rt. *dheigh-*.

b. The language-group with spirants or affricatae.

Aryan.

§ 396. Indg. *k̥*, *g̥*, *gh̥* were generally represented by *ś*, *ṣ*, *śh* i. e. by palatal *ś*-(*sh*)-sounds in the prim. Aryan period. *ś* and *ṣ* have the same sound as the 'softened' *ś* (*sz*) and *z* (caused by the following of *i*- or *e*-vowels) of the Slavonic and Lithuanian languages.

Prim. Ar. *śt*, *śk* and *śd* *śdh*, *śbh* became developed to *št*, *šk* and *žd* *ždh*, *žbh* probably already in prim. Aryan. See §§ 399. 404.

The value of Indg. *śk̥* and *k̥s* cannot be precisely defined for the prim. Ar. period. See §§ 400. 401.

§ 397. Indg. *k̥*. Prim. Ar. *ś* (§ 396) mostly remained unchanged in Sanskrit. It became *s* in Iranian. For this *s* there appears in O.Pers. mostly (initially before and medially between vowels), and in Av. occasionally *ṣ*, which, according to Bartholomae, is only a graphical variety of *s*.

Skr. *śīś-a-ti* 'praises, recites' Av. *sarṣh-a-ti* 'names himself' O.Pers. *a-ṣah-a* 'he spoke, said, announced'. Lat. *cēnseō*. Skr. *śūra-* Av. *sūra-* 'strong', Av. *aiwi-pūra-* 'over strong, over powerful': Gr. *ἄ-κῆ-πο-ς* 'without authority, invalid'. Acc. sg. Skr. *viś-am* Av. *vīs-em* O.Pers. *viṣ-am* 'clan, village community': Alb. *vise* etc., see § 381. Skr. *vás-a-s* 'will, pleasure', Av. *vas-ō* acc. sg. n. (st. *vasah-*) adv. 'at pleasure' O.Pers. *vasany* loc. sg. (st. *vasa-*) adv 'very, much' (orig. 'at pleasure'): Armen. *vasn* 'on account of' + Gr. *ἐκόν* 'voluntary', rt. *uek̥-*. Skr. *ás-man-* Av. O.Pers. *as-man-* 'stone, sky': + Gr. *ἄξ-μων* 'anvil, thunder-bolt' Skr. *śoṭá-* Av. *sparta-* 'white': Lith. *szvaityti* *szvaitinti* 'to make bright' O.Bulg. *světū* 'light' + Goth. *hveits* 'white', rt. *k̥uekt-* *k̥uekd-*.

§ 398. Prim. Ar. *śn* and *ps̥* became *šn* and *fš* in Iranian (on *f* from *p* see § 473.)

Prim. Ar. *śn*. Av. *frašna-* = Skr. *praśná-* 'question': Arm. *harsn* etc., rt. *prek̥-*, s. § 390. Av. gen. sg. *aś-n-ō* = Skr. *ú-śn-as*,

beside the strong stem-form *as-an* = Skr. *ás-an* 'stone': Arm. *yes-an* 'whetstone' + Gr. *ἀόν-η* 'whetstone'. O.Pers. *vašna-* 'will, favour', to *vasaiy* etc., see § 397.

Prim. Ar. *pš*. Av. *haurva-fš-u-* 'the whole cattle' beside *pas-u-* = Skr. *paś-ú-*: Lat. *pecu*, Goth. *faihu* 'cattle', cp. § 313 p. 251.

§ 399. Prim. Ar. *št* = Indg. *kt* (§ 396) remained in Iranian, but became *št* in Sanskrit (cp. §§ 404. 556). Skr. *dīṣti-š* 'indication, prescription', Av. *a-dišti-š* 'direction, instruction' beside Skr. *dēśāyāmi* Av. *daesayēmi* 'I show, teach': Lat. *dictōd*, OHG. *in-zuht* 'accusation', cp. also Gr. *δειξι-ς* 'a showing', Indg. **dik-ti-s*, rt. *deyk-*, see § 393. 3 sg. Skr. *vāṣti* Av. *vašti* 'he wishes, desires' beside 1. sg. Skr. *vāśmi* Av. *vasēmi*, from rt. *uek-*, see §§ 397. 398. Skr. *prāṣtu-m* inf 'to interrogate', O Pers. *aḥi-frašti-* 'punishment by the sword', beside Skr. *pruśnā-* etc., see § 398.

Prim. Ar. *šk* = Indg. *kq* is found in Av. 3. pl. aor. act. *a-šk-arē* 'they run off, go away' beside 3. pl. pres mid. *sac-intē* from rt. Ar. *šak- šac-*. Cp Bartholomae Ar. Forsch. II 51 ff.

§ 400. Indg. *sĕ* became in Skr. *ch* (*cch*), Av. O.Pers. *s* (or *h*, see § 397). Present suffix Skr. *-cha-* Av. O Pers. *-sa-* = Gr. *-oxo-* Lat. *-sco-*: e. g. Skr. *gā-chā-mi* Av. *ja-sā-mi* fr. Indg. **gm-sĕō*, Gr. *πά-οξω*, from rt. *gem-* 'go' (§ 228); Skr. *prchāmi* Av. *per'sāmi* O Pers. *parsāmīy* fr. Indg. **prĕk-sĕō*, Lat. *poscō* (**por(c)-scō*), from rt. *prek-* 'demand, beg, ask' (§ 288); O.Pers. *xšnā-sā-tiy* = Lat. *gnō-sca-t* (cp. § 403) Cp. § 557,2.

Rem Other examples in Bartholomae's Handb. d. altiran. Dial § 146 and Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII 366 ff., where (s)kĥ, and not Indg. *sĕ*, is regarded as the original form. This theory seems to us not to have sufficient foundation. Cp. §§ 475. 553.

§ 401. Indg. *ls* became in Skr. *lś*, and in Av. O.Pers. *š*. Skr. *vākṣi* Av. *vaši*, 2. sg. to Skr. *vāśmi* Av. *vasēmi*, s. §§ 397. 398. 399. Skr. *dākṣma-* Av. *dašma-* 'dexter': Lith. *deszinē* etc., see § 390. Skr. *á-dṛkṣ-ata* 3 pl. indic. mid., Av. *dar's-a-h* 3. sg. conj. act. of the *s*-aorist from rt. *derk-* 'see', cp.

Gr. (late) fut. *δέρομαι*. O.Pers. *niy-apišam* 'I wrote' *s*-aorist from rt. *peṣk-*: Av. *zaranyō-pīs*- 'adorned with gold' *paṣsa- paṣsa-* 'ornament, decoration', Skr. *piśāmi* 'I adorn, form', O.Bulg. *pīsatī* 'to write' + Gr. *ποικίλο-ς* 'many-coloured', Lat. *pictūra*.

The prim. Ar. form might have been *šš*, since in Sanskrit Indg. *ks* fell together with Indg. *ss* (preceded by *i, u*) = prim. Ar. *šš*, cp. Skr. 2. sg. *dvēkṣi* (1. sg. *dvēṣ-mi* 'I hate'). Cp. § 556, 1.

Rem 1. Observe that Indg. *ks* and *qs* fell together in *kš* in Sanskrit, whereas in Iranian (as in Balt-Slav, § 414) they remained separate: *ks* = Iran. *š*, *qs* = Iran. *xš* Cp. § 556, 1.

Rem 2. Skt. final *ks* became *l* by § 647, 7, as nom. sg. *dik* 'heavenly direction' (st. *diš-*), *ṛtv-ik* 'sacrificator' (st. *ṛtv-ij-*, rt. *ṛag-*). Forms as nom. sg. *spāt* 'spy' (st. *spāš-*), *vit* 'clan' (st. *viš-*), *īāt* 'king' (st. *rāj-* Indg. **rēg-*) were new formations after the analogy of the cases with *bh*-suffixes, see § 404 rem 3. In Av. the regular continuation of Indg. *-ks* was not altered by the law of finals *e g* *paš* = Skr. *spāt* Lat. (*harn-*)*spec*; *ayā-varš* 'causing sins' to *terēz-yriti* 'works' rt. *verg-*

Rem 3. *xs* (not *š*) occurs in a number of Gr. words, opposite to Skr. *ks* = Iran. *š* = Lat. *x*, e. g. Skr. *tāksā* 'carpenter': Gr. *τέκτων*. On this correspondence cp. § 554 extr

No trace of the first *k̄* in the Indg. combination *k̄sk̄* has remained in Aryan, it became assimilated to the following *s* at an early period. Cp. Skr. *prchāmi* Av. *per'sāmi* = Indg. **prk̄-sk̄* with Skr. *gāchāmi* Av. *jasāmi* = Indg. **gm̄-sk̄* (§ 400).

§ 402. Indg. *ǵ*. Prim. Ar. *ǵ* (§ 396) mostly became *j* in Sanskrit, and *z* in Iranian. *d* i. e. *ǵ* is often written for *z* in O.Pers., cp. *p̄* beside *s* § 397.

Skr. *jān-as* n. 'race' *jān-a-s* 'man, people', Av. *zī-zan-anti* 'they beget, bring forth' O.Pers. *parāv-zana-* 'populous': Lat. *genus* etc., s. § 388. Skr. *vāja-s* 'thunder-bolt of Indra' Av. *vazra-* 'club' O.Pers. *vazra-ka-* 'great, powerful', Skr. *vāja-* Av. *vāza-* m. 'strength': Gr. *ύγις* 'healthy', Lat. *vegeō*, Goth. *us-vakjan* 'to wake up', rt. *ueg-* 'be active, strong'. Skr. *jōṣa-* Av. *zaōša-* m. 'favour, kindness', Skr. *jōṣtār-* 'loving' O.Pers. *dauštar-* 'friend': Gr. *γαίω* etc., see § 385. Skr. *jráy-as-* n. 'surface, extent', Av. *zrayah-* n. O.Pers. *drayah-* *draya-* n. 'sea': + Lat. *gli-scō*. (ǵ ?).

§ 403. Prim. Ar. *žn* became *šn* in Iranian. Av. *fra-šnu-* 'knee bent forwards' beside *zanva* pl. 'knees' etc., s. § 394. Av. *duš-varšnah-* 'evil doer' beside *ver^z-yēti* 'works, effects, carries out' etc., s. § 385.

xšn appears for *šn* in O.Pers. *xšnā-sā-tiy* = Lat. *gnō-sca-t* (*s* = Indg. *sk*, § 400) from Indg. *gnō-* 'get to know' (s. § 382), as also in Av. *a-xšnu-* beside *a-šnu-* *fra-šnu-* and others. Cp. Bartholomae Handb. § 100 rem. 3.

Rem. *yasnu-* 'offering' instead of **yasnu-* (Skr. *yajñā-* 'offering', rt. *yağ-*) received the dental sibilant from analogy with such forms as 3 sg. pres. *yazatē*

Prim. Iran. *zm* = prim. Ar. *žm* became *sm* in Av. *rasman-* 'column of an army' besides *rāzayēti* 'puts in order': Gr. *ὀρίων* etc., see § 385

The transition of *žn* to *šn* and of *zm* to *sm* points to a voicelessness of the nasal.

§ 404. Prim. Ar. *žd ždh, žbh* (§ 396) became *žd, žb* in Iranian (§ 481); in Sanskrit they first became *ṣḍ, ṣbh* (cp §§ 399-591), then *ṣ* was dropped before *d dh* with ('compensation lengthening'), while before *bh* it passed into *d*.

1. *žd*. Here will come Skr. *mṛdā-ti* 'is gracious, pardons, spares', *mṛdihá-* n. 'grace, pardon, mercy' Av. *mer^zždika-* n. 'grace, pardon, mercy', in case they belong to the rt. *merḡ-* 'wipe off' (Skr. *mṛj-á-ti* 'wipes off, cleanses from guilt', Av. *mar^z-aiti* 'wipes, cleanses'); the original form would then be an old syntactical combination **mṛḡ dō-* 'grant a purity from sins'. Skr. *mṛṣ-ya-tē* 'forgets' *marṣáyate* 'bears patiently, excuses, pardons' Lith. *mirsz-ti* 'to forget' can equally well be regarded as being from an old **mṛs dō-* (by assimilation **mṛz dō-*) 'grant a forgetting, excuse' (§ 591).

2. *ždh* Av. *važdri-š* 'promoter, accomplisher', to *vazaiti* = Skr. *váhati* 'vehit', fr. **yeḡh+tri-*. Av. (Gāp.) *ger^zždā* 3. sg. pret. mid. to *ger^zaiti* 'complains, implorés' = Skr. mid. *gārhatē* 'complains, blames', fr. prim. Ar. **grēdha* or **ghrēdha* i. e. **grḡh-(ghrḡh-)+to*. Skr. *lēḡhi* 'licks' (1. sg. *lēhmi*) fr.

prim. Ar. **laṣṣdhi* i. e. **leṣṣgh+ti*, part. pass. *lūdhá-* 'licked' from prim. Ar. **liṣṣdhi-* i. e. **liṣṣgh+to-*. Skr. *ūḍha-* to *váhami* 'veho', fr. prim. Ar. **uṣṣdha-* i. e. **uṣṣgh+to-*. Skr. *dyḍhá-* to *dṣhyāmi* 'I fasten; stand firm', fr. prim. Ar. **dhyṣṣdha-* (§ 480) i. e. **dhyṣṣgh+to-*, cp. Lat. *fortis*-s *forti*-s. Skr. *sādhá-* to *sāhatē* 'masters', fr. prim. Ar. **sāṣṣdha-*. Skr. *bādhá-* 'fast, firm, strong' beside *bāh-iṣṥha-* 'firmest' Av. *bāzah-* 'strength, greatness', fr. prim. Ar. **bhaṣṣdha-* (§ 480) i. e. **bhaṣṣgh+to-* (*a* = *ṣ*, § 253).

Prim Ar. *a + ṣ* became Skr. *ṣ*. *vōdhu-m* inf. 'vectum' (from rt. *ueṣṣh-*) fr. prim. Ar. **vaṣṣdhu-m* i. e. **ueṣṣgh+tu-m*. *sōdhu-m* inf. 'to master, overpower' (from rt. *seṣṣh-*) fr. prim. Ar. **saṣṣdhu-m* i. e. **seṣṣgh+tu-m*. 3. sg. *tyṣṣdhi* 'he dashes to pieces' (pf. *tatārha*) for regular **tyṣṣdhi* (fr. **tyṣṣgh+ti*) arose from analogy to forms in *-nēdhi* fr. **-nazdhi* (§ 476 rem.)

Rem. 1. It has not been ascertained for certain what was the pronunciation of the etymologically presupposable combination *gh+t* at the close of the Indg prim period. See § 552

Rem. 2 Forms like Skr. 2 sg imper *didīdhi* for **didīdhi* (prim. f. **di-diḡ-dhi*), to *diḍeṣ-mi* 'I show', were new formations. The *i*-sound (**di-diḡ-dhi*) was re-introduced in **didīdhi* after the analogy of *didīṣ-*, *di-dēṣtu* and others (*ṣ* = *ḥ*, § 399), then thus — change of period, change of sound-laws — passed into *d* Cp § 591 rem. 1 on *divīdhi* and § 476 rem. 1 on *dudīdhi* for *dēhi*

3. *ṣbh*. Av. (Gāp.) *viṣbyō* Skr. *vaḍbhyās* dat abl. pl to Av. *vīs-* Skr. *viṣ-* 'clan, village community', rt. *ueṣṣh-*. Skr. *padbhiṣ* instr. pl. to *paṣ-* 'a look', rt. *speṣh-*. We assume that in such cases *ḡ* for *ḥ* goes back to the Indg. prim. period, see § 469, 2. Skr. *ṣbh* probably became *dbh* in the same period in which the newly formed **dudīḡdhi* (for **didīdhi*) became *didīdhi* (rem. 2).

Rem. 3 In Sanskrit the cerebral explosive was carried over to the nom from the cases with *bh*-suffixes, hence *spāt vīt rāt* instead of the regular **spāḥ* **vik* **rāk* tr. **spahāḥ* etc., see § 401 rem. 2

§ 405. Indg. *ḡh*. Prim. Ar. *ṣh* (§ 396) became *h* in Sanskrit through the intermediate stage *jh*, in Iranian it fell together with prim. Ar. *ṣ* in *z* (O.Pers. *d*, see § 402).

Skr. *hāv-ana-* Av. *zav-ana-* 'call, cry', Skr. *hv-atar-* Av. *zb-atar-* 'caller, crier': O.Bulg. *zov-a* 'I call' *zv-ateli* 'caller, crier' + OHG. *gaunōn* 'to complain'. Skr. *bāhi-ṣ* Av. *bāzu-ṣ*

'arm': Gr. *πῆχυς* 'fore-arm', OHG. *buog* O.Icel. *bōgr* 'bow', Indg. **bhāgh-u-s*. Skr. *dēh-ti* 'earth thrown out, rampart' Av. *uza-daēz-a* 'accumulation' O.Pers. *did-a* 'rampart, fortification': Goth. *deigan* etc., see § 395. Skr. *gūhati* 'hides, conceals' Av. *gaozaiti* 'hides, keeps' O.Pers. *gaudaya* imper. 'hide': Lith. **gužietojis* 'protector' *gūszta* 'brooding nest', rt. in weak grade form *ghāgh-*.

§ 406. In Sanskrit *jh*, the previous stage of *h*, was retained in *ujjhitā* 'forsaken, given up' fr. **ud-jhi-ta-*, to Skr. *hā-* Av. *zā-* 'leave, forsake, lose'.

j appears where prim. Ar. *ḥ* came under the law of the dissimilation of aspirates (§ 480), e. g. pres. *jā-hā-ti* = Av. *za-zā-ti*, prim. Ar. **ḥha-ḥhā-ti*, pf. *ju-hāv-a* 'he called to' from *hu-*. This law of dissimilation consequently came into operation before the time that *jh* became *h*.

§ 407. Prim. Ar. *ḥhn* became *śn* in Iranian (cp. § 403). Av. *bar^oś-nu-š* 'height, summit' beside *bar^oz-a-* 'height' *bar^oz-išta-* 'very high' Skr. *bārḥ-iṣṭha-* 'very elevated' O.Ir. *brī* (gen. *breg*) 'rising ground' etc, see § 392.

Prim. Ar. *ḥhm* became *sm* in Av (cp. § 403). *maēs-man-* 'urine' beside *gao-maēza-* 'cow-urine' Skr. *māha-* 'urine'. Lat. *mingō* etc, see § 389. *xraoēdu-sma-* 'hard, firm ground' beside nom. *zā* acc. *zam* 'earth': Gr. *χαμ-ai* etc, see § 386, gen *z'mō* instr. *z'mā* abl. *z'maḥ* had *z* for *s* after the analogy of *zā zam*; in O.Pers. with *zm* *uvāra-zmī-* 'Chorasmiēn'.

Armenian.

§ 408. Indg. *ǩ*. *sar* (gen. *suroy*) 'height, summit, slope'. Skr. *śīras-* Av. *sarah-* n. 'head' + Gr. *κῆρα* 'head', Lat. *cerebru-m* fr. **ceres-ro-* (§ 570). *surb* (gen. *srboy*) 'pure' with *-rb-* from *-br-* (§ 263): Skr. *śubh-rā-s* 'bright, ornamental'. *srun-ǩ* pl. 'shin-bones, calves (of the leg)': + Lat. *crūs crūris*. *aseln* (gen. *aslan*) 'needle': Skr. *aś-ri-ṣ* 'the sharp side of a thing, corner, edge, border', Alb. *ušt* 'ear of corn' fr. **ust*, Lith. *asz-t-rū-s* O.Bulg. *os-t-rū* 'sharp' O.Bulg. *osūtū* 'τριβόλος, genus spinae' + Gr. *ἄκ-ρο-ς* 'at the end', Lat. *ac-u-s*, O.Cymr. *ocel* 'raster' Goth.

ahs (gen. *ahsis*) 'ear of corn' OHG. *ahil* 'chaff, beard of grain'.
harsn (gen. *harsin*) 'bride' from the root-form *prk-*, see § 390.

The *š* = *k* in *šun* (gen. *šan*) 'dog' is unexplained: Skr. *śvan-* *śun-* etc., see § 393.

c fr. Indg. (*k*)*sk̥*. *harc* (gen. *harci*) 'question': Skr. *prchā-*, Indg. **prk-sk̥-*, see §§ 393. 400. 401.

ç fr. Indg. (*s*)*sk̥*. *aic* 'investigation': OHG. *eisca* 'demand', Indg. **aṣ-sk̥-*, cp. Skr. *ichā-* 'wish, desire' i. e. **is-skā-* beside *ēṣ-a-s* 'a seeking out, wish'.

c fr. *ks*. *vec* 'six': Lith. *šeszi* -† Gr. *ἑξ* *ἑξ* Lat. *sex* O.Ir. *se* Cymr. *chwech*, cpf. **sueks* (cp. § 589, 3).

k̥ probably disappeared as *s* before *t* in *ut* 'eight': Skr. *aṣṭā* etc., see § 381. Perhaps also before *l* in *lu* 'audible' *lur* 'a hearing, tidings, news', since these words seem to be related to Skr. *śru-* Gr. *ῥλυ-* etc (§ 384) See Hubschmann Arm Stud. I 33.

§ 409. Indg. *ǵ* *cer* (gen. *ceroy*) 'old man': Skr. *járatī* 'rubs, makes fragile' Av. *zaurvā-* f. 'age, a growing old' + Gr. *γέρων* 'old man'. *calr* (gen. *calu*) 'laughter': + *γελῶν* 'I laugh'. *aic* (gen. *aici*) 'goat'. + Gr. *αἶγ-* (gen. *αἰός*) 'goat'. *arciv* 'eagle' (ar fr. *r* § 291, v fr. *p* § 330): Skr. *rjipyá-* 'stretching oneself, seizing on the wing' Av. *er^ezifya-* 'stretching oneself, falcon'.

§ 410. Indg. *ǵh*. Initially and after *n*, *r* as *j*. *jaune-m* 'I consecrate, sacrifice': Skr. *hótar-* Av. *zaotar-* 'the high priest' + Gr. *χέω* 'I pour'. *jukn* (gen. *jkan*) 'fish': Pruss. acc. *suckans* (read *zukan*s, § 412) 'fishes' Lith. *žuk-mistra-s* 'master of a fishery' *žuv-l-s* 'fish'. *ji* (gen. *jioy*) 'horse': Skr. *háya-s* 'steed'. *anjuk* (*ancuk*) 'narrow': Lat. *angō* etc., see § 389. *inj* (*inc*), gen. *ɛnjū* (*ɛncu*), 'panther, leopard': Skr. *śhā-s* 'lion'. *mi-orj-i* 'μόρονξις' *orj-i* 'not castrated': Av. *er^ez-* Alb. *herde* for **erde* + Gr. *ὄρχις* 'testicle'. *barjr* (gen. *barju*) 'high': Skr. *bṛhánt-* etc., see § 392. *barj* (gen. *barji*) 'προσνεφέλαιον': Skr. *barhīṣ-n*. 'the offering-litter' Av. *bar^eziš-* 'cover, mat'.

z after vowels *lɜz-u-m* 'I lick': Skr. *lēh-mi* etc., § 392. *ozni* 'hedge-hog': Lith. *ežys* O.Bulg. *ježŭ* fr. **jez-ǵ* (§ 147 p. 134) + Gr. *ἐχῖνο-ς* OHG. *igil* 'hedge-hog'.

Albanian.

§ 411. According to G. Meyer (Bezenberger's Beitr VIII 186 f., Alban. Stud. II 15 ff.) Indg. *k*, *g*, *gh* are represented in Albanian in the following manner:

k = *s*. *si-viët* 'in this year': Lith. *szi-s* 'this' Lat. *ci-ter* etc., see § 387. *vise* pl. 'places': Skr. *viś-āmi* Gr. *φοῖνος* etc., see § 381. *ušt* 'ear of corn' fr. **ust*: Skr. *aś-ri-ṣ* Gr. *ἄρ-γο-ς* etc., see § 408. G. Meyer conjectures *θ* fr. *s* in *djaθtē* (*diaθtē*) 'to the right', the first part of which *djaθ-* represents Indg. **deks-* (Skr. *dākṣma-* etc., see §§ 390. 401).

g = *δ*. *ḡmp* (with def. article *ḡmb-i*) 'tooth': Skr. *jāmbha-s* 'bite, tooth', Lith. *žamba* 'mouth', O Bulg. *zabŭ* 'tooth' + Gr. *γόμφος* 'tooth', OIIG. *chamb* 'comb'. *ḡ* 'goat': Skr. *ajā-s* 'buck', Lith. *ožys* 'he-goat' + O.Ir. *ag allaid* 'corvus' (wild buck). *barθ* (with article *barθ-i*) 'white': Skr. *bhrājatē* Av. *brāzaiti* 'beams, radiates'. *l'w* 'I bind' (*l'w-*): + Lat. *ligāre*.

gh = *δ*. The Indg. mediae and mediae aspiratae had fallen together in Alban. as in Iran. Kelt. and Balt.-Slav. *dies* 'caco': Skr. *hād-a-ti* 'cacat' Av. *zaē-dh-* 'nates', Arm. *jet* 'tail' + Gr. *χέζω* 'caco' perf. *ρέχοδα*, *χόδατο-ς* 'nates'. *viéth* 'I steal' (*vied-*): Skr. *vāhāmi* etc. s. § 383. *herde* 'testicle': Armen *mirj-i* etc. s. § 410.

d- for *δ-* in *dimēn* 'winter' (Gr. *χειμών* etc., s. § 383) and in *dié* 'yesterday' (Skr. *hyás* 'yesterday' + Gr. *χθίς* 'yesterday', Lat *heri* *hes-ternu-s*, Goth. *gustra-dagis* 'to-morrow')

Baltic-Slavonic.

§ 412. Indg. *k*, *g*, *gh* were *ś*-(*sh*)-sounds in the Baltic-Slavonic parent language, whose place of articulation cannot be defined more precisely. They retained their character as *ś*-sounds in Lithuanian: *k* = *sz*, *g* *gh* = *ž*. In Prussian and Lettish as well as in the Slavonic branch they passed into *s*-sounds: *k* = *s*, *g* *gh* = *z*. In Pruss the letter *s* denotes both *s* and *z*, in Lett. *s* is the voiceless, and *z* the voiced sound.

The fact that the successor to Indg. *k* did not take part in the Slav. change of *s* to *ch* (§ 588), shows that Indg. *k* and

Indg. *s* were still distinguished not only in the Baltic parent language but also in the Slavonic.

§ 413. Indg. *š*. Lith. *szálta-s* Lett. *sa'lt's* Pruss. *salta-* 'cold', Lith. *szalnà* O.Bulg. *slana* 'hoar frost' : Skr. *śi-śira-* Av. *sar'ta-* 'cold, cool'. Lith. *szirsz-š* (gen. *szirsz-ešs*) Lett. *sirs-i-s* Pruss. *sirs-ili-s* O.Bulg. *srš-en-ī* 'hornet', prim. Balt.-Slav. **širs-en-* : + OHG. *hornaz* from prim. Germ. **hurz-nata-z*, Lat. *crābrō* fr. **crās-rō*, cp. § 303. 306. Lith. *szveñta-s* Lett. *swēts* Pruss. *swints* O.Bulg. *sv/tū* 'holy' : Av. *spenta-* 'holy' + Goth. *hunsl* 'offering' fr. prim. Germ. **χyunt-sla-n* (§ 180). Lith. *desziñta-s* Lett. *desmitā-s* Pruss. *dessints* (*ss* indicates that the *e* is short), O.Bulg. *des/tū* 'decimus' : Skr. *dúša* etc., see § 387. Lith. *szakà* O.Bulg. *sqkū* 'branch, twig' : Skr. *śákha-* 'branch, twig' *śanókū-ś* 'plug, bolt'. Lith. *nészti* Lett. *nesti* O.Bulg. *nesti* 'to carry' : Skr. *náśami* 'I attain, reach' + Gr. *ποδ-φερής* 'reaching down to the feet'. Lith. *szlauni-s* 'hip, upper part of the thigh', Lett. *skuuna* 'hip' Pruss. *slauni-s* 'shaft, bar' : Skr. *śrōṇi-ś* 'buttock, hip' + Lat. *clāni-s*, O.Icel. *hlaun* 'buttock'.

§ 414. Indg. *šs* = Lith. *sz* Lett. Pruss. *s*, Slav *s*, cp. § 544. Lith. *aszi-s* Lett. *as-s* Pruss. *assi-s* (*ss* as in *dessints*, § 413) O.Bulg. *osī* 'axle' : Skr. *ákša-s* + Gr. *ἄξων* Lat. *axi-s* OHG. *ahsa* 'axle'. Lith. *s-fut. nészū* 'I shall carry' prim. f. **nek-siō* (*neszū* = O.Bulg. *nesq* 'I carry', § 413), *milszū* 'I shall milk' prim. f. **mīl-siō* (*mīlzu* = Gr. *μέλις*, rt. *melj-*, s. § 382), opposed to *lksū* 'I shall leave' prim. f. **lig-siō* (*lekū* = Gr. *λείπω*, rt. *lepy-*, s. § 427 a). O.Bulg. *s-aorist 3. pl nēsē* 'carried' prim. f. **nēk-s-ūt* (to *nesq*), as opposed to *rēš* fr. **rēchē* 'they said' prim. f. **rēq-s-ūt* (to *rēq*, rt. *req-*, cp. § 462). Indg. *šs* accordingly remained apart from *qs* in Baltic-Slav., as in Iran. (§ 401).

Rem It is not quite clear what the regular treatment of the Indg. group *sk* was in Balt.-Slav.

After the analogy of Iran (§ 400) we should expect *sz* in Lith and *s* in Slav. Thus Lith *szūju* 'I shoot' O.Bulg. *suq* 'I send forth, shoot' OHG. *sciozan* OS. *skeotan* 'to shoot' (prim. Germ. **skēz-t-*, like Goth. *gutan* OHG. *giozan* beside Gr. *χί(ε)-ω*). Correspondingly Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 493 630 (cp. also J. Schmidt Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII 332) traces the *sz* in Lith. *aūszta* 'it dawns' pret. *aūszo*, *auszrū* 'dawn' (rt. *aus-*,

Lat. *aur-ŏ-r-a* Skr. *uñ-*) and that in Lith. *gaistsù gaistsu gaistsù* 'to linger, loiter' (rt *ghags-*, Lat. *haer-rō*) back to (*s*)*sk*, according to which one might regard the *sz* in Lith. *maiszýti* and the *s* in O.Bulg. *městi* 'to mingle, mix' (to Skr. *miś-rá-s* 'mixed') as the representatives of Indg. (*k*)*sk* (cp. Lat. *miscēō* = **mic-sceō*), just as Indg. *sk sk*, *kšk* had fallen together in *s* in Iranian

But on the other hand we have · Russ. *ščiryj* Czech *čirý* Pol. *szczery* 'pure, clean, upright' = O.Bulg. **štiry-j* (cp. § 147 p. 134 and Miklosich Vergl. Gramm I 2 288) Goth. *skēis* 'clear' Ags. *scīr* 'pure, bright', Skr. *chāy-ā-* 'shade, glimmer' etc., see §§ 393 400; Lith. *ieszlōti* O.Bulg. *iskati* 'to seek', Lith. dial. pret *su-įszlau* 'I began to seek' · OHG. *enseon* 'to seek, ask', Skr. *ichām* 'I seek' (perf. *iy-čī-a*), Suffix *-sko-*, see § 400

Moreover we must bear in mind firstly that a **kēu-γō* might be present in *szāun suq* as not unfrequently roots, which begin with *s* + tenuis, have old forms without *-* (§ 589, 3), secondly that *ieszlōti* *iskati* and **štiryj* might be Germanic loan-words (cp. § 587 rem 2) The balance as it seems to me, inclines in favour of *sk* - Lith. *sz*, Slav *s*

Slav. *sz* = Indg. *k* became *š*, e. g. *pišq* from **pīs-γq*. See § 147 p. 134

§ 415. Indg. *g*. Lith. *žrni-s* Lett. *firni-s* 'pea' Pruss. *syrne* 'corn', O.Bulg. *zrīno* 'corn'. Skr. *jir-nā-* 'fallen to pieces, pounded' + Lat. *grā-mu-m*, Goth. *laurn* 'corn' (cp. §§ 303. 306), rt. *ger-* 'to grind'. Lith. *žinoti* Lett. *fināt* Pruss. *smnāt* (nn like *ss* in *dessimts*, § 413) 'to know, recognise', O.Bulg. *znati* 'to know': + Gr. *γ-γνώ-σσω* etc., s. § 382 Lith. *bērža-s* Lett. *bērf-s* Pruss. *berse* O.Bulg. *brěza* 'birch': Skr. *bhūrja-s* a kind of birch + O.Icel. *björk* OHG. *pircha* 'birch' Lith. *ožỹ-s* Lett. *áfi-s* Pruss. *wosee* 'goat' · Alban. *di* etc., s. § 411

Slav. *z* = Indg. *g* became *z*, e. g. *žuq* fr. **ziū-γq*. See § 147 p. 134.

§ 416. Indg. *gh* fell together with *g* in the prim. Balt.-Slav. period. Lith. *žemà* Lett. *fīma* Pruss. *semo* O.Bulg. *zima* 'winter': + Gr. *χρμίων* etc., s. § 383 Lith. *žāla-s* *žāle-s* Lett. *fu'l-sch* Pruss. acc. *saliga-n* (*y* = *l*) 'green', Lith. *žolė* Lett. *fāle* Pruss. acc. *sāli-n* 'grass, herb', O.Bulg. *zelenū* 'green' *zelije* 'greens, vegetables': Skr. *hāri-š* etc., s. § 389. Lith. *vežū* 'I drive' *važi-s* 'a small sledge' Pruss. *vessi-s* (*ss* as in *dessimts*, § 413) 'a sledging', O.Bulg. *veza* 'I drive': Skr. *vāhami* etc., s.

§ 383. Lith. *šidju* O.Bulg. *zıjajā* 'I open my mouth wide': + Lat. *hiare*, OHG. *gīen* 'to gape'.

Slav. *zı* = Indg. *ghı* became *z*, e. g. *ližā* from **liż-ıā*. See § 147. p. 134.

4. The velar explosives.

§ 417. With regard to the development of *q*, *g*, *gh* the Indg. languages arrange themselves into the same two groups, as they did in the history of the palatals

In the group, in which *k*, *g*, *gh* appear as explosives, *q*, *g*, *gh* frequently appear as *k*-sounds with following labialisation (*u*), as Lat. *quis* = Indg. **qr-s*, or as sounds, which presuppose this articulation, as Umbr. Osc. *pis* 'quis'. These labialised sounds were originally everywhere, as it seems, simple sounds and in Greek and probably also in Italic had not fallen together with prim. Indg. palatal + *u* (as in **ekuo-s* 'horse'). But the languages of this group do not all uniformly show this affection in each of the words in question. In numerous cases this affection appeared in one language, but not in another.

In the other group, Ar., Armen., Alban and Balt.-Slav., the *u*-element is entirely wanting as an old inherited affection.

Here, as in the case of the palatals (§ 380), possibly exists a dialectical difference within the Indg. parent language¹).

In §§ 424 and 466 we shall have occasion to discuss the question of the historical relations between words with and words without labialisation in the *u*-languages, and whether the group which had no *u* was without this accessory element from the very beginning or had lost it in prehistoric times.

1) The maintenance of the existence of two dialects in the bosom of the Indg. prim language on the basis of the differences of development of the palatal and velar explosives, does not imply that we ought to expect also the same boundary for other dialectical differences which we might feel inclined to ascribe to the Indg. prim language. The limit, within which one dialectical peculiarity is confined, cannot without any further consideration be taken as typical for others. See Paul's *Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte* p. 237 f.

The following is the representation of the velar series in the separate Indo-Germanic languages: —

a Languages with labialisation

Indg.	Greek	Latin	Irish	Brit.	Germanic
<i>q</i> { with l without l.	$\pi, \tau (\alpha), \kappa$ κ	qu, c c	c c	p c	$x^u, u, \chi, \mathfrak{z}, f, \dot{b}$ h, χ, \mathfrak{z}, g
<i>g</i> { with l without l	$\beta, \delta (\zeta), \gamma$ γ	g, qu, g g	b, g g	b, g g	k^u, k, p k
<i>gh</i> { with l without l	q, θ, χ χ	f, b, qu, i h, g	b, g g	b, g g	$u, \mathfrak{z}, (\dot{b})$ \mathfrak{z}, g

b Languages without labialisation

Indg.	Ar.	Armen.	Alban.	Lith.	Slav.
<i>q</i>	k, c	$k (k'), c, q$	k	k	k, \dot{c}, c
<i>g</i>	g, j	k	q	q	$q, d\dot{z}, dz$
<i>gh</i>	qh, μ	q, j, \dot{z}	q	q	$q, d\dot{z}, dz$

Prim indg. period.

§ 418. a Tenuis *q* without labialisation in the *u*-languages Rt *qert*- 'plait, knif': Gr *ἀράχνη*- 'basket', Lat. *crātes* (§ 306). Goth *haurds* 'door' OHG *hant* 'plait-work, hurdle' + Skr. *cylānu* 'I tie together' fut *carlśyāmi*, *kāṭa-s* 'hurdle-work, mat' (§ 259), Pruss *korto* 'hedge, enclosure', it. *grey*-: Gr *κρέας* 'flesh', Lat. *cruor*, O Ir. *crū* 'blood', O.Icel. *hrār* OHG. *rō* 'raw, uncooked' + Skr. *krarīś*- 'raw meat', Lith. *kraūja-s* O.Bulg. *krūv-ī* 'blood'. **qayq*. . 'crab' (Gr *καρκίνος*- Lat. *cancer* gen. *cancerī* fr. **carcro*- (§ 269) + Skr. *karakaṭa-s*.

Forms with *-qt- -qs-* from rt. *jeuq-* 'to harness, yoke': Gr. ζευκτό-ς ζευξίς from *ζευκτι-ς (§ 489) ζευκτήρ, ἔζευξα σύ-ζυξ, Lat. *jūctus-jūctiō*, *jūnxi con-jux* + Skr. part. *yuktá-s* nom. agentis *yōktár-* 3. sg. pres. *yukṣtē*, 3. sg. fut. *yōkṣyátē* nom. sg. *sq-yuk* from *-yukš (§ 647, 7), Lith. part. *jūnktá-s* inf. *jūnkti*, fut. *yūnksiu*.

Suffix *-go-* see § 419.

§ 419. b. Tenuis *q* with labialisation in the *u*-languages. Pronominal stem masc. neut **go-* **qe-* 'who, which' (interrogative and indefinite), fem **qa-*: Gr. πόθεν 'whence?' Hom. τέο 'whose?' πῇ πῆ 'in what direction?' (Dor. πᾶ πᾶ), Lat. *quo-d cotti-diē* fr **quettī*, *qua-m*, O.Ir. *cia* (fr. **cē*) Cymr. *pw* 'who, what?' prim. Kelt. **hwe*, Goth. *hwa-s* 'who?' *hwē* 'by what?' fem. *hvo* + Skr. *ká-s* 'who?' Av. dat. *ca-hmāi* 'to whom?', Alban. *kē* 'which', Lith. *kà-s* 'who?' O.Bulg. *kū-to* 'who?'. **qetuer-* 'four': Gr. Ion. τέσσαρ-ες Lat. *quattuor* O.Ir. *cethir* O.Cymr. *petguar* Goth. *fidvōr* + Skr. *catvār-as* Arm. չոր-ք Lith. *keturi* O.Bulg. *četyrije*. Rt *seq-*: Gr. ἑπ-ο-μαι 'I accompany, follow', Lat. *sequ-or*, O.Ir. *sech-em* 'a following', Goth. *saihw-a* 'I see' (follow with my eyes)? + Skr. *sí-śak-ti śac-a-tē* 'conducts, escorts', Lith. *sek-ù* 'I follow'. **perage* 'five': Gr. πέντε Lat. *quīnque* O.Ir. *cōw* O.Cymr. *pump* Goth. *fimf* + Skr. *pāñca* Arm. *hing* Lith. *penkì*, **perqto-s* 'the fifth' **perqti-s* 'the number five': Gr. πέμπτο-ς Lat. *quīntus Quīnctius* Osc. Πομπτιε-ς 'Quinctius' Goth. *fimfta-* (in *fimfta-taihunda* 'the fifteenth') + Skr. *pañkti-ś* Alban. *pe-sq* fr. **pe(nk)-ti-* (in the Gegic dial. of Alban. *pě-sq* perhaps still has the nasal of the original form in the nasalsed *e*) Lith. *penkta-s* O.Bulg. *petŭ peti* from **pektŭ* **pekti* (§ 545).

The suffix *-go-* occurs, partly with, and partly without labialisation. OHG. *zwei zwies* beside *zwei* fr prim. Germ. **twi-*(3)*twá-* (§ 444 c). Skr. *dvi-ka-* 'consisting of two, a pair'. O.Icel. *lōskr* 'soft, slack, loose' prim. Germ. **laskwa-z*, Indg. **lat-go-s*, see § 527. Lat. *tesquo-s* probably from **ters-quo-*, to *torreō* rt. *ters-*, cp. Skr. *śús-ka- śuš-ká-* 'dry' from rt. *says-*. O.Ir. *sesc* 'unfruitful' Cymr. *hysp* 'arid' prim. Kelt. **sis-kyo-s*, Lat. *siccus*, cpf. **sit-go-s* (§§ 436. 516). Gr. θή-κη 'case, box': Skr. *dha-ká-s* 'receptacle'. Lat. *musculus* (cp. § 431 c), Skr.

mūṣ-kā 'testicle' *mūṣa-ka-s* *mūṣi-kā* 'rat, mouse', Armen. *mukn* (gen. *mkan*) 'mouse, muscle', O.Bulg. *mysi-ca* 'arm'. Cp. also Skr. *aja-ka- aji-ka-* 'kid', Lith. *osz-kà* 'goat'; Armen. *ju-k-n* 'fish', Pruss. acc. pl. *su-cka-ns* 'fishes' (§ 410).

§ 420. a. Media *g* without labialisation in the *u*-languages. Gr. γέγραφο-*s* Lat. *grū-s* Cymr. *garan* (Gall. *trigaranus*, s. Curtius Grundz.⁵ 176) Ags. *cran* OHG. *cranuh* + Armen. *krunk* Lith. *gérve* O.Bulg. *žeravī* 'crane'. Rt. *gar-*: Gr. γηρύω 'I speak, utter', Lat. *garrō* 'I chatter', O.Ir. *gair* 'call' Cymr. *gawr* 'clamor', OHG. *cherran* 'to scream, neigh, squeak' + Skr. *gṛ nū-mi* 'I call, call to' *gṛ-* 'an invocation, speech, words'. Rt. *steg-* *teg-* 'cover': Gr. στέγω 'I cover' στέγος *téyos* 'roof', Lat. *tegō*, O.Ir. *tech teg* 'house' O.Bret. *bou-tig* 'stabulum', OHG. *dah* O.Icel *þak* 'roof' + Skr. *sthāgami* 'I cover, hide', Lith. *stōga-s* 'roof'. **jugó-m* 'yoke' (rt. *jeug-*): Gr. ζυγόν-*v* Lat. *jugu-m* Goth. *juk* + Skr. *yugá-m* Lith. *jūnga-s* (with *n* taken over from *jūngu* 'I yoke'), O.Bulg. *igo* (§ 145)

§ 421. b. Media *g* with labialisation in the *u*-languages. **gūyo-s*: Gr βίος-*c* 'life', Lat. *vīvo-s* O.Ir. *biu beo* Cymr. *byw* Goth. *qu-s* + Skr. *jīvā-s* 'alive', Armen. *kea-m* 'I live', Lith. *gývu-s* O.Bulg. *živŭ* 'alive' Rt. *gem-*: Gr. βά-σκω *βαινω* 'I go' (§§ 204. 233. 234), Lat. *veniō* (§§ 208 239). Goth. *qim-an* OHG. *quem-an* 'to come' + Skr. *gá-chāmi* 'I go' (§ 228), Arm *e-kn* 'he came', Lith *gem-ù* 'I am born' (§ 249). **regos n*: Gr. ἑσπερος Goth. *riqiz-a-* n. 'darkness' + Skr. *rājas* 'duskiness', Armen. *erek* 'evening' Root-form *aṛg-* 'smear, anoint, smooth': Gr. ἀπρό-*s* 'delicate, luxurious', Lat. *unguō*, O.Ir. *imb imm* (gen *imne*, st. *imben-*) 'butter', OHG. *ancho* 'butter' (Goth. **agga*) + Skr. *añṇi-ṣ* 'salve, ornament, splendour' 2. pl. *anṇthá* 'ye anoint'.

Indg. suffixes with *g* cannot be established with certainty.

§ 422. a. Media asp. *gh* without labialisation in the *u*-languages. Lat. *hosti-s* 'foreigner, enemy', Goth. *gasts* OHG. *gast* 'stranger, guest' + O.Bulg. *gostī* 'guest, companion, friend', cpf. **ghos-ti-s* 'stranger'. Rt. *steigh-*: Gr. στρίχω O.Ir. *tiagam* 'I stride, go', Goth. *steiga* 'I mount' + Skr. *stiḡh-nu-tē*

'leaps up, ascends' (not found), Alban. *štek* (definite form *šteg-u*) 'entrance' Lith. *staigyti-s* 'to make haste' Lett. *staigāt* 'to go, travel' O.Bulg. *stignā* 'I come'.

§ 423. b. Media asp. *gh* with labialisation in the *u*-languages. Rt. *gher* : Gr. θερμός Lat. *formu-s* OHG. *warm* 'warm' from prim. Germ. **(ǝ)uarma-z* + Skr. *gharmá-s* 'glowing fire', Armen. *jerm* 'warm' Pruss. *gorme* 'heat', Indg. **ghor-mo-* (Gr. Armen. with *e* in the root syllable). Rt. *sneigh-* 'to snow' : Gr. *νίψ-α* acc. 'snow', Lat. *ninguit*, acc. *niv-em*, Goth. *snáivs* 'snow' + Av. *snaēšaiti* 'it snows', Lith. *snėga-s* O.Bulg. *sněgŭ* 'snow'. Gr. νεφρός 'kidney, testicle', Praenest. *nefrōn-es* Lanuv. *nebrundin-es* 'kidneys, testicles', OHG. *moro* 'kidney, testicle' O.Icel. *nýra* 'kidney' fr prim. Germ. **ne(ǝ)ur-en-*. Rt. *kneigh-* : Lat. *cō-nīveō* (perf. *cō-nīxī*), Goth. *hneivan* OHG. *(h)nēgan* 'to bow'.

Indg. suffixes with *gh* cannot be established with certainty.

a. *The language-group with labialisation.*

§ 424. Many kindred words, which are found in all or several *u*-languages, appear in one language with labialisation, in another without it or in the same language show labialisation in one set of forms, but not in the others.

Manifold difficulties stand in the way of our being able to form a judgment of their history, especially in as much as we do not know how old the labial affection of the velar explosives is, or whether in the group of *u*-languages it belonged from the beginning to all forms of a form-system irrespective of the quality of the neighbouring sounds, or was connected with some definite vicinity of sounds, and whether, later, but still in prehistoric times, a new *u*-afterclap, caused by fresh sound-laws, did not here and there make its appearance quite independent of the first *u*-development.

The chief question is, to what extent can the disappearance of the old inherited *u*-affection be established or made probable within the circle of the *u*-languages? It is seldom that its

disappearance is to any extent carried out before our eyes, as in Lat. *secuntur* from *sequuntur*. We may conclude that it was probably dropped in the following cases:

1. When other forms of the same kindred class of words have *u* and the sound-laws of the respective languages permit our assuming that the labialisation has been lost. We thus assume in regard to Goth. *qiman* OHG. *queman* 'to come' (§ 421) and prim. Germ. **sum-da-* fr. **syum-da-* etc. (§ 180 p. 158) that prim. Germ. **kumana-z* 'come' pp. (OHG. *koman*) arose from **kyum-ana-z* (§ 444b).

2. When closely related dialects (of the same language-branch) have *u* and the native sound-laws are not in the way. Thus the *-pt-* in Osc. Πομπτιε; 'Quinctius' shows that the *-ct-* in Lat. *quīn(c)tu-s* goes back to prim. Italic *-k^ht-*. O Cymr. *petguar* 'four' permits our assuming an older *ky-* for Ir. *cethur*.

3. When other languages have *u* and the native sound-laws are not in the way. We thus conjecture prim. Germ. **kyuru-* for Goth. *kaúru-s* 'heavy' and prim. Lat. (or prim. Ital.) **g^hraui-s* for Lat. *gravi-s* (§ 432d) on account of Gr. βουός, Indg. **grr-u-* **gr-u-*.

Several proofs may often be united together. Thus we may appeal 1 to *quīnque*, 2 to Osc. Πομπτιε; 3 to πέμπτο-ς and Goth. *fimfta-* for Lat. *quīn(c)tu-s* from **k^hesl^hto-s*.

Opposed to these cases there are many in which, by virtue of other forms of the same dialect or of the connected forms of a closely related dialect or of those of another *u*-language, one is inclined to maintain the loss of *u*, but is prevented from doing so by the sound-laws hitherto discovered. Thus Ion. κό-θεν *kōs* etc. beside Att. etc. νό-θεν Lat. *quo-d* Goth. *hva-s* as opposed to Ionic ποινή fr. Indg. **gox-nā* (§ 427a); Gr. λακεῖν 'to scream, speak' beside Lat. *loqui* as opposed to Gr. λιπεῖν ἐπεσθαι etc. with *π* = Indg. *q*, Lat. gen. *vōc-is* *vocāre* beside Gr. ὄψ 'voice' ἔπος 'word', as opposed to Lat. *coquis* etc. with *qu* = Indg. *q*. With our present state of knowledge we can, in such cases, only make uncertain conjectures, as e. g. that in forms connected with

Lat. *voc-* the *c* for *qu* had been extended by analogy from the nom. *vōx*, which can be regularly traced back to **uōk**s (§ 431 c).

For words and groups of words, which do not appear in any language with labialised velar-sound, it must for the present be left undecided, as to whether they ever had the *u*-afterclap. In each language we give first the examples for this form-category apart from the other.

Greek.

1. Indg *q*, *g*, *gh* without labialisation.

§ 425. Indg *q* *καρπ-ός* 'fruit' *κρῶν-ιο-ν* 'sickle': Lat. *carpō*, OHG *herbist* 'autumn' + Skr. *kṛpāna-s* 'sword', Lith. *kerpū* 'I sheaf' *κολων-ός* 'hill' Lat. *ex-cellō collis*, Goth. *hallu-s* 'rock' O Icel. *hallr* 'hill, declivity' OS *holm* 'hill' + Lith. *kėl-ti* 'to raise' *kāl-n-a-s* 'a local elevation, mountain'. *κλεῖ-ς* 'key': Lat. *clāvi-s clavo-s*, O.Ir. *clōi* Mid. Cymr. *cloeu* pl. 'nails', OHG. *shozan* 'to shut' (prim Germ **slept-* from **sklept-*, § 528 rem 1) + O Bulg. *klju-čī* 'hook, key', cp § 589, 3. *ἀγκών* 'bow' *ὄγ-ος* 'bow, hook, enunt' Lat. *ancu-s uncu-s*, O Ir. *ēath* 'hamus', Goth. *hals-agga* 'neck' OHG *angul* 'angle' + Skr. *anṅkā-s* 'hook'.

Indg *g* *ἀγείω* 'I collect' *ἀγορά* 'assembly' *γάρ-γαρα* 'heap': Lat. *gre-a gre-g-is*, O It. *graiu* 'herd of horses' (the Lat. and the Kelt word with 'reflected reduplication') + Skr. *grāma-s* 'crowd, army, village' *ἐρεέγομαι* 'I spit out' *ῥ-ῥῡgō*, OHG. *ta-ruchian* 'to chew again' + Lith. *rūgu* 'I belch' O Bulg. *rygajā* *se* 'I belch, vomit'

Indg *gh* *χαράσσω* 'I lay hold of' fut. *χέισομαι* fr **χέρσσομαι*: Lat. *pre-hendō praelu* from **prae-hedā*, Goth. *bi-gitan* 'find, get' O Icel. *geta* 'to get, divine, guess' + Alban. *gjendem* 'I am found', Pruss. *sen-gydl* 'he may receive, attain' O.Bulg. *gadaja* 'I guess, divine', rt. *ghed-*¹). *λέχος* 'bed': O Ir. *lige* 'bed', Goth. *ligan* 'to lie' + O.Bulg. *lęqā* 'I lie down' *lože* 'place of rest'.

1) The nasalisation of this root in the present **ghendō* is explained in the same manner as the Skr. present formation *himpāmi* etc. (p. 189).

**λ χκ, γκ* = *gī ghī, gī* became *σσ ττ, ζ(οδ) δδ*, as in the case of the corresponding palatal sounds + *λ*, see §§ 384—386. 489. 493. 497. *ὀρύσσω* 'I dig' fr. **ὀρυκ-λω* : Lat. *runcāre* + Skr. *luñcāmi* 'I pull out, pluck'. *φύζα* 'fright' fr. **φυγ-λα*, to *φεύγω* 'I flee' : Lat. *fugiō*, Goth. *būgan* 'to bend' + Skr. *bhugná-s* 'bent', Lith. *baugù-s* 'fearful', rt. *bheug-* *bheug-*.

2. Indg. *g, g, gh* = prim. Gr. *k**, *g**, *kh**.

§ 426. The prim. Greek sounds partly became developed to *π, β, γ*, partly to *τ σ, δ ζ, θ*, and partly to *κ, γ, χ*. The conditions, under which these differences of the place of articulation were formed, were mostly the same for the three forms of articulation

That the *μ* following the explosive sound in prim. Greek was not a full *u*, can be concluded from the contrast between *ἵππος* 'horse' (fr Indg. **ekuo-s*, § 166 p 147) and e. g. *ἐλπιον* 'I left' (fr Indg. **e-luq-o-m*) Cp. p. 305 f

§ 427. Prim Greek *k** became

a) *π* before *o*-vowels, before sonant and consonant nasals and liquids, and before *t, th, s*. Stem *πο-* 'who' : Lat *quo-*, Skr. *ka-* etc, see § 419 *ποινή* 'expiation, atonement, fine' : Av. *kaena* 'fine', O.Bulg. *čena* 'price', Indg. **goz-nā* from rt. *gez-*, to which also Gr. *τί-σι-ς* 'atonement' : Skr. *āpa-ci-ti-* 'requital' (under *b*) *λείπω* 'I leave' : Lat *linquō*, O Ir. *lēcim* 'I leave'; Goth. *leitha* 'I lend' + Skr. *rinákh-ti* 'leaves', Arm. aor. *e-lú** 'he left', Lith *lekti* 'I leave', rt. *leiq-*. *ἥπα-ρ* 'liver', orig. form **lēqu-t-* : Lat gen. sg. *jecin-or-is* (§ 431 c) + Skr gen sg. *yakn-ús*, Lith nom. pl. *jekn-os* *πεντάς* 'the number five' = Skr. *pañcát* (§ 448 rem), cpl. **penqut-s*; Gr *α* Skr. *a* in the last syllable instead of the expected *av an* (s. §§ 230. 235) are explained by the original accentuation of the weak cases, gen. sg. **penqut-ós* etc., concerning the *δ* of the stem *πενταδ*- see footnote 1 pp. 199—200. *ὄμμα* 'eye' fr. prim. Gr. **ōp-μα* (§ 488) : Lith. *aki-s* O.Bulg. *oko* 'eye'. In like manner also *πέμμα* 'any kind of dressed food'. Lat. *coquo* + Skr. *pácāmi* O.Bulg. *pekā* 'I cook'. *ἐπι-ποι-άμην* 'I bought' : O.Ir. *cre-nim* 'I buy' *críthud* 'desirous of buying' O.Corn. *primud* 'emptus' + Skr.

kṛt-ñā-mi 'I buy, purchase'. ἔ-πλ-ε-το 'versatus est' (περι-πλ-ό-μενο-ς) πόλο-ς 'the axis on which something turns, land turned up with the plough': Lat. *colō* fr. **quēlō* (§ 431 a), *in-quitūn-u-s* + Skr. *cārāmi* 'I move myself, wander', rt. *qel-*. π'έμ-πτο-ς 'the fifth': + Lith. *peñkta-s* etc., see § 419. πεπτό-ς 'cooked': Lat. *coctu-s* from **querto-s* + Skr. *paktá-s*; fut. πέπω aor. ἔψα: Lat. *coxī* from **quexī* + Skr. fut. *pakṣyá-ti* aor. Ved. *pákṣa-t* *níp-tro-v* 'water for washing' fut. *nípw* 'I shall wash' nom. sg. χέρ-νψ 'water for the hands' + Skr. *niktá-s* 'washed off' fut. *nēkṣyá-ti* 'he will wash off', rt. *neig-* (acc. *γέρ-νβ-α*, Skr. *ava-nēj-ana-m* 'washing-water')

πτ became *ττ* in Cret. *πέντο-ς* from **πεντετο-ς* = *πέμπτο-ς* 'quintus'. Cp. § 333

b) *τ* before *e-* and (sonantal) *u*-vowels. *τὲ* 'and': Lat. *-que*, O.Ir. *-ch* Cymr. *-p* + Skr. *ca*, Indg. **qe*, related to *πό-θεν* etc. Hom. *τίο* 'whoso', Cret. (Gortyn) fem. *ό-τιά*, as opposed to Att. *ό-ποιά* 'quahs' from the stem **qe-* (§ 419) *τέλλειν* 'to rise' to *πόλο-ς*, rt. *qel-* see above under *a* *πέντε* 'five': Lat. *quīnque* etc., see § 419. *τί* 'what?' Lat. *quid* + Skr. *-cid* Av. *-cih* (undef.), Indg. **qi-d* *τί-αι-*, 'atonement', rt. *qel-*, see above under *a*.

That this *τ* arose from prim. Gr. *kʷ*, not *k* (as § 425), and that no direct historical connexion existed between the palatal articulation which is to be postulated as the previous stage for *τ* and the Aryan palatal *c* = Indg. *q* (§ 445) (as is maintained by some scholars e.g. J. Schmidt), follows from the fact, that *τ* only occurs in such kindred classes of words as have *π* = prim. Gr. *kʷ* beside *τ* (*τίο* beside *πό-θεν*) and, so far as they are at the same time represented in other *u*-languages, have a labialised sound opposite to the Gr. *τ* (*τίς* = Lat. *quis*). If *τ* had had no *u* from the most ancient times, this sound would also have to appear as representative of Indg. *q* in the words belonging to § 418, as e.g. *ρέλης* 'runner' (Lat. *celer*, Skr. *cul-*, rt. *qel-*), where however it does not occur. The following palatal vowel, notwithstanding the *u*-afterclap, caused palatalisation of the *k*-sound (*kʷ* from *kʷ*), just as in the change of prim. Slav.

**kūsti* to O.Bulg. *custi* ('to blossom') *u* did not prevent the *i* from exercising its influence on the *k* (§ 462).

Thess. */i/* probably stands to Att. *τῖς* in the same relation as Mod HG *quangen* to MHG. *tuengen* (§ 374), that is, before the disappearance of the *u* of the prim. Gr. form **kūis* this caused the change of the explosive sound back again to *k*. Also Cyp. *οί-ς* = *τῖ-ς* (cp Arcad. *ῖλλω*, § 428 *b*) supports the assumption that *k^u* = Indg *q* before palatal vowels and Indg *t* had not yet fallen together in prim. Greek.

Rem 1 Through new formations *i* and *ε* came to stand in sound-combinations, in which they had not regularly arisen. E.g. Dor loc. *πεῖ* 'where?' instead of **εῖ*, Ion Att. *λεῖπει*, *λεῖπει* *λεῖπει* instead of **λειπει*, etc., conversely *ἀνα-εὐλῖ* 'rising' instead of **-εὐλῖ* (to *ἀνα-εὐλλω*, Skr. *car-*) Cp §§ 428 rem 429 rem 1 and 448 rem

c) *ν*, when *ν* preceded or followed; in some cases this *ν* seems first to have been called into existence by the *u* in *kū*, a point, which still requires closer investigation. *λύκο-ς* 'wolf': Goth. *vulfs* + Skr. *vṛka-s* 'wolf'. Gen. *νυκτός* 'noctis'? -|- Skr. *nākti-s* Lith. *nakti-s* 'night'. Nom. sg. *οἶνό-φληξ* 'drunk with wine' (gen. *-φληγ-ος*) *φληγτί-ς* 'bladder' beside *φλέψ* *φλεβός* 'blood-vessel'. *πύλο-ς* 'cucule' Ag. *hureol* *hureinol* 'wheel' + Skr. *cakrā-s* 'cucule, wheel' Cp §§ 428 c 429 c

Rem 2 Also *κ* in *οκκο-ι* acc. 'eye' in Hesych. (cp *ὀπ-* in *ὀπή* 'a peephole, hole' etc.) for *k^u* *ν*? Cp *οκκοκκο* § 166 with rem. Doubts remain on account of Bero. *ὀκκοκκο* 'eye', whose *κ* must be taken into consideration in connexion with the *q* in *ὀφθαλμός* and the *k^z* in Skr. *akṣan-*

d) With following *ι*, there arose *σο*, *τι*. Hence prim. (*ir k^u*) thus fell together with *k_ι* — Indg *k_ι* (§ 384). Since Indg. *q_ι* and Indg. *t_ι* remained apart in Greek, we may assume that *k^u_ι* did not first become *t_ι* — as one might expect according to *τῖς* from **k^u_ι-s* —, but that the 'zetaicistic' influence of the *ι* already began, when the explosive sound belonged to the sphere of the back articulation. *πέσσω* *πέττω* 'I cook' beside fut. *πέψω* etc., rt. *peg-*. Further under § 489

§ 428. Prim. Greek *g^u* became

a) *β* before o-vowels and sonant and consonant nasals and

liquids. βοῦ-ς 'ox': Umbr. *bue* 'bove', O.Ir. *bō* OHG. *chuo* 'cow' + Skr. *gāu-*ś 'ox', Armen. *kov* (gen. *kovu*) 'cow' O.Bulg. *gov-ědo* 'ox'. βολή 'a throw, cast': OHG. *quellan* 'to spring' (of water) + Skr. *gālati* 'trickles down', rt. *gel-*. βορᾶ 'food': Lat. *-voru-s vorāre* + Skr. *girāmi gīlāmi* 'I swallow up', Armen. *ker* (gen. *keroy*) 'nourishment, food', Lith. *geriū* 'I drink' O.Bulg. *žvra* 'I swallow', rt. *ger-*. οἰβ-ομαι 'I feel awe, respect' (orig. 'start back before something'): Skr. *tyāj-a-ti* 'forsakes, forgoes' part. *tyakti-*, rt. *tjeg-*. ἔρεβ-ος n. 'darkness': Goth. *riqiz-a-* etc., see § 421. βά-σκω βα-τό-ς βά-σι-ς = Skr. *gā-chāmi ga-tā-s gā-ti-*ś, βαίνω = Lat. *veniō*, from rt. form *gm-* 'go', see § 421. μνᾶομαι 'I woo to wife' from **μν-ā-* from **βν-ā-* 'wife' (this denominativum was treated as a primitive verb, hence the σ in *μνηστό-*). O.Ir. *muid* gen. sg. 'of a wife' out of **bnās* (§ 520) + Skr. *gnā-* 'the wife of a god', Indg. **gn-a-*, beside these Bæot. βαρά O.Icel. *kona* 'woman' + Armen. pl. *kanai-k* 'women', Indg. **gm-a-*. σεμνό-ς fr. **seβno-*, part. to οἰβ-ο-μαι, see above. ἀμνό-ς 'lamb' fr. **āβ-no-*: Lat. *avilla agnu-s*, O.Ir. *uan* 'lamb' + O.Bulg. *ragu-* 'lamb'. βαρύ-ς 'heavy': Goth. *kaúru-s* + Skr. *gurú-*ś 'heavy', Indg. **gyr-u-s*. βι-βρώ-σκω 'I devour' βρω-τήρ 'devourer': + Skr. *gīr-ni-* 'swallowed up', Indg. rt. form *gř-*, see § 306 p. 242. βρόχω 'I gnash' βρόκω 'I bite' (cp. Osthoff zur Gesch. d. Perf. 313 f.) + Lith. *gráužu* 'I gnaw, bite off' O.Bulg. *gruz-* 'I bite', rt. *gra^ugh-*. ἀβ-ρό-ς 'pretty' from orig. form **ug-ro-s*. Lat. *unyuō* etc., see § 421. βάλλω 'I throw' from orig. form **gl-ⁱō*, aor. *βαλ-εῖν βαλ-ῆναι* fr. **gl-*, aor. *βλ-ῆναι* fr. **gl-*, beside βολ-ή, rt. *gel-*, see above. Aeolic βλῆρ beside Att. δέλωρ (*b*) 'bait' either to βάλλω (the author Morph. Unt. II 225) or to OHG. *querdar* 'bait' (J. Schmidt Kuhn's Ztschr. XXV 153).

β before ι is remarkable. βίο-ς 'life': Lat. *vīvo-s* etc., see § 421. βιό-ς 'bow': + Skr. *jyā-* Av. *jyā-* 'bow-string', Lith. *gijū* *gijū* 'thread' (cp. § 120 p. 111 f.). βία 'force' βι-νέω 'I ravish': + Skr. *jyā-* 'supreme power' *ji-nā-mi* 'I overpower, subdue' *gāy-ami* 'I overcome' perf. *ji-gāy-a*. Cp. J. Schmidt Kuhn's Ztschr. XXV 159. 161, the author Morph. Unt. IV 410 f.

b) δ before e-vowels. Arcad. δέλλω, Delph. Gortyn δδελό-ς,

to βολ-ή ὀβολ-ός βάλλω, rt. *gel-*, see *a*. Arcad. δέρεθρο-ν beside Att. βάραθρο-ν 'gulf, cleft', to βορ-ά βι-βρώ-σκω, rt. *ger-*, see *a*. Locr. Delph. δίλεται Dor. δήλεται 'wills, wishes' from orig. form **gél-ne-tai*, beside Lesb. βόλλεται Att. βούλεται 'wills, wishes' fr. orig. form **gē-né-tai* (§ 204 p. 170 f. § 306 p. 243), rt. *gel-*¹).

In Arcad. this *δ* must have been different from the *δ* = Indg. *d*. For it was also represented by ζ: ζέλλω, ζέρεθρον, cp. Cypr. σίς = τίς § 427 *b*. Hence Indg. *ge-* and *de-* had not yet fallen together in prim. Greek.

Rem Through new formations, *β* and *δ* came to stand in sound-combinations, in which they would not have regularly arisen E.g. βέλος 'shot' instead of *δέλος to βάλλω, ὀβολός beside ὀδέλος and ὀβολός, δολφός- ἡ μήτρα Hesych, beside δελφύς ἡ-δελφρεΐς δελφίς Skr. *gárbha-s* 'womb'. Cp § 427 rem. 1, § 429 rem 1 and § 451 rem

Does Bœot. βέλτεθαι Thess. βέλλεθαι beside Locr. δέλεται Lesb. βόλλεται also belong here? The idea is not entirely to be rejected, since prim. Gr *g** may regularly have become *β* before *e* in Aeol Cp. *β* before *i* in βίος, etc

c) *γ* in the vicinity of *v*, corresponding to the *x* in § 427 *c* and to the *χ* in § 429 *c*. Gen. οἰνό-φλυγ-ος, see § 427 *c*. ἐγ-γύη 'consent, surety, betrothal'. Lat. *voveō* from **gμου-εō*, rt. *geu-*. γογ-γύ-ζω 'grumble, am unwilling' beside βοή 'call' from **βοF-α*: Skr. *já-guv-ē* 'I proclaim aloud'; the *γ* in γόος 'plaint' was transferred from γν- γινή beside Bœot. βανά and Hom. μνάο-μαι see *a*.

The side by side existence of *πρέσβυς* and *πρέσγυς* is probably due to a double stem form *πρεσ-γυ-* and *πρεσ-βεF-* (to Lith. *žmo-gù-s* 'man'?). It is not clear whether *-βε-* was regular after *σ* (cp. σβ-έννυμι σβ-ήναι to Lat. *sēgni-s*, rt. *seg-*, § 432 *d*, beside ζείναμεν σβέννυμεν in Hesych), or whether *β* was borrowed from *πρέσ-βιστος* *πρέσβης* *πρέσβος* etc. It must be observed that *g** before *u* lost its labialisation earlier than *g** which led to *β* and *δ*. The last two sounds stood for a time in a closer relation to each other as compared with *gu*. Association

1) Concerning this root cp. the author in de Saussure's *Mém. sur le syst. pr.* 256, Fick Bezzenger's Beitr. VI 211 f., Blass Rhein. Mus. XXXVI 610.

with the form of the superlative etc. would have taken place at that period.

d) With following $\dot{\iota}$, there arose ζ (σδ), δδ. Prim. Gr. $g^*\dot{\iota}$ thus fell together with $g\dot{\iota}$ = Indg. $\bar{g}\dot{\iota}$ (§ 385). $g^*\dot{\iota}$ did not first become $d\dot{\iota}$, any more than $k^*\dot{\iota}$ first became $t\dot{\iota}$ (427 d) ¹). ζῆν 'lives' fr. *ζῆ-(λ)ει, fut. ζῆ-σομαι : + Av. *jyāiti-jyātu-* 'life'. νίζω 'I wash off' beside νίπτω-ν etc., see § 427 a. For the rest see § 493.

§ 429. Prim. Greek kh^* became

a) φ before o-vowels and sonant and consonant nasals and liquids. φόν-ος 'murder' part. φη-τός perf. πέ-φη-ται pret. ἔ-πε-φν-ο-ν. + Skr. *hán-ti* 'strikes, slays' 3. pl. *ghn-ānti*, Armen. *gan* 'blows', O.Bulg. *žŭn-jā* 'I cut down, reap', rt *ghen-*. ἡλφ-ο-ν 'I acquired' pres. ἀλφ-άνω from *φnō : + Skr. *ārhami* 'I earn, deserve' *arghā-s* 'worth, price', Lith. *algù* 'pay, reward', rt. *algh-*. στέργος τέργος n. 'leather, hide', esp. 'the hard hide on the back of animals': Lat. *tergus* 'thick hide' esp. 'the hide on the back of animals', then 'back'. νεφρός 'kidney': OHG. *moro* etc., see § 423. ἐλαφρός 'quick, dextrous, nimble' OHG. *lungar*, cpf. *laugh-rós; to ἐλαχύς, see c.

b) θ before e-vowels. θείνω pres. to ἐπεφνον etc., see a. θερμός 'warm' = Armen *jern* 'warm', θέρος 'summer' = Skr. *hāras* 'glowing heat', rt. *gher-*, see § 423 θέσασθαι 'to obtain by entreaties' fr. *θετ-α- Av. *jadīyēni*, O.Pers. *jadīyāmīy* 'I beg, ask', rt. *ghedh-*; to which probably also πόθος 'desire, a longing for', from *ποθο-ς (§ 496), according to a. θήρ 'animal': Lat. *feru-s* + O.Bulg. (d)zvěř 'wild beast' from prim. Slav. *gъrĭ (§ 464); it remains uncertain whether the η of the Slav. form was an old inherited η (J. Schmidt Kuhn's Ztschr. XXV 178).

Rem. 1. Through new formations φ and θ came to stand in sound-combinations, in which they would not have regularly arisen. E.g. ἔλφ-ει 'it snows' after νίψω- (in νίψόμενος and others) νίφ-α etc., rt *sneigh-*, see § 423. ἡλφ-ε after ἡλφ-ον etc. ἔ-θαν-ε 'he died', 3 pl perf τε-θν-ῶσι (for *τε-φν-αντι) after θείνω (s above), see Osthoff Zur Gesch. d Perf 366 f. Cp § 427 rem 1. § 428 rem. and 454 rem.

1) Hence we have also no right to maintain, that ζῆ proves, that βίος stands for regular *δίο-ς.

$\varphi = \theta$ in Aeol. $\varphi\acute{\eta}\rho$ (Thess. $\Phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{o}-\varphi\epsilon\iota\rho\omicron-\varsigma$) seems to be due to a change of \bar{p} to f , cp. §§ 365. 495.

Rem 2. If $\beta\epsilon$ = Indg. g^e should have arisen regularly in Aeol. (§ 428 b. rem), we might similarly trace $\varphi\acute{\eta}\epsilon$ directly back to $*kh^w\epsilon r$

c) χ corresponding to the κ in § 427 c and to the γ in § 428 c. $\delta\rho\nu\chi$ - 'nail, claw' in the gen $\delta\rho\nu\chi\omicron\varsigma$ etc : Lat *ungui-s*; it is here of course a question of prim. Gr. kh^* = Indg. gh (§ 553) $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\chi\acute{\upsilon}-\varsigma$ 'small, little' — Skr. *raghú*-ś *laghú*-ś 'quick, small' beside $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\varphi\rho\acute{\omicron}-\varsigma$ 'quick' see a; the θ in $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\theta\rho\acute{\omicron}-\varsigma$ (Hesych.) was perhaps transferred from the once existing forms $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\theta\epsilon F$ - (beside $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\chi\upsilon$ -) and $*\epsilon\lambda\alpha\theta\iota\sigma\tau\omicron-c$

d) with following λ , there arose $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$. $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega\nu$ $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\omega\nu$ 'smaller, less' compar to $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\chi\acute{\upsilon}-\varsigma$ (c). Cp. §§ 427 d 428 d. 497.

Italic.

1 Indg q , g , gh without labialisation

§ 430. Indg q Lat. *capitō*, *capus -idis*, Umbr. *kapiř-e* 'capitō', Osc. *καπιδομ*, i. e. *kapiđ-i-to-m* 'ollarium': Gr. *κάπη* 'manger' *κόπη* 'handle', O Ir. *cucht* O.Corn. *cuid* 'servus', Goth. *hafja* 'I raise' OHG *haft* 'caught' + Armen *kap* 'bond, fetter'? (Hubschmann Armen. St I 12), Alban *kap* 'I seize', Lett *kampu* 'I seize, take hold of'. Lat. *canō*, Umbr. *kanetu* 'canito': Gr. *κανάζω* 'I tune, sound', O.Ir. *canaim* 'I sing' O.Corn. *chemat* 'cantor', Goth. *hana* 'cock' + Skr. *kaṇ-kaṇ-i* 'an ornament with bells', Lith. *kañ-klaui* and *kañ-kle* pl 'harp, guitar' (or is the Lith. word to be connected with *kuñkyti* 'to stretch'?), Lat. *coxa* : O.Ir. *ross* 'foot' Cymr. *coes* 'femur', OHG *hahsa* 'knuckle of the hind leg' + Skr. *kāḷśa-s* 'arm-pit' Av. *kaša-* m 'shoulder'. Lat. *cūpa* : Gr. *κύπη* 'a hole, hollow' *κύπελλο-ν* 'capacious drinking vessel, goblet' + Skr. *kāpa-s* 'ditch, hole' Lat. *secō*, Umbr. *pru-sekatu -sektu* 'prosecato' *pro-sēssetur* 'prosecutis': OHG. *sega saga* O.Icel. *sag* 'a saw' O.Icel. *sigr* 'sickle' + O.Bulg. *sěka* 'I hew' *sěku* 'I cut'. Lat. *auctu-s* *auctiō* *auctor*, Umbr. *uhtur* 'auctor' : + Pruss. *auckta-* Lith. *áukszta-s* 'high' Lith. *áukti* 'to grow', rt. *aug-*, s. below under Indg. g . Lat. *scandō* :

Gr. *σκάδαλο-ν* 'stumbling-block', O.Ir. *ro se-scaind* perf. 'he leapt' + Skr. *skándāmi* 'I hasten, leap'.

Concerning Umbr. *s* from *k* before *e*- and *i*-vowels see §§ 387. 502

Indg. *g*. Lat. *gelu*, Osc. *γελαν* 'pruinam': Goth. *kalds* 'cold' O.Icel. *kala* 'to freeze' + O.Bulg. *žlědica* 'sleet'. Lat. *augeō augmentu-m* (cf. *auctor* Umbr. *uhtur* under Indg. *g*): O.Ir. *ōg* 'uninjured, whole', Goth. *áukan* 'to increase' + Skr. *ōjas-* Av. *aōjah-* n. 'power, might', Lith. *áugu* 'I grow'. Lat. *tegō* (cp. *tēctus*, Umbr. *tehteĩ-m* 'tegimentum' with *qt*). Gr. *τέγος* etc., see § 420.

Indg. *gh* Lat. *hostis*: Goth. *gasts* etc., see § 422 *prehendō* Gr. *παράγω* etc., see § 425 *gradior*: O.Ir. *m-greunim* 'I pursue', Goth. *grīps* (st. *grūdi-*) f. 'step, stride' + O.Bulg. *gręda* 'I come'. Cp. also *conquies*: Gr. *κόγχος* + Skr. *śaṅkhá-s* 'muscle' with Indg. *gh*, § 553

fostis beside *hostis* like *folus* beside *holus*. See § 389.

2 Indg. *g*, *g*, *gh* = prim Ital. *k*ⁿ, *g*ⁿ, *x*ⁿ.

§ 431. Prim Ital. *k*ⁿ became

a) Lat. *qu* before all vowel qualities except *u*¹⁾, corresponding to *p* in Umbr.-Samn. Lat. *qui-s*, Umbr. Osc. *pi-s* 'quis' Gr. *τίς* etc., see § 427b Lat. *-que*, Umbr. *-pe* Osc. *-p*: Gr. *τίς* etc., see § 427b. Umbr. *petur-* 'quadru-' Osc. *peturo-pert* 'quater'. Gr. *τέσσαρες* etc., see § 419. Lat. *quīnque*, Umbr. *pumperias* Osc. *pumperias* '*quintiliae' (cp. § 336): Gr. *πέντε* etc., see § 419. Lat. *quo-m quom-que*, Umbr. *pon-ne* Osc. *pún* 'quom' fr. *'k*ⁿ*om-de* (§ 207), Umbr. *pum-pe* 'quomque' Gr. *νόθον* etc., see § 419. Lat. *coquō* fr. **quequō*, probably Osc. *popīna* 'coquina' (§ 336): Gr. *πίσιον* 'ripe' *πόπιανο-ν* 'sacrificial cake', Mid. Cymr. *popuryses* 'pistrix' (O.Ir. *cucann* 'pistrinum' was a Lat. loan-word) + Skr. *pācamī* O.Bulg. *peka* 'I cook', it. *peq-*. Lat. *quā quā-m*, Umbr. *paś-e* 'quas' Osc.

1) There is no satisfactory foundation for Bersu's assumption (Die Gutturale p. 134 ff.) that the labial affection had disappeared before *o* in prehistoric Latin and had been restored again in *quod līnguō* etc. by form-association.

paa-m acc. quam' : Goth. *hvoð* fem. 'quae', s. § 419. Lat. *quoquo-s* 'cook', prim. Ital. **k^hok^ho-s* fr. **pok^ho-s* (s. above); the form *coquo-s* (*cocu-s*) had its *co-* through analogy to *coquō*.

That *k^h* = Indg. *q* was still distinguished from Indg. *k_u* in prim. Ital, follows from Umbr ekvine loc. 'equini' (Skr. *dśva-s* etc.), in case this word was not borrowed from Lat. The Ital. form *epo-* is of Gallic origin Cp. § 426.

Anteconsonantal *que-* became *co-* in Latin. *coquō* from **quequō*, s. above *colō* fr. **quelō*, *icola* fr. **-quela* beside *inqui-tinu-s* : Gr. *τίλλω πόλο-ς* etc, see § 427 a.b. *cottī-diē* fr. **quettī-*, s. § 419. This sound-change took place at the same time as **spesūr* etc. became *soror*, see § 172, 3. *inquātinu-s* shows that this change is younger than the weakening of *e* to *i* in unaccented syllables (§ 65 p 53), and thus also forms like *linguis inquitis* (cp Gr *ἐλπιε ἐλπιε*), in like manner probably also *sequere* fr. **sequiso* (Gr *ἵπιο*), regularly came by their *qu*.

Rem 1 The *ue* in *quecu-s* remains unclear See Windisch in Kuhn-Schleicher's Beitr VIII 39, W Meyer Literaturbl f germ u. rom. Phil 1885 p 154

In the eighth century U C. *quo-* became *cu-*. *sequuntur* : *secuntur*, *-loquos* *-locus*, *aequos* *aecus*, *quom* *cum*, *quomque* : *cunque*, **quincunx* *quincunx* (cp O.Lat. *oncia*) etc See Bersu Die Gutturalen p 53 ff Correspondingly *ecus* fr. *equos*, see § 172, 2. *sequuntur*, *-loquus*, *equus* etc were later new formations after forms with *qu*+*i*, *ē* etc. as *sequitur*, *-loquū*

qu passed into *c*, when it became final. *ne-c* from *ne-que* ac fr. **at-c* (cp *quicquam* § 367) from *atque*

Rem 2 It seems to me very doubtful whether the *r* in Lat *vermi-s*, *verrec*, *veller*, *in-vītu-s*, *ιapor*, is a regular continuation of *qu-* (*ἔμ-*) (cp. Bersu in the above named work 114 f 151 f., Stolz Lat Gramm § 48).

b) Lat. *c* before prim. Lat. *u* Stem *arcu-* beside *arquitenēns* : Goth. *arhwazna* f. 'arrow, dart'. *quincuplex* a new formation after *quaduplex* *secūtu-s* *locūtu-s*, to *sequor loquor*, new formations after *solūtu-s*, *volūtu-s*.

c) Lat. *c* before consonants, especially before *t*, s. *coctu-s* fr. **querto-s* (a) : Gr *πεπτό-ς*, in like manner *coxī* : *ἐπεψα*.

in-section-es 'narrationes' *in-sexit* 'dixerit' beside *in-seque* (see Bersu p. 125) *in-quam* (fr. **in-squā-m*) : Gr. ἔν-σπ-ε-ν 'I said' fut. ἐν-σπῆσω, O.Ir. *in-sce* 'speech' O.Bret. *hepp* 'inquit' + Lith. *sakýti* 'to say' O.Bulg. *sokŭ* 'informer, accuser'. *unctu-s* *unxi* beside *unguō*, see § 421. *quīn(c)tu-s* : Gr. πέμπτο-ς, Goth. *fimfta-*; the Osc. form *Πομπτις* shows, as was already remarked in § 424, that the labialisation before *t* had not yet disappeared in prim. Ital. Lat. *jecur jecin-oris*, beside Gr. ἥπαρ-, seems to have developed *c* regularly in the stem-form **jekʷn-* (Skr. *yakn-*, Lith. *jekn-*, see § 427 a), after **jecn-* then also *jecin-*. The *c* in *socius* beside *sequor* (Gr. ἀ-οοσητήρ 'helper' with σσ fr. *kʷ* § 427 d, Skr. *sācya-* 'meet to be assisted, valued', rt. *seq-*) and in *col-luciae* beside *liqueō* is easily understood from the older sound-combination *kʷ*, see § 135, and likewise the *c* in *coculu-m* beside *coquō* and in *torculu-s* beside *torqueō*, is to be explained from older *kʷl* (s. § 269); *musculu-s* may also have arisen from an older **muskʷlo-s* (§ 419).

Rem 3. The relation of Lat. *u-ter u-bi nē-cubī* etc. to Umbr. *po-druh-pei* 'utroque' *pu-fe* 'ubi' Osc. *pūtúrús-píd* 'utrique' *pu-f* 'ubi', still remains for the present enigmatical, see Corssen Krit. Nachtr. 26 ff, Bersu p. 138. May we perhaps assume that the three stems *u-*, *qu-* (Skr. *kʷ-tra*) and *go-* had become mixed? Cp. also § 604 rem 2.

Rem 4. The view, that Indg. *q* occasionally appears as *p* in pure Lat. words, is to be rejected. See Bersu p. 143, Stolz Lat. Gramm. § 48.

§ 432. Prim Ital. *gu* became

a) Lat. *gu*, Umbr. *b* after *n* Lat. *unguō unguen*, Umbr. *umen* 'unguen' fr. **umben* (§ 506) : Skr. *añ*ī-ś 'salve', see § 421. Lat. *stinguō* : + Skr. *tigmá-s* 'sharp, violent' Av. *tiγ-ra-* 'pointed'. Lat. *inguen* : O. Icel. *okkr* 'tumor' *okkvenn* 'swollen'.

Lat. *stingunt* fr. *stinguont*, like *secuntur*, see § 431 a p. 320.

b) Lat. *v*, Umbr.-Samn. *b* initially before sonantal vowels (except *u*). Lat. *venū*, Umbr. *benust* 'venerit' Osc. *kúm-benēd* perf. 'convenit' : Gr. *παίω* etc., rt. *gem-*, see § 421. Lat. *vīvo-s*, Osc. *bivus* pl. 'vivi' : + Skr. *ṛivá-s* etc., see § 421. Lat. *veru*, Umbr. *berus* 'verubus' : O.Ir. *bir* 'sting, spit, spear' Cymr. *ber* Corn. *ber* 'veru'. Lat. *-volu-s volāre* : Gr. *βολή βάλλω* etc., rt.

gel-, see § 428. *-voru-s vorāre*: Gr. βορά etc., see § 428 a. Lat. *valēre*: + Lith. *galėti* 'to be able'.

Rem 1. Lat *b-* = *g-* is probably to be denied. *bōs* can be explained as an Oscan loan-word, likewise *bactere*, in case it belonged to a root beginning with *g-* (some compare Osc *baíteis*, to which they give the meaning 'baetis', and Umbr *e-bit-raf-t* with the supposed meaning 'in exitus')

c) Lat. *v* between sonantal vowels. *avilla* beside *āgnu-s*: Gr. αἰνό-*c* etc., see § 428 a *nādu-s* fr **no(g)uedo-s*: Goth. *naqap̃s* 'naked' | Skr *nag-nā-* Lith. *nāga-s* O Bulg. *naǵū* 'naked'.

That *-rgʷ-* has become *-rv-* in Lat., does not seem to me to be proved with certainty. The bringing together of *torvo-s* with Gr. τέρβο*s* n. 'fright, terror' Skr *tājāmi* 'I threaten, abuse, frighten', is not free from objection, the other conjectures, hitherto made, are quite doubtful.

d) Lat *g* before consonants. *āquu-s* beside *avilla*, see c. *sēgnu-s*: Gr. σβ-ῆναι 'to cease, become still, go out' *gr-avi-s*: Skr. *á-gr-u-s* 'young womanish' (s § 290 p. 232) *myiāre* Gr *ἀμείβω* 'I change, rt *meig-* *ghuns*. Gr *βάλανο-c* 'acorn' | Armen *kałm* (gen *kałnoy*) Lith. *gile* O Bulg. *želaqū* 'acorn', ablaut *gl- qll- gel-*, cp. § 291, 3

Rem 2. If *q* in *gula gulo quingulo quinges*, which represent the rt form *glt- gtr-* (§ 297), had arisen from *qʷ-* which however may be doubted on account of Gr *καταρῶναι* *ῥέω, ροῦναι* and O Ir *qetm* 'I consume, devour' (on the interchange *r* / *l* cp § 282), on its account and at the same time in consideration of *quidu-s* 'stupid, silly' (*ρεῖδω-*, 'slow, lazy') it must be assumed that orig *qʷr- qʷl-* was differently treated from orig *qʷm- qʷol-* in the former case the labialisation would have been dropped, before *r*, *l* became *m*, *ol*. Then *cultu-s* beside *colo* fr **quelo* (cp *pulu-s pellā*) would probably also have to be traced back first of all to **h₂l_o-s*, the latter to **h₂l_o-s*

§ 433. Prim. Italic *χʷ* became

a) Lat. *gu* after *n*. *nīnguit* Gr *νίψω* + Lith. *snīnga* 'it snows', rt. *sneigh-*, s § 423 *anguu-s anguilla*: O.Ir. *esc-ung* 'eel' (esc 'swamp') + Skr *āhi-s* 'snake' Av. *aži-s* 'dragon', Lith. *angl̃-s* 'snake'. Beside these Umbr. *ninctu* 'ninguito', with which fiktū 'figito' (O.Lat. *fivere* beside *fīgere*) is parallel.

b) Lat. **gu*, further *v* between sonantal vowels. Acc. *niv-em*

= Gr. *νλq-a*, beside *ninguit* (*ninguem* a new formation to *nivem* like *con-junx* beside *con-jux*) and nom. *nix* (§§ 431 c. 552). In like manner *cō-nūveō* beside *cō-nūxī nūctāre*: Goth. *hneivan* 'to bow', rt. *kneigh-*. *g* occurs in Umbr. in *co-negos* ku-nikaz 'conixus'.

c) Lat. *f* both initially and medially before *r*; in the latter case *f* passed into *b* (§ 509).

formu-s: Goth. *varmjan* 'to warm' + Skr. *gharmá-s* 'glowing heat', *foruu-s*, later *furnu-s*: + Skr. *ghṛ-ná-s* 'glowing heat', rt. *gher-*, see § 423. *feru-s fera*: Gr. *θῆq* etc, see § 429 b. *frwō*: Gr. *χρῖω* 'I rub over'. *fremō*, *frendō* (§§ 207. 349): Gr. *ρρεμῖω* 'I neigh' *ρρόμο-ς* 'noise, a lowing, neighing' Goth. *gramjan* 'to make furious' OHG *gram* 'herece, angry' + O.Bulg. *gromū* 'thunder' In the case of the two last words the assumption of labialised prim Ital *χ* has, it is true, no support outside Italic

Praenest. *nefrōn-es* Lanuv. *nehundm-es*. Gr. *νεφρό-ς* etc., see § 423.

Rem That initial and medial *χ*^b passed into *f* before *r* (whence *b* medially), but otherwise medially into *gn*, brings to mind the relation *fūnu-s*. *rubri* *mediu-s* (§ 370)

Old Irish

1 Indg. *q*, *g*, *gh* without labialisation.

§ 434. Indg. *q*. O Ir. *cara* Cymr. *car* 'friend': Lat. *cāru-s*, Goth. *hōrs* 'fornicator' + Lett. *lārs* 'covetous, lascivious' *kār-dināt* 'to lead into temptation' O Ir. *canaim* 'I sing', O.Corn. *chenut* 'cantor': Lat. *canō* etc., see § 430 O Ir. *crū* Cymr. *crau* Corn. *crow* 'blood' Gr. *ρρά-ς* etc, see § 418

ēcath (pronounce *ēgaḥ*) 'hamus': + Skr. *ankā-s* etc, see §§ 212 513.

O Ir. *cuach* Cymr. *cog* 'cuckoo' Gr. *κόρυξ* Lat. *cucūlu-s* MHG *kuckuk* + Skr. *kōkilā-s* 'cuckoo', Lith. *kukū'ti* 'to call cuckoo' O Bulg. *kukavica* 'cuckoo'. See § 514.

O.Ir. *ōs uas* 'above, over', Cymr. *uch* 'above', Gall *Uxello-dūnu-m* 'Hightown': Gr. *αὔξω* 'I increase', Lat. *auxiliu-m* 'increase, reinforcement' + Lith. *áuksztā-s* 'high'. See § 517.

Indg. *g*. O.Ir. *gáir* 'call', Cymr. *gawr* 'clamor': Gr. *γηρύω* etc., see § 420.

O.Ir. *tech teg* 'house', O.Bret. *bou-tig* 'stabulum': Gr. *στέγω* etc., see § 420. O.Ir. *ōg* 'uninjured, whole': Lat. *augeō* etc., see 430. See § 522

Indg. *gh* = prim. Kelt. *g*. O.Ir. *in-grennim* 'I pursue': Lat. *gradior* etc., see § 430.

O.Ir. *lige* 'bed': Gr. *λέχος* etc., see § 425. See § 526.

2. Indg. *q*, *g*, *gh* with labialisation.

§ 435. *kʷ* and *gʷ* (latter = *g* and *gh*), with full developed *ʷ*, may be put down as prim. Kelt. Since there is no trace of a difference between these and Indg. palatal sound + *ʷ*: cp. Gall. *epo-* prim. Brit. **epo-* (Cymr. *ebol* 'foal', § 390 p. 293) O.Ir. *ech* 'horse' = Indg. **ekʷo-*

The treatment of the various forms of articulation was just as little uniform as in Italic

§ 436. Prim. Kelt. *kʷ* appears in Irish as *c*, in Brit. and Gall. as *p*¹⁾ O.Ir. *cethu* 'four', O.Brit. *Πετοαρία* a town (Ptol.), O.Cymr. *petguar* Corn. *peswar* Bret. *pevar* 'four', Gall. *petor-ritum* 'a four-wheeled chariot'. Gr. *τέσσαρες* etc., see § 419. O.Ir. *cōn* O.Cymr. *pimp* Corn. *pymp* Bret. *pemp* 'five', Gall. *πεμπι-δουλα* 'πεντάφυλλον' (Dioscor.) from prim. Kelt. **kʷenəkʷe* (§ 339), Indg. **penqe*, see § 419. O.Ir. *cruim* Cymr. *pryf* 'worm' (prim. Kelt. **karimi-*) + Skr. *kṛmi-* Alban. *krimb-i* Lith. *kirmelė* 'worm'. O.Ir. *co-sc* 'a setting right, punishment' Cymr. *co-sp*. Gr. *ει-σπ-ε-ν* 'I said', it. *seq-*. O.Ir. *sesc* 'unfertil', Cymr. *hysp* 'dry, withered', prim. Kelt. **siskʷo-s*: Lat. *siccus*, cpf. **sit-qo-s* (§§ 419 516).

O.Ir. *cōic* (pronounce *cōig*) 'five' fr. prim. Kelt. **kʷenəkʷe* (cp. above). See §§ 212. 513.

O.Ir. *ain-ech en-ech* 'face' Cymr. Corn. Bret. *en-ep*: Gr. *ἐν-ωπή* 'countenance', Lat. *oculus* + Lith. *akl-s* O.Bulg. *oko* (gen. *očese*) 'eye'. See § 514.

1) In Gall. probably dialectically also still *kʷ*, in *Sequana*.

kyt probably became *kt* in prim. Kelt., then further *cht*, so that this combination fell together with *pt* and *kt* (§§ 515. 517). In Prim. Kelt. *kt* from *kyt* stood beside *ky*, as in Lat. *coctus lictus* beside *coquō linguō*. O.Ir. *nocht* Cymr. *noeth*, Corn. *noyth* 'naked': Goth. *nagaþs* etc., see § 432 c. O.Ir. *snechta* 'snow' from rt. *sneigh-* (cp. § 552). Perhaps also here O.Ir. *in-nocht* 'hac nocte', Cymr. *peu-noeth* 'quavis nocte', since the *v* in G. *viš* seems to point to labialised *q* (§ 427 c).

Rem From the form *maqa-* (gen *maqi*) 'son' (Cymr *map*), found on the Ogam inscriptions (p 9), it cannot be concluded with certainty that *ky* was still generally spoken in Irish for intervocalic *c* at the time these inscriptions were written. In the first place it is a question how the 'status durus' in O Ir *mac macc* beside *en-ech* 'facies' and *ech* 'horse' is to be regarded (cp § 514). A satisfactory explanation of the non-aspiration of the *c* in this word, as also in the forms *mucc* 'pig' (Cymr. *moch* + Gr. ἀρνυόω 'I blow my nose' μυρμη 'nose', Lat *mūcu-s* 'mucus of the nose' + Skr *muncū* 'lets loose, lets out' also used of bodily secretions, Lett. *muk* 'to flee' Lith *maukti* 'to strip let glide'), *ec* 'excrement' (Skr. *śākan-* 'sterous', Lith *szikū* 'caco'), *leirim* 'I leave', that is, **lekky-ō* (Gr. *λενω* etc., see § 427 a), has, so far as I know, not yet been given.

§ 437. Prim. Kelt *gy* = Indg. *g* became

a) Ir Brit *b* initially. O Ir *bun beo* Cymr. *hyn* 'alive'. Lit. *vīvo-s* etc., see § 421. O.Ir. *bō* Mid Cymr. *buch* 'cow' (Ir *boō*; etc., see § 428 a. O Ir. *ben* 'woman', O Corn. *benen* 'spousa': Goth. *qinō* + Armen. *ku* Pruss. *genna* (i. c. *gēna*) O.Bulg. *žena* 'woman'; O.Ir. gen. *mna* fr. **bnās*. Gr. *μνάουαι* etc., see § 428 a. O.Ir. *at-bail* 'perit' 3. pl. *at-balat*: OHG. *quelan* 'to have a violent pain' Ags. *cwelan* 'to die' + Lith. *gėlti* 'to feel great pain' *gultinė* the goddess of death, O.Bulg. *žalī* 'pain, grief' fr. **gēlā* (§ 76), rt. *gel-*. O Ir. *broo brō* (gen. *broon*) Cymr. *breuan* 'mill-stone': + Skr. *grāvan-* 'stone for pressing out the soma-juice'. O.Ir. *brāge* (gen. *brāgat*) 'neck': Gr. *βρόγχος βρόγχος* 'throat', MHG *kragen* 'neck, gullet' (rt. *ger-* 'swallow'?).

b) Ir. *g* before *u*. O.Ir. *guth* 'voice, word' fr. **gu-tu-s*, to Gr. *γυ-* beside *βο(f)-ή*, see § 428 c.

c) Ir. Brit. *g* medially before *n*. O.Ir. *uan* Cymr. *oen* 'lamb': Gr. *ἀμνό-ς* etc., see § 428 a. On the transformation of *-gn-* cp. § 523.

§ 438. From prim. Kelt. *gu* = Indg. *gh* we may a priori assume that it was treated like *gu* = Indg. *g*.

a) Initially. Words with *b-* are unknown to us. O.Ir. *gonim* 'I wound, kill' perf. 3 sg. *geguin* is remarkable, since this word seems to belong to Gr. *γόνο-ς* rt. *ghen-* (§ 429 a. b.).

b) Medially. With *b* after a nasal O.Ir. *imb imm* (gen. *imme*) 'butter', Cymr. *ymen-yn*, stem **imben-* = Lat. *unguen*, OHG. *ancho*, see § 421. Beside these Mid Ir. *esc-ung* 'eel': Lat. *anqui-s* etc., see § 433 a. Cp. also Mid Ir. *inga* O.Cymr. *eguin* 'nail': Lat. *ungui-s* etc. with Indg. *qh* (§§ 429 c. 553). On what this difference of treatment depends, I cannot say.

O.Ir. *snigid* 'it drops' Gr. *ρίγα* etc., see § 423 O.Ir. *laigiu* Mid.Cymr. *llel* 'minor': Gr. *ἐλαφρό-ς* *ἐλαχί-ς* etc., see § 429 a c

Germanic

1 Indg. *q*, *g*, *gh* without labialisation.

§ 439. Indg. *q* Goth. *us-skava-* 'cautious, sober', OHG. *scouwōn* 'to look', O.Icel. *skyn* 'insight' Gr. *θρο-ακό-ς* 'sacrificing priest' *κοίω* 'I mark', Lat. *caveō* + Skr. *kavī-ś* 'seer' *ā-kuvatē* 'intends'.

Goth. *hāils* 'healthy, wholesome', OHG. *heil* 'healthy, whole, rescued', Ags. *hæl* O.Icel. *heill* n 'good fortune, favourable token': O.Ir. *cēl* O.Cymr. *coil* 'augurium' + Pruss. *kail-ūstiska-n* acc. 'health' O.Bulg. *cělŭ* 'sound, whole' Goth. *hāidu-s* 'manner', OHG. *heit* Ags. *had* 'state, condition, peculiarity' + Skr. *kētū-ś* 'luminous phenomenon, picture, form'. OHG. *houwan* O.Icel. *hoggva* 'to hew': Lat. *cū-dō* + Lith. *kāu-ju* O.Bulg. *ku-ja* 'I strike, forge'. Goth. *hlifa* 'I steal': Gr. *ρλοπέ-ς* 'thief', Lat. *clepō* + Pruss. *an-klipts* 'hidden' O.Bulg. *po-klōpŭ* 'a covering'. Goth. *veiha* 'I fight': Lat. *vincō* + Lith. *velà* 'power, strength' *ap-veikrū* 'I compel', rt. *weig-*.

Goth. *hals-agga* 'curve of the neck', OHG. *angul* 'angle': Gr. *ἄγων* etc., see § 425.

OHG. *wīgant* 'warrior', O.Icel. *vīg* 'battle' *veig* 'strength', fr. the same rt. *weig-*, whence Goth. *veiha* s. above. Goth.

hugs O.S. *hugi* O.Icel. *hugr* 'mind, heart, courage': + Skr. *śuc-* 'ardour, care, trouble', Armen. *sug* (gen. *sgoy*) 'grief'.

Indg. *g*. Goth. *kalds* OHG. *kalt* O.Icel. *kaldr* 'cold': Lat. *gelu* etc., see § 430. Goth. *áukan* 'to add, augment', OHG. *auhhōn ouhhōn* O.Icel. *auka* 'to increase': Lat. *augeō* etc., see § 430.

Indg. *gh* Goth. *fra-gildan* 'to requite', OHG. *geltan* 'to repay, compensate' + O Bulg. *žlědā* 'I pay as a fine' Goth. *gaggan* OHG. OS *gungan* O Icel. *ganga* 'to go': + Skr. *jagñhā-* 'heel-bone', Lith. *žengti* 'I stride', rt. *ghenagh-*.

Goth. *dags* OHG. *tag* O Icel. *dagr* 'day' + Skr. *ni-daghá-s* 'hot season', Alban *diek* (*dieg-*) 'I burn', Lith. *dagà* 'harvest time', Pruss *daga-gaydis* 'summer-wheat' O.Bulg. *žega* 'I burn' (§ 379 rem), rt *dhegh-*. Goth. *steigan* OHG. *stīgan* O Icel. *stīga* 'to climb' + Gr *στειχω* etc., see § 422 Goth. *þragja* 'I run' OHG. *drigul* 'servant' (runner). Gr *τρέχω* 'I run' fut. *θρέξω* + Armen *durgn* (gen. *drgan*) 'a potter's wheel' (cp. Gr. *τροχός*), rt probably *thregh-* (§ 553).

2 Indg. *q*, *g*, *gh* with labialisation.

§ 440. Pre-Germanic *q*, *g*, *gh* became through the sound-shifting in prim. Germ. *χʷ* (*ʒʷ*), *hʷ*, *ʒʷ*. The labialisation may be put down as a full *u*, since no trace of a difference exists beside the combination palatal sound + *u*. Cp. e.g. on the one hand Goth. *leihva* 'I lend' = Gr. *λείνω* rt. *leiq-*, Goth. *hva* OHG. *waz* 'what' = Lat. *quo-d* st. **qo-* and on the other hand Goth. *aihva-* 'horse' (in *aihva-tundi* 'βάρτος') = Skr. *dśva-* Indg. **ekʷo-*, Goth. *hveits* OHG. *wīz* 'white' fr. rt. *kʷeizd-* (§ 397); further prim. Germ. **snī(ʒ)ʷip̃* 'it snows' = Indg. **snéigheti* or **snīghēti* with the same dropping of the *ʒ* as in **ma(ʒ)-u-i* (Goth. *maui*) 'girl', fem. to Goth. *mag-u-s* 'boy' (see §§ 443. 444 c)

§ 441. Prim. Germ. *χʷ*, *ʒʷ* = Indg. *q*.

Interrog pronoun Goth. nom. m. *hva-s* fem. *hvō* n. *hva*, gen. m. n. *hvi-s*, OHG. nom. m. *hver wer* n. *hwaz waz*, O.Icel.

nom. n. *hvat* gen. m. n. *hvess* : Gr. *πο-τε-* etc., see § 419. Ags. *hwōsta* OHG. *huosto* (fr. **hwoosto*) 'cough': + Skr. *kās-a-iṣ* 'he coughs', Lith. *kōs-iu* 'I cough'. Goth. *leiþvan* (pret. *láiþvō*) OHG. *lihan* (pret. *lēh*) 'to lend' : Gr. *λείπω* etc. see § 427 a. Goth. *saiþvan* OHG. *sehan* 'to see' : Gr. *ἐπομαι* etc., see § 419. Goth. *ahva* OHG. *aha* 'water' : Lat. *aqua*. Goth. *þeihvō* f. 'thunder' from prim. Germ. **þenχuðn* (§ 67, 1 § 214): + O.Bulg. *tača* fr. **tonk-ǵā* 'thunder-shower'. Goth. *arhwazna* 'dart' : Lat. *argui-tenēns*, see § 431 b.

Goth. *siuns* OS. *siun* O.Icel. *sjōn* 'a seeing, face', prim. Germ. **se(ʒ)u-ni-s*, to Goth. *saiþvan*. Other examples of this nature § 444 c.

On the cases, in which *f* or *þ* appear for *χu*, *ʒu* and in which *u* has disappeared after *χ*, *ʒ*, see § 444.

§ 442. Prim. Germ. *ku* = Indg. *g* Goth. *quus* (st. *qwa-*) OHG. *quec* O.Icel. *kvíkr* 'alive' · Gr. *βίo-ς* etc., see § 421. Goth. *qiman* (pret. *qam*) 'to come', OHG. *queman* (pret. *quam*) O.Icel. pret. *kvam* : Skr. *gám-a-ti* etc., see § 421. Goth. *qinō* OHG. *quena* 'wife' O.Icel. gen. pl. *kvenna* (concerning the nom. sg. *kona* see § 444 b) : O.Ir. *ben* + Armen. *kin* O.Bulg. *žena*, see § 437 a. Goth. *asilu-quairnu-s* 'μύλος ὀνίρος', 'mill-stone', OIIG. *chuirna* 'mill-stone, mill', O.Icel. *kvern* 'mill' : + Lith. *gīrnos* pl. 'mill-stones, mill' O.Bulg. *žrīny* 'mill'. Goth. *riqis* (st. *riqiz-a-*) 'darkness' : Gr. *ερεβος* etc., see § 421. Goth. *naqaþs* 'naked' : Lat. *nūdu-s* etc., see § 432 c. Goth. *sigqan* OIIG. *sinchan* O.Icel. *sökkva* 'to sink' : Gr. *εἶβω* 'I let fall in drops, pour down' (for **εἶβω*, cp. § 564), rt. *seig-*, a secondary form of *seig-* (Skr. *siñedti* 'pours forth', OIIG. *sihan* 'to filter'); the pret. Goth. *sagq* OHG. *sanch* O.Icel. *sqkk* arose through passing into the analogy of *bindan* : *band* (rt. *bhendh-*) etc. (cp. § 67 rem. 1).

On *p* for *ku* and the cases in which *u* had disappeared after *k*, see § 444.

§ 443. Prim. Germ. *ʒu* = Indg. *gh*. Goth. *varmjān* 'to warm', OHG. *warm* O.Icel. *varmr* 'warm' : Lat. *formu-s* etc., see § 423. Goth. *snáivs* OHG. *snēo* (gen. *snēwes*) O.Icel. *snær*

(gen. *snēvar*) 'snow', prim. Germ. **snaī(z)u-a-z*, OHG. *snīwit* Ags. *snīweð* 'it snows', infin. MHG *snīwen* 'to snow', part. O.Icel. *snivenn* 'covered with snow': Gr. *σίψ-α* etc., see § 423. Goth. *hneivan* 'to bow': Lat. *cō-nīveō*, root *kneigh-*, see § 433 b. OHG. *nioro* m. O.Icel. *nýra* n. 'kidney', prim Germ. **ne(z)u-rōn*: Gr. *νεφρό-ς* etc., see §§ 423. 433 c.

On prim. Germ. *z* fr. *zu* see § 444 b.

§ 444. The following changes, which concerned the labialised sounds, as such, took place in the period of the prim. Germ. community.

a) *p*-sounds for the *ku*-sounds.

f for *χu* = Indg. *q* **uulfa-z* 'wolf', Goth. *vulfs* OHG. *wolf* O.Icel. *ulfr*: Gr. *λύχο-ς* (§ 427 c) + Skr. *vṛka-s*, Indg. **uḷqo-s* 'wolf' Goth. *fidvōr* OHG. *fior* Ags. *fyðer-* O.Icel. *fjörer* 'four': Gr. *τέσσαρ-ες*, Indg. **qetuer-*, see § 419 **fimfi* 'five', Goth. *fimf* OHG. *fimf* *finf* Ags. *fif* O.Icel. *fimm*: Gr. *πέντε*, Indg. **penqe*, see § 419. Less certain is OHG. *forha* 'pine' *vereh-eih* Lango-Bard. *fercha* 'aesculus'. Lat. *quercu-s* *querqueu-s*, see § 431 rem 1.

ð for *zu* = Indg. *q* By the side of **uulfa-z* stood a fem. **uulbt* 'she-wolf', by § 530 fr. Indg. **uqlt* (Skr. *vṛktī*), hence OHG. *wulpa* MHG. *wulpe*, cp § 532. Beside this O.Icel. *ýlgr* 'she-wolf', the *g* of which arose regularly in the cases with suffix-form *-ið-*, e. g. gen **uulzu-iðs*, *u* was here forced out.

p for *ku* = Indg. *g*. Goth. *vairpan* OHG. *werfan* O.Icel. *verpa* 'to throw': + Skr. *vṛnakti* 'throws to the ground' perf. *vavárja*, O.Bulg. *vṛīga* 'I throw'. OHG. *sweifan* 'to set in revolving motion, swing, meander' Ags. *swāpan* 'to swing': + Lith. *svaikstū* 'I become dizzy' pret. *svaigau̯*, *svaigulỹ-s* 'dizziness' *svaiginėju* 'I stagger with dizziness'.

This transition to *p*-sounds seems to have been occasioned by an *u* in the preceding or following syllable (dissimilation).

Rem 1. So far as I can see, the only difficulty lies with *fimf*. It is possible that the orig form was **kuenkue* as in Ital. and Kelt. (§§ 336. 339). Hence **kuempe* like **sueip-* fr. **sueiku-*, further **pempe* through assimilation of the initial sound to the medial *p* or to the initial sound of the word for four? Or did Indg. **penqe* become **pempe* in Germ. direct-

ly by assimilation? On the *p*-sounds for *q*-sounds, see now also Kluge in Paul-Braune's Beitr. XI 560 ff

b) Loss of the labialisation before *u* (cp. § 180).

$\mathfrak{z}(u)$ = Indg. *q* (§ 530). 1. pl. pret. * $\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{z}(u)umu$ 'saw' (Goth. *sathvan*), * $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{z}(u)um$ 'lent' (Goth. *leihvan*) etc. : Ags. *sæzon* O.Fris. *sdgen*. Goth. *sēhvum* OHG *sāhun* Ags. *sāwon* (beside *sæzon*) were new formations.

$k(u)$ = Indg. *g*. Part. * $k(u)umana$ - 'come' OHG. *koman* Ags. *cumen* O.Icel. *komenn*, OHG. *quoman* Goth. *qumans* were new formations. * $k(u)u-u-z$ 'heavy' Goth. *kairu-s* · Gr. *βαρύς* Skr. *gurū-ś*, see § 428 *a* * $k(u)unō$ 'wife' O.Icel. *konu* Bœot. *ῥανά*, see § 428 *a* * $\mathfrak{s}uuk(u)umi$ 'we sunk' OHG. *sunchun*; Goth. *suggum* was a new formation.

$\mathfrak{z}(u)$ = Indg. *gh* * $\mathfrak{z}(u)unþio$ 'battle' O.Low Germ. *gūdea* O.Icel. *gunnr* = Skt. *hatjā*- 'a killing' Lith. *ginczū* 'strife' (cp. § 249); to these Gt. *qo-ró-c qóv-a-c* etc., rt. *ghen-*, see § 429 *a* § 438 10m. * $\mathfrak{z}u\mathfrak{z}(u)um$ 'we bowed' · OHG. *uigun* Ags. *hmzon* O.Icel. *hnugum* Goth. *hnuvum* was a new formation

c) $\mathfrak{z}u$ became *u*, a change, which befell every $\mathfrak{z}u$ that still remained over after the action of the sound-law, named under b.

$(\mathfrak{z})u$ = Indg. *q* * $\mathfrak{sc}(\mathfrak{z})u-ni-s$ 'face' Goth. *suuns* etc., see § 441. * $\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{e}(\mathfrak{z})u-ó$ f. 'arrangement' Goth. *tēva*, to OHG. *gi-zehōn* 'to arrange, regulate', Gr. *διῆνω-ν* 'meal, meal-time' (fr. * $\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{e}n\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{o}-v$, § 639), rt. *deg-*. * $\mathfrak{a}(\mathfrak{z})u-jó$ 'marshy country, island' (adj. formation, properly 'the watery', to Goth. *ahva* OHG. *aha* 'water', § 441); OHG. *uuwa ouwa* O.Icel. *ey* pl. *eyjar*. Part. * $\mathfrak{h}(\mathfrak{z})u-aná-s$ 'lent' (Skr. *ri-ric-ānā-s*, to Goth. *leihvan*) OHG. *-lwan*. Optative stem * $\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{z})u-i-$ (to Goth. *sathvan* 'to see') OS. *gi-sāwi* pl. *-sāwin*.

$(\mathfrak{z})u$ = Indg. *gh* * $(\mathfrak{z})uar-ma-$ 'warm' and other examples see § 443.

Rem 2. Therefore towards the close of the prim Germ. period there stood side by side pres. * $\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{o}$ (Goth. *leihra*) · pret. indic. pl. * $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{u}$ - *gum* · pret. opt. * $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{u}$ - part. * $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{u}ma-$, * $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{o}$ (Goth. *hneva*): * $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{u}$ - * $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{u}ana-$. The paradigms of the separate Germanic dialects were brought about by manifold levellings. The prim. Germ. phonetic position was nowhere purely retained.

Rem. 3. If Goth *augō* OHG *ouga* O.Icel *auga* n. 'eye' belongs to Gr. *ὄψις*-*α*. Lath *aki-s* etc, the form must be explained from an old stem-change **az(u)-un-* (Indg **oq-ŋ-*) and **a(z)u-n-* **a(z)u-én-* : **az-* and **au-* became amalgamated to *auz-* in prim Germ.

d) *zu* became *gu* after a nasal, and then this remained (§§ 530. 538). Hence prim. Germ **suŋquīdā* 'sings' Goth. *siggviþ*. This verb however has not been etymologically satisfactorily explained, the root was probably *seŋgh-* or *seŋq-*.

e) *χit* became *xt*. **sexti-* 'sight, face' (to Goth *saihvān*) OHG *siht* OS. *gr-siht* **lenχta-* **līχta-* 'light, easy' (§ 214) Goth *leihts* OHG *līht* O.Icel. *lēttr*, to Gr. *ἐλαφρό-ς* *ἐλαχύ-ς* etc., s. § 429 *a c* ; *χt* was here = Indg *gh+t*, concerning which s. § 552 *fimfta-* = Indg. **perqto-* has possibly preserved a trace of the labialisation once present, see above *a* with rem. 1.

The phonetic position, which was called into existence by these prim Germ changes, was on the whole preserved free from new shiftings in Goth.

Rem 4 The form *nr-h* 'neque' fr *nr-hr(i)* suggests the conjecture that the *hr* in *lāhv* 'he lent' (*leihran*) *sahi* 'he saw' (*saihvān*) was brought about by levelling.

Initial *hw-* became *u-* in OHG (*hwer wer*), while medial *kw*, *hw* *gw* lost the *w* by § 180 (*sinχit* 'sinks', *līht* 'lends', *singit* 'sings').

b The language-group without labialisation.

Aryan.

§ 445. Indg. *q*, *g*, *gh* were first of all universally *k*, *g*, *gh* in prim. Aryan. Then before original *e-* and *i-*vowels and before Ar. *i* = Indg *ə*, they became the palatal explosives *c*, *j*, *jh*; after the completion of the palatalisation *e*, *ē* passed into *a*, *ā* (§§ 62. 70). All further sound-changes, which made their appearance in regard to the place of articulation, belong to the individual development of the Ar. dialects.

§ 446. Prim. Ar. *k*, *c* = Indg. *q*. The sounds remained unchanged in Sanskrit. In Iranian *k* became the spirant *x* be-

fore consonants, and *c* became an *ś*-sound (Av. *ś* O.Pers. *š*) before *i*

§ 447. Prim. Ar *k*. Skr *kā-s* 'who?' Av. *kas-ciḥ* 'whoever, each' O.Pers. *kaš-ciy* 'whoever': Lith *kā-s* etc., see § 419. Skr. *kakṣa-s* 'axilla', Av. *kaša-* m. 'shoulder': + Lat. *coxa* etc., Indg. **qokso-* **qoksa-*, see § 430. Skr. *kṛ-tā-* (*sq-skṛta-* 'prepared') Av. *ker'ta-* O.Pers. *kar-ta-* 'made': + Gr. *καίρω* 'I accomplish', Lat. *ceru s creare*. Skr. *kāś-a-tē* 'he coughs': Lith. *kōs-u* etc., see § 441. Skr. *vṛk-a-* Av. *vehrk-a-* 'wolf': Lith. *vũlka-s* etc., see § 427 c § 441 a Skr *śūś-ka-* (fr. **suś-ka-*, § 557, 4) Av *huš-ha-* O.Pers. *uš-ha-* 'dry', suffix *-go-*, see § 419

In like manner Skr *k* also regularly before *ir* = Indg *ṛr* and before *īr* = Indg *ṛ̥* (§§ 2-7, 290-306), as *kir-ā-ti* 'pours out' *kūr nā-* 'covered over', to perf. *ca-kār-a* Cp *gir- gir-* § 450.

Iranian *x* = prim Ar. *k* (§ 446). Part Skr *uktā-* Av *uxta-* 'spoken' fut Skr. *vakṣyati* Av *vaxšyēti* 'he will speak'. Armen. *goč-e-m* 'I scream, roar' (P), Pruss *en-wackē* 'he calls' + Gr. *ἔπος* 'speech, word', Lat. *rōx*, O.Ir. *uar-faigid* 'inquisitio', OHG. *gi-wahannen* 'to mention' perf *gi-wuog*, rt *ueq-*. Skr *śukrā-* 'luminous, white', Av *suxru-* 'red' O.Pers. *ḫuxru-* (*ḫ* = *s*, § 397) proper noun: to Skr. *śur-* Goth. *hugs* etc., s. § 439. Skr. *rēknaś-* 'kingdom', Av. *ruḫnah-*. Av O.Pers. *taxma-* 'quick, strong', Av. *taka-* 'course', Skr. *tākti* 'runs, hastens'. Alban. *ndiek* 'I pursue, drive away, hunt', Lith *tekù* O.Bulg *teka* 'I run' + O.Ir. *techim* 'I flee'.

§ 448. Prim. Ar. *c* Skr. Av. *ca* O.Pers. *cā* 'and': + Gr. *τὲ* etc., see § 427 b Skr. *catrdr-as* Av. *caḫwār-ō* 'four': Lith. *keturi* etc., see § 419. Skr. *pāñca* Av. *panca*: Lith. *penki* etc., see § 419. Skr. *sucatē* Av. *hacaitr* 'accompanes', Indg. **segetaj*: Lith. *sekù* etc., see § 419 Gen. Skr. *vācas-as* Av. *vacañh-ō* 'of a word', Indg. st. **ueges-*, to Skr. *uktā-* etc., see § 447. Skr. *ci-d* Av. *ci-ḥ* O.Pers. *ciy* 'any, some' (generalising particle): + Gr. *τι* 'anything whatever' Lat. *qui-d*, Indg. **qi-d*, see § 427 b. Skr. *āpa-citi-* 'atonement, punishment': Gr. *τίσις*, see

§ 427 a. Skr. *śuc-i-ś* 'luminous, bright', Av. *saoci-š* 'burning, splendour', to *śukrá- suxra-* § 447.

Av. *šy* O.Pers. *šy* (written *šiy*, see § 125 p. 116) = prim. Ar. Skr. *cy*. Skr. *cyáv-a-tē* 'is active, stirs', Av. *šyao-pna-* m. 'deed, work' (cp. Skr. *cyāu-tná-m* 'preparation, undertaking') O.Pers. *a-šiyav-am* 'I went, walked': Armen. *ču* 'a breaking up' + Gr. Hom. *ἐ-σσευε σενε* 'he drove, hunted', see § 427 d. § 489. Av. compar. *tašyah-* 'quicker' beside superl. *tancišta-*.

Rem. Through new formations *k* and *c* came to stand in the Ar. dialects in sound-combinations, in which they would not have regularly arisen. Cp. § 451 rem § 454 rem and § 427 rem.

c instead of *k* Nom acc. sg. Skr. *vācas* Av. *racō* 'word' for **vakas* = Indg. **uejos* (Gr. *ῥνος*) after *vācas* = Indg. **uejes-* (cp. Gr. *ῥνε-ος*) in the other cases Skr. 3 sg perf *ci-cāy-a* for *ci-kāy-a* 'disposed into strata' = Indg. **ye-qūz-e*, to pres *ci-nō-mi* Skr. *vācmi* 'I speak' for **vakmi*, cp Ved regular *ri-vikmi* Skr. *pañcat-* 'the number five' for **pañkat-* = Indg. **pen-pñt-* (§ 427 a) after *pāñca*

k instead of *c* Gen. Skr. *kā-sya* Av. Gāp. *ka-hyā* beside regular *ca-hyā* 'whose' (Indg. **qr-syo*, Gr. *τιο τοῦ*) after *ka* = Indg. **qo-* in *kā-s* etc. Skr. *na-ki-ś* 'nobody' beside Av. *ci-š* Skr. *upa-vak-īya-s* beside *upa-vāc-īya-s* 'he who is to be addressed', cp. *upa-vāh-ā-s* 'address'

§ 449. Prim. Ar. *g, j* = Indg. *g* The sounds remained unchanged in Sanskrit. In later Av. *g* became *γ* initially before consonants except *r* and medially everywhere except after *ṛ, z, ž*, the same sound was dropped before *v*, and medial *j* became *ž* except after *n* and *z*.

§ 450. Prim. Ar. *g* Skr. *ga-tá-* Av. *ga-ta-* 'gone' Indg. **gm-tó-*, Skr. *gā-tu-š* 'step, gait, place, place of sojourn' Av. *gā-tu-š* O.Pers. *gā-pu-š* 'place, chair, throne' prim. f. **gm-tu-s* : + Gr. *βυ-τό-ς* etc., rt. *gem-*, see § 421. Skr. *gāūš* Av. *gāu-š* 'ox' : + Gr. *βοῦς* etc., see § 428 a. Skr. *grivā-* Av. *grīva-* 'neck' : O.Bulg. *griva* 'mane' Skr. *ugrā-* Av. Gāp. *ugra-* 'strong, powerful' beside Skr. *ōyas-* Av. *aojah-* (§ 451) : + Lat. *augeō* etc., see § 430. Skr. *bhāga-s* 'blessing, dispenser of blessings' *bhāgā-s* 'blessing, share, lot', Av. Gāp. *bāga-* 'distribution, portion' O.Pers. *baga-* 'god' : O.Bulg. *bogo-* (nom. *bogŭ*) 'god' *u-bogŭ* 'not rich, poor' + Gr. *-φάγο-ς* 'enjoying, eating', rt. *bhag-* 'to distribute'. Skr. *yugā-m* 'yoke' : O.Bulg. *igo* etc., see § 420.

Skr. *anagūli-ś* *anaguṣṭha-s* 'thumb, toe', Av. *anagūsta-* m. 'toe': Alban. *gust* 'finger'. Av. *mazga-* 'marrow' beside Skr. *majjān-* (§ 590. 591): cp. O Bulg. *mozgǔ* + OHG. *marg* n. O.Icel. *mergr* m. 'marrow'; the Skr. form points to *g*, the Germ. to *gh* (cp. Bartholomae Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII 352).

In like manner Skr. *g* regularly also before *ir* = Indg. *ṛr* and before *īr* = Indg. *ṝ* (cp. § 147). *gīrī-ś* = Av. *gauri-ś* 'mountain', Indg. **grr-i-s*. Gen *gīr-ās* = Av. *gar-ō* 'hymn's', instr. pl. *gīr bhīś* (**gṛ-bhus*) *-gīra-* = Av. *-gara-* 'swallowing', Skr. *gīrātī* *gīlātī* 'swallows', part *gīrū-* 'swallowed'.

Late Av. *γ* = Gāp. O.Pers. Ski. *g*, as *baya-* = O Pers. *baga-* 'god', see § 478.

Late Av. *v* = Gāp. *gv* *hrova* =- Gāp. *hroqva-* a proper family name, cp. Bartholomae Bezzenb Beitr VII 188

§ 451. Prim. Ar. *j*. Skr. *jīvā-* Av. *jīvyā-* 'alive', O.Pers 2. sg imper. *jīrā* 'live': | Gt. *βίω-ε* etc, see § 421. Skr. *jyā-* Av. *jyā-* 'bow-string'. | Gr. *βίω-ε* etc, see § 128a Gen Skr. *ōjas-as* Av. *aojash-ō* (i. e. *aozash-ō*, see § 478 rem 1) 'of strength', orig stem-form **anges-*, beside Skr. *ugrā-* Av. Gāp. *ugra-*, § 450. Skr. 3 sg perf *ja-gāma* Indg. **ge-gōme*, Av. pres 3. sg. conj *jam-aūtī* imper. *jan-tu* orig form **gem-e-ti* **gem-tu*. | Gr. *βείρω* etc, rt. *gem-*, see § 450.

Late Av. *z*. *maē-niž-anti* intens. 'washes off, removes' beside Skr. mid. *nā-nih-tī* 'washes off' + Gr. *γίγ-μιθ-α* etc., see §§ 427 a. 428 d. Cp. § 478.

Rem Through new formations Ar. *j* for *g* and vice versa Cp. §§ 448 rem 454 rem. and 428 rem

j for *g*. Nom. acc Skr. *ōjas* Av. *aojō* 'strength' for Ar. **ajgas*, Indg. **ajgos* (cp. Lat. *augus-tu-s*) after the stem-form **ajjas-* = Indg. **ajges-* in the other cases, see above Opt. Av. *jamyaḥ* O.Pers. *jamīyā*, indic. Av. *jasati* (beside regular Skr. *gamyat gāhati*, cp. §§ 228 229 450; Gāp. 2. sg imper. *gaidi* = Skr. *gahī* was also regular) after the analogy of *jamati* etc. Skr. *yunajmi* 'I yoke' for **yunajmi*, cp. the conj. *yunāy-a-t* pass *yuryatē* and *yugā-m* which are regular

g for *j*. Skr. indic *gam-a-ti* imper. *gantu* (beside regular Av. *jamati jantu*) after *gam-ā-ti* i. e. **gṇm-é-ti* etc. Skr. perf mid. *ji-gy-é* for **ji-gy-ē* after the act. *ji-gāy-a* from *ji-* 'conquer, win', rt. *gei-*.

§ 452. Prim. Ar. *gh*, *jh* = Indg. *gh*. *gh* remained in Skr., *jh* partly became *h*, and partly *j* (§ 480). In Iran. the two sounds fell entirely together with *g*, *j* = Indg. *g* (§ 449).

§ 453. Prim Ar. *gh*. Skr. *gharmá-* Av. *gar'ma-* 'glowing heat': + Lat. *formu-s* etc, see § 423. Skr. *dīrghá-* Av. *Gāp*. *dar'ga-* O Pers. *darga-* 'long': + Gr. *δολιχός*-s 'long' (§ 306 p. 243) Skr. *dhōghu-s* 'a crafty damaging', O.Pers. *drauga-* 'untruth, lie': + O.Icel. *draugr* 'ghost' OHG. *triogan* OS. *bi-driogan* 'to deceive', rt. *dhuegh-* Skr. *janāghá-* Av. *zanāga-* 'instep'. Lath. *pra-žanga* 'transgression' -1 Goth. *gagga-* (nom. *gaggs*) 'path, way'. Skr. *ghu-ānti* 'they strike' *ghan-ā-* 'striking' (orig. f. **ghn-ō-*, § 231) *ghā-ti-* 'a blow' (orig. f. **ghē-ti-s*). + Gr. *επεφύε-ν* etc, see § 429 a b

Late Av. *γ* = *Gāp* O Pers. *g*, as *diāoya-* = O Pers. *drauga-* 'lie, untruth', see § 481

Late Av. *v* = *Gāp* *gv* *drvant-* (read *diuvant-*, see Bartholomae Handb. § 91a) = *Gāp* *drug-iant-* 'deceitful, cunning, bad', rt. *dhuegh-*, cp. Bartholomae Bezenb. Beitr. VII 187 f.

§ 454. Prim Ar. *jh* Skr. *hán-ti* Av. *jan-ti* 'strikes', conj. Skr. *hán-a-ti* Av. *jan-aiti*, orig. f. **ghen-ti*, **ghen-e-ti*, O.Pers. *a-jan-am* 'I struck' orig. f. **e-ghen-um* (Skr. perf. *ja-ghán a* 'he struck' orig. f. **ghe-ghón-e*, § 480), rt. *ghen-*, see § 453. Skr. *raháyati* Av. *renjayati* 'he hastens' orig. f. **lonēgh-éyeti* Gr. *ῥαπτό-ς* etc, see §§ 429 a c. 444 e. Skr. *drúh-as*, Av. *Gāp* *duj-ō* pl. 'friends' orig. f. **dhrugh-es*, part. Skr. *dūh-yant-* Av. *Gāp*. *dujyant-* 'injuring craftily', O.Pers. indie. *dūrāyiyāmīy* (read *diuuyāmī*; on the orthog. cp. pp. 25. 116), orig. f. 3. sg. pres. **dhrugh-ye-ti*

Late Av. *ž* *snaezaiti* 'it snows' = Gr. *νειφετ*, rt. *sneigh-*, see § 423 Cp. §§ 478 481

Rem. Through new formations *jh* for *gh* and vice versa. Cp. § 448 rem 451 rem and 429 rem 1

jh for *gh* Skr. *hatá-* Av. O Pers. *jatu-* 'struck' for Skr. **ghatá-* Iran. **gatu-* = Gr. *παρά-*, Indg. **ghn-u-*, likewise Skr. *han-yāte* Av. *jan-yetē* 'is struck' for Skr. **ghanyate* Av. **ganyetē*, Indg. **ghn-ye-ta*, cp. O.Bulg. *žnja* (§ 229). Skr. nom. sg. *dīoha-s* beside regular *dhōghu-s*

'craft, malevolence', Indg. **dhrougho-s*; Av. 3. pl. *druženti* for regular **druyenti* (orig. f. **dhrough-o-nti*) after forms like *družaiti* (orig. f. **dhru-ghē-ti*).

gh for *jh*. Skr. superl. *drāghīṣṭha-* beside regular Av. *drājišta-*, to positive Skr. *dīrghā-s* 'long', see § 453.

Armenian.

§ 455. Indg. *q*.

k, *k̄*. *akn* (gen. *akan*) 'eye, hole, louver': Lith. *akl-s* 'eye' + Gr. ὄμμα 'eye' ὀπή 'louver', see § 427 *a ju-k-n* 'fish' with suffix *-qo-*, § 419. *lk-ane-m* 'I leave'. Gr. λυπάνω λείπω etc., see § 427 *a*.

g after a nasal or liquid *hinq* (gen. *hng-i-c*) 'five': Skr. *pīñca* etc., see § 419. *argel* 'hindrance' *argel-u-m* 'I check, keep off'. + Gr. ἀρσέω 'I ward off', Lat. *arceō*. *gaul* (gen. *gailoy*) 'wolf' probably from **galio-* and this from **galgo-* = Skr. *vṛka-s* O.Bulg. *vlūkū*; *g* = *u-* § 162, *-al-* = *-l-* § 291. 1.

č fr. *k* before original *e-* and *i-*vowels (Hubschmann Ztschr. d. deutsch. morgenl. Ges. XXXV 172 f. Armen St I 66 79) *ač-k̄* pl. (*i*-stem) 'eyes', cp. Gr. ὄσσε du (§ 427 *d*. § 459), Lith. *akl-s* 'eye'. *čor-k̄* (gen. *čor-i-c*) 'foul' fr **qetūōr-* or **qetūr-* (cp. §§ 483 602) · Skr. *catvār-as* etc., see § 419 *ču* 'a breaking up': Skr. *cyāv-a-tū* etc., see § 448.

§ 456. Indg. *q*. *kin* (gen. *kn-oj*) 'woman': O.Bulg. *žena* etc., see § 437 *a*. *ker* (gen. *keroy*) 'food, meat', aor. *keri* 'I ate': Skr. *girdmi* etc., see § 428 *a* *kor* (gen. *kovu*) 'cow': Skr. *gāu-ṣ* etc., see § 428 *a*. Aor. *e-ku* 'he came' orig. f. **e-gem-t*. Skr. *á-gan* etc., see § 421 *erek* 'evening'. Skr. *rájas-* etc., see § 621.

§ 457. Indg. *gh*. *gan* (gen. *gani*) 'a beating, flogging', rt. *ghen-* 'to strike' (§ 429 *a*), probably to the rt. form *ghyn-*, like Skr. *ghan-á-* 'killing' (§§ 232. 454). *mēq* (gen. *mgi*) 'fog': Skr. *mēghá-s* 'cloud', Alban. *mēgulē* 'fog', O. Bulg. *mīgla* 'fog'. *durgn* (gen. *drgan*) 'potter's wheel' · Gr. τροχός etc., see § 439.

ǰ initially and *ž* medially from *g* before original *e-* and *i-*vowels (Hubschmann Ztschr. d. deutsch. morgenl. Ges. XXXV 173, Armen. Stud. I 66. 71. 79). *ǰerm* 'warm' *ǰer* 'warmth,

good weather': Gr. *θερμός* *thérmos* etc., see §§ 423. 429 *b*. *iš* (gen. *iži*) 'viper': Skr. *āhi-s* Av. *añ-s* 'snake, dragon'.

Albanian.

§ 458. Indg. *q*. *kramb-i krum* 'worm': Skr. *kṛmi-s* etc., see § 436. *piék* 'I roast, bake'. Skr. *pácāmi* etc., see §§ 427 *a*. 431 *a*. *gak* 'blood' Lith. *sakaĩ* pl. 'resin' O.Bulg. *sokŭ* 'juice'. *piék* 'I make bitter, salt': Lith. *piéka-s* 'angry, bad', Pruss. *popaika* 'he deceives' + Gr. *νιρός* 'sharp, keen, piercing, passionate, harsh' O.Ir. *oecch* 'enemy', Goth. *fáuk* 'a wronging, deception' OHG. *ga-fēh* 'hostile'.

§ 459. Indg. *g*. *gur* 'rock, stone': Skr. *guri-s* 'mountain', Lith. *gùra gùre* 'forest' O.Bulg. *gora* 'mountain'. *gìst* 'finger': Skr. *angus̥tha-s*, see § 450. *liy-u* 'bad, lean'. Lith. *lygà* 'illness' + Gr. *ὀλίγον* 'little'.

§ 460. Indg. *gh*. *gëndem* 'am found'. O.Bulg. *gadajq* etc., see § 425. *steg-u* 'entrance': Skr. *stagh-mi-tē* etc., see § 422. *dìeh* (*dìeg-*) 'I burn': Lith. *degù* 'I burn' etc., see § 439.

Baltic-Slavonic

§ 461. Indg. *g*, *g*, *gh* were *k* and *g* (the latter = *g* and *gh*) in the period of the Balt-Slav. primitive community.

These sounds remained in general unchanged in Lith.

In prim Slavonic *k*, *g* became *č*, *dž* before the prim Indg. sonantal *e*- and *i*-vowels as well as before *i*+nas. and *ĩ*+liq as continuation of Indg. nas. and liqu. sonans (§§ 248. 302) and *k*, *g* likewise became *č*, *dž*. After the completion of this process, but still in prim. Slavonic, *oi* (= Indg. *oi*, *ai*) became *č*, and this new palatal vowel now changed preceding *k*, *g* into *c*, *dž*; contemporaneous with the latter change was the transition of the then newly arisen *ki*, *gi* into *c*, *dž*. Cp. § 84 pp 81 f., § 147 p. 133. Further *kt* became *tx'* and *ks* *x* (*ch*) in prim. Slav.

§ 462. Prim. Balt.-Slav *k* = Indg. *q*.

Lith. *kà-s* 'who?' *katrà-s* 'which of two?', O.Bulg. *kŭ-to* 'who?' *ko-toryjŭ* 'which': Skr. *ká-s* etc., see § 419. Lith. *kārta-s*

O.Bulg. *kratŭ* (fr. **kortŭ*, see § 281) 'time': Skr. *sa-kṛt* 'once' Lith. *āt-lėka-s* O.Bulg. *otŭ-lėkŭ* 'remnant, rest': + Gr. *λοιπό-ς* etc., see § 427 a. Lith. *velkŭ* O.Bulg. *vlėka* 'I draw, drag': Gr. *ἔλω* 'I draw' (cp. § 164 rem.). Lith. *kraũja-s* O.Bulg. *krŭv-ŭ* 'blood'. Skr. *kraviś-* etc., see § 418.

Prim. Slav. *č* = *h* (§ 461). O.Bulg. *četyrije* Lith. *keturi* 'four': Skr. *catur-as* etc., see § 419. Voc. sg. O.Bulg. *vlŭče* Lith. *vilkė* to nom. *vilkŭ* *vilka-s* 'wolf': Skr. *vṛka-s* etc., see §§ 427 c. 444 a. 455. O.Bulg. *pečeti* 'cooks' (1 sg *peka*) = Skr. *pācati* Lat. *coquit*, Indg. **pegeti* *čara* 'incantatio' fr. **kčrā* (§ 76): to Lith *kerėti* 'to enchant'. *čupŭ* 'bee' fr **kčpŭ* (§ 76), probably to Gt *αηγ ην* 'a drone' *čŭ-to* 'what': Skr. *ci-d* etc., see § 427 b. *črniŭ* Pruss. *kursna-* 'black' Skt *kr̥śná-* 'black', Indg. **gysno-* (cp. § 302 rem. 1) Prim Slav. *č* = *k*, *pr-tŭča* 'likeness' fr. **-tŭk-jā*. Cp § 147 p 133.

Prim. Slav *c* = *k* (§ 461) *čena* 'price, honour' (Lith. *kaina* according to Mikuckij) · Av *kacnā-* etc., see § 427 a. Loc. pl. *vlŭčėchŭ* (*vlŭkŭ* 'wolf') -- Skr *vṛkēśu*, epf **ṽṛgoṛ-su*, cp Gr. Hom. *λόκοι-σι* Prim Slav. *c* *li junŭŭ* 'young bullock' fr **iŭnŭkŭ*. Cp. § 84 p 81 f, § 147 p 134

This same change of *k* to *c* was repeated in the combination *kz* before palatal vowels in the course of the individual dialects (cp § 427 b). O.Bulg. indic. *cvita* inf *cvisti* 'to blossom', O.Croatian *cvisti* (— **cvisti*, a new formation after the indic. *cvātēm*), Little Russ. *cvysty* Great Russ *cvěsti* (*č* transferred from *crěti*?) beside Low Sorabian *lviś* Czech *kvěsti* O.Pol. *kwiś* 'to blossom', prim. Slav **kuisti* Cp (d) *zvěti* § 464.

Prim. Slav. *čʹ* = *kt* through the intermediate stage *čʹt* This sound-group thus fell together with Indg. *ti* and had the same further development as the latter *čʹt* became *št* in the Bulgarian branch. O.Bulg. *nošti*. Lith. *nakšt-s* 'night', Skr. *nākti-ś*, *vlěšti* 'to draw' sup. *vlěštŭ*, to indic. *vlėka*, cp. Lith. inf. *vilkti*. *tešti* 'to run', to indic. *teka*. *vrěšti* 'to throw' to indic. *vrŭga*. Cp. § 147 p. 132 f.

Rem. That the stage *čʹt* lay between *kt* and *čʹ*, is confirmed by the inf. *vrěšti* 'to thresh' (indic *vrŭch-a* = **ṽṛś-a-m*, rt. *ṽers-*, cp. O.Lat. *vorro*

'I draw through, sweep' = **uŕs-ō*), since it must be traced back to prim. Slav. **uŕyχ*'fi; it is uncertain whether *χ*' had arisen regularly in this form or whether it had been transferred from the indie Serv *erijedi vriei* beside O Bulg. *vrěsti* shows the falling together with original *kt* and *tz*. Cp. § 588 rem. 1.

Prim. Slav. *χ* (*ch*) = *ks* (except before *t*, see 2. pl. *těste* § 545) through the intermediate stage *xx*. We leave it undecided whether the course was *ks*—*kχ*—*xx* or *ks*—*ys*—*xx*. *těchū* 'I ran', orig. f. **tēg-s-o-m*, pres. *teka bēchū* 'I save, run away with' orig. f. **bhēg-s-o-m*, inf. *bēgati*, 1t *bheg-* (§ 463). On the change of the *ch* to *š* in the 3. pl *těše bēše* cp. § 588, 1.

ks remained in Baltic Lith fut. *liksiu*, to *lekū* 'I leave' (cp. Skr. *rēksyāmi*, Gr. *λείψω*), *bīksai*, to *bēgu* 'I run, flee'. Pruss *laurnos* pl. 'constellations': Av *raoxsna-* 'shining'. Hence Indg *gs* and *ks* did not fall together in Baltic-Slavonic, see § 414.

§ 463. Prim. Balt.-Slav *g* = Indg. *g*.

Lith. *gīria* 'forest', O.Bulg. *gora* 'mountain': Skr. *giri-ś* etc., see § 459 Lett *gāurs* 'cow', O Bulg. *gomdo* 'bullock'. Skr. *gāu-ś* etc., see § 428 a Lith *begu* 'I run, flee' *boginū* 'I save, run away with something', O.Bulg. *bēgū* 'flight' + Gr *φύβουαι* 'I flee' *φόβος* 'flight, fear', rt. *bheg-*.

Prim. Slav. *dž* = *g* (§ 461) Thence O Bulg. *ž*. *žeravi*, Lith. *gėrvė* 'crane' · Gr. *γέρωνος*, etc., see § 420. 3. sg. *vrězetī* (beside 1 sg. *vriga* 'I throw'), cp Goth 3 sg. *vaīrpīþ* 'throws', rt. *uerg-*, § 444 a. Voc *bože*, to nom. *bogū* 'god' adj. *božiskū* 'divine': Skr. *bhūga-s* etc., see § 450 *žaba* 'frog' fr. **gēba* (§ 76) Pruss *gabawo* 'toad' · OMG. *quappa* Du. *kuab* 'eel-pout'. *po-žarū* 'incendium' fr. **po-gērū* (§ 76) beside *žera-tūkū* 'heap of coals' *gorētū* 'to burn' · Lith. *gāru-s* 'vapour', Skr. *gharmā-s* 'glowing fire'. *živū* Lith *gyva-s* 'alive' · Skr. *jivā-s* etc., see § 421. *žriny* 'mill' Lith. *gīrnos* pl. 'mill-stones, mill' (§ 303): + Goth. *aslu-quairnu-s*, see § 442. *žira* 'I swallow': Skr. *gyrāmi gilāmi*, Indg **gyr-ō* (§ 305). Prim. Slav. *dž* = *g*. *ostežu* 'chlamys' fr. **o-steg-za* beside *ostegū* 'vestis': Lith. *stōgu-s*, Lat. *tegō toga* etc., see § 420. Cp. § 147 p. 138.

Prim. Slav. *dz* = *g* (§ 461). Still *dz* in the oldest O.Bulg. monuments, in the later almost exclusively *z* (Miklosich Vergl. Gramm. I² 251 ff.). Loc. pl. *bo(d)zěchŭ* (*bogŭ* 'god') = Skr. *bhágēṣu* epf. **bhagoṣu*. Opt. 2. pl. *vrŭ(d)zěte* (*vrŭgq* 'I throw') orig. f. **urgote*, cp Goth. *vairpáuf*. Sure examples seem to be wanting for prim. Slav. *dz* = *g* = Indg. *g*. Cp. § 84 p. 81 f, § 147. p. 133.

§ 464 Prim. Balt.-Slav *g* = Indg. *gh*.

Lith. *genù* 'I chop off (branches)' *genù* 'I drive (cattle)', *ganaŭ* 'I tend (cattle)', O Bulg. *iz-gonŭ* 'a driving away, chasing': Skr. *hán-ti* 'strikes' etc, see § 429 a. Lith *grūda-s* 'corn' *grūdžiu* 'I pound', O Bulg. *gruda* 'clod' + OHG. *gruzzi* O.Icel. *graut* 'grit' OHG. *gruoz* OS. *griot* 'sand, gravel', rt. *ghreud-*. O.Bulg. *gostŭ* 'guest, companion, friend': + Lat. *hosti-s* Goth. *gasts*, see § 422 Lith. *snŭga-s* O.Bulg. *snŭgŭ* 'snow': + Gr. *nŭpa* etc, see § 423. Lith. *angŭs* 'snake', O.Bulg. *qgoristŭ* 'eel': Skr. *áhi-s* etc., see § 433 a O Bulg. *legq* 'I lie down', adj. *sq-logŭ* 'consors tori' | Gr *λέγος ὁ-λῶγο-ς* etc, see § 425.

Prim. Slav. *dž* = *g* (§ 461) Thence O.Bulg. *ž. žinjq* 'I cut (fruit), reap' inf. *žiti*, to Lith. *genù* (s. above), cp. Skr. *hanyátē* (§ 454 rem.). *snŭžinŭ* 'snowy', to *snŭgŭ*, s. above. *sq-lože* voc. to *sqlogŭ*, s. above Prim Slav. *dž* = *g*. *lŭžŭ* 'lying, false' fr. **lŭg-ŭ*, to *lŭgati* 'to lie' OHG. *logan* 'to lie', rt *leugh-*. *lože* n. 'couch, bed' fr. **log-je*, to *legq*, s. above. Cp § 147 p. 133.

Prim. Slav *dz* = *g* (§ 461). O Bulg. *dz*, later *z* (§ 463). (*d)zělu* 'vehemens' Lith *gailŭs* 'passionate', OIIG *geil* 'extravagant, petulant, wanton'. *snŭ(d)zi* pl to *snŭgŭ* 'snow', orig. f. **snoghoŭ* *l(d)zěte* 2 pl opt. to *legq* Prim. Slav. *dz* = *g*. *stŭ(d)zu* 'way' fr **stŭg-aŭ*, to *stignq* 'I come from': Skr. *stighnutē* etc., see § 422. Cp § 81 p. 81 f, § 147 p. 133.

The same change of *g* to *tz* was repeated in the combination *g* before palatal vowels in the course of the individual dialects. O.Bulg. (*d)zěri* 'animal, wild animal' fr. prim. Slav. **gŭērŭ*: + Gr. *θήρ* Lat *fera*, see § 429 b. Cp. *cvisti* § 462.

§ 465. Prim. Slav *sk, zy* before palatal vowels and before *z*. In the period of prim. Slav., in which *k, g* became

tš (*č*), *dž*; *sk*, *zg* correspondingly passed into *stš*, *zdž*, hence *štš*, *ždž*, further O.Bulg. *št žd*. Cp. § 147 p. 133 f. Suffix *-go-* seems to be contained in O.Bulg. *-ište-* fr *isk-je-*, a further formation of *-isko-*, e. g. *ognište* n. 'hearth, fire-side' (cp. the primary form Pol. *ognisko* n). *moždanŭ* 'having marrow, marrowy' fr. **mozgěnŭ* (cp. *běžati* 'to flee' fr. **bčgěti*, § 76) from *mozgŭ* 'marrow'; whether we have here Indg *zg* or *zgh*, is doubtful, see § 450.

Retrospect of the history of the velar explosives.

§ 466. Words containing Indg velars show these partly with and partly without labialisation in Greek, Ital, Kelt. and Germ. The *u*-afterclap, brought along from prehistoric times, could disappear in the separate languages by certain fixed sound-laws. But we thought that such a disappearance might only be assumed in such forms, as had parallels which were etymologically related, and which actually occurred with labialisation either in the same language or in another of the *u*-languages, e g. in Goth. *laŭru-s* 'heavy' (§ 444*b*) We thought that it must be left undecided whether labialisation was ever present in those words, which certainly had an Indg velar, but do not appear in any of the *u*-languages with labialisation. The dropping of *u* can be assumed in some of these words, without the sound-laws of the separate languages standing in the way, thus e g. in Gr *κίτρο-s*, Lat *cuti-s* OHG. *hūt* 'skin, hide' (cp. Pruss. *leuto* 'skin', Lith *kuntai* pl. 'corn-hulls, -husks') from the fact that *u* disappeared before *n* in each of these languages (§§ 427*c*. 428*c*. 429*c*. 431*b* 444*b*). In other cases the known sound-laws of the separate languages do not furnish any positive support for the assumption of the disappearance of *u*. But sound-laws may have operated in prehistoric times, which brought about the loss of *u* (e. g. perhaps before Indg. *a*, *ā*, as in Gr. *καρκίνος* : Skr. *karkata-s*, and if *u* or *u* directly preceded the velar, as in Gr. *ζυγό-v* : Skr. *yugā-m*?) and the activity of which may have become so concealed by the later development that it is no longer possible for us to fix them.

Of late years the question has several times been raised

(most recently by Bersu p. 4 ff.) as to whether the words, in which the velars appear in Greek etc. with labialisation, were also once spoken in Ar., Armen., Alban. and Baltic-Slavonic with labialised *q*, *g*, *gh*, or whether the labialisation was an innovation of the *u*-languages — ultimately an innovation which took place in one portion of the prim. Indg. language-terrain. But nothing has hitherto been adduced which admits of a sure decision being formed either on the one side or the other. At all events *u* may equally well have disappeared from those languages in which labialisation does not occur, as it did e. g. in Irish (*cethir* beside O Cymr. *petguar* 'four') and in French (*quatre* pronounce *kutr* from Lat. *quattuor*).

Interchange of the palatal and velar explosives.

§ 467. In Aryan, Armenian and Baltic-Slavonic we occasionally find a guttural explosive or its regular successor, where we should expect the descendant of an Indg. palatal explosive, i. e. spirant or affricata, and conversely. Examples from the first and last named language-groups, have been collected by J. Schmidt in Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XXV 114 ff. 125 ff. A final answer to the question, how this interchange is to be explained, must be left for the future. For the present the following seems to me probable.

1. In one portion of the cases the mixing of the two classes of consonants was caused by form-transference.

This is seen clearest of all in Sanskrit, where certain sounds, which were originally different, regularly fell together: *kṣ* = *qs* and *ḷs*, *ṣ* = *g* and *ḡ*, *h* = *gh* and *ḡh*.

Thus *bhīṣakti* 'he heals' *bhīṣāktama-* superl. from *bhīṣāj-* 'healing', with *kt* instead of *st* on account of 2 sg. *bhīṣāḷkṣi* nom. sg. *bhīṣāk* (fr. **bhīṣakṣ*, § 647, 7) loc. pl. *bhīṣāḷṣu*, cp. Av. *baēšaz-a-* = Skr. *bhīṣaj-a-* 'medicine'. After the analogy of *tyāgá-* 'abandonment, resignation' beside *tyājatē* (rt. *tjēg-*) etc. was formed *yāga-* for older *yājá-* 'an offering' beside *yājatē* (rt. *iaḡ-*), correspondingly after *nu-dāghá-s* 'heat' beside *dah-* (rt. *dhegh-*) etc., *sq-dēghá-s* for older *sq-dēhás* 'a cementing to-

gether' (rt. *dheigh-*). With misplaced *g* also *bhārga-s* 'splendour' (cp. Av. *brāzaiti* 'beams, radiates'), *nir-mārgá-* 'a stripping off' (cp. indic. 3. sg. *māṛṣṭi*), *sargá-* 'gutter' (cp. part. *ṣṛṣṭá-*). Further part. *digdhá-* 'besmeared' for regular **dūḍha-*.

The converse transference occurred less often. Thus *drōdhar-* for and beside *drōgdhar-* part. fut. from *druh-* 'injure', rt. *dhreugh-*¹⁾.

In Armenian the *st* in *dustr* 'daughter', which does not agree with the root-final velar of the other languages²⁾, may have come into existence through the influence of *ustr* 'son' (etymologically unexplained), with which according to Hubschmann Arm. St. I 47 it is mostly used.

2. Where *k* and *g* appear in Baltic-Slavonic in place of sibilants, they are due to a borrowing from the circle of languages with guttural explosives, this borrowing may partly be dated back to the period of the Indg. prim. community, if by § 380 we already ascribe to this the difference of articulation, which permits the Indg. languages to be divided into two great groups. Thus O Bulg. *svekrū* 'socer', *svekry* 'socrus' beside Lith. *szeszura-s* etc., which point to Indg. **suekru-* **suekrū-* (§ 381), O.Bulg. *qasř* beside Lith. *žq̄s̄l-s* etc., Lith. *klausā* 'I obey' beside O.Bulg. *sluchū* 'hearing, obedient' Skr. *śrōsamāna-s* 'gratifying', Pruss. *pecku* Lith. *peku-s* 'cattle' beside Skr. *páśu* etc., Lith. *smakrà* 'chin' beside Skr. *śmāśru-* 'moustache' (to which O Ir. *smech* 'chin'), Lith. *gařda-s* 'hurdle' O.Bulg. *gradū* 'inclosure, town', beside Lith. *žarđi-s* 'pasture-ground' (cp. § 389).

3. In one portion of the cases, which are generally classed under this category, we have different roots. Thus e. g. we separate *gnā-* **genā-* 'wife' (Skr. *gnā-* etc., s. §§ 428 a. 437 a) from rt. **gen-* 'gignere'; Skr. *āhu-ś* 'snake' Av. *añ-ś* etc. (§ 433 a) from rt. *añgh-* 'to lace, string'; Skr. *mēghá-* 'cloud' from *mēha-* Av. *maēza-* 'urine'. Such like roots, which are

1) With these Skr. new formations cp. § 480 rem. 4

2) The *h* in Skr. *dūhītā-* is the regular representative of prim. Ar. *jh* = Indg. *gh* by § 445, as must be remarked because of J. Schmidt, Kuhn's Ztschr. XXV 68. 116. 122.

similar in sound and meaning, but nevertheless not related etymologically, occur indeed often enough elsewhere, as e. g. Skr. *skambh-* and *stambh-* 'fasten, support', *negh-* and *nedh-* 'lead'.

Rem. The manner in which J Schmidt (in the article quoted above) attempts to explain the interchange of the two classes of consonants, is in my opinion by no means convincing

B THE EXPLOSIVES AFTER THEIR FORM OF ARTICULATION

Primitive Indg period.

§ 468. The Indg prim language had, as we have seen in § 322, four forms of articulation: *tenuēs*, voiced *mediae*, aspirated *tenuēs* and aspirated voiced *mediae*, e. g. *t*, *d*, *th*, *dh*. Examples for the two first and for the last class have been given in §§ 324—326. 348 350. 381 383. 418—423.

We have not yet given examples for the *tenuēs aspiratae* in section A. And, owing to their comparatively small number and the peculiar difficulties with which the question of their regular representation in the various languages is surrounded, it seems appropriate not to treat this form of articulation in this section either, in each of the separate language-groups, but to treat it collectively at the end (§ 553), in order that everything, which belongs here from the various languages, may be brought together under one head. Before then however we shall however have to discuss the history of the prim. Ar. *tenuēs asp.* in § 475.

§ 469. Several of the changes in the form of articulation, which are exhibited by the Indg explosives and which in many cases are regarded as having taken place within each development, had in all probability already arisen in the period of the Indg. prim. community. Eight cases are to be taken into consideration.

1. The change of *mediae* into *tenuēs* before voiceless explosives and spirants. Indg. **jugtó-* 'yoked' i. e. **jug+to-* from rt. *jeug-*: Skr. *yuktá-* Gr. *ζευγτό-* Lat. *jūctus* Lith. *jùnkta-s*. Indg. **patsú* loc. pl. fr. **ped-* 'foot'. Skr. *patsú* Gr. *ποσὶ ποσί*.

2. The change of *tenues* into *mediae* before voiced explosives and spirants. Indg. *-bd-* weakest form of *ped-*: Skr. *upa-bd-á-* 'a pounding, trampling' Gr. *ἐπι-βδ-αι* 'day after the feast' (§ 325). We assume **d̥ydbhis*, **yigbhis*, **rgbhis* as the Indg. prim. forms for the instr. pl. Skr. *dadbhiḥ* (*dut-* *dant-* 'tooth'), *vidbhiḥ* (*viṣ-* 'clan, village community', cp. § 404, 3), *ṛghbiḥ* (*ṛc-* 'hymn'). This assimilation may also have extended itself to double consonants, as Skr. instr. pl. *nádbhiḥ* (*nap-* *napat-* 'offspring') fr. **nabdbhiḥ*, Indg. **nebdbhis*. Cp. also Av. instr. pl. *azd-biš* fr. *ast-* 'bone': Gr. *ᾠστ'ο-ν* and Indg. *zd* from *sd* in **z-dhi* 'be' imper. fr. rt. *es-*, **se-zd-* perf. st. from rt. *sed-* and similar forms, § 589, 1

3 The side by side existence of Gr. *ἑβδομος* and O Bulg. *sedmyj* 'septimus' (§ 547 rem. 2) permits our assuming that in Indg. there stood beside **septn̥* the ordinal **sepdmó-* or **seb-dmó-*. In that case Gr *οἷδος* would be a special Greek transformation of *ὄρτ-* after the analogy of *ἑβδ-*. Similarly Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf 321.

4. *t* before *t* *th* and *d* before *d* *dh*. Geminated explosives were probably not spoken here, but affricata + explosive. We write *t't(h)* and *d'd(h)* but at the same time readily admit that it might perhaps have been more correct to have written *t'pt(h)* and *d'dd(h)*. For the literature on this point see Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf 560¹⁾. E g **set'tó-* (part. fr. rt. *sed-* 'sit'): Skr. *sattá-* Av. *hasta-* Lat. *ob-sessu-s*; **ded'dhi* (that is, **de-d+dh*, 2 sg imper. of the reduplicated pres. of *dō-* 'give'): Skr. *dēhi* Av. *daḍdi*.

5. Aspirates probably lost their aspiration before aspirates. We regard e. g. **yudbhis* as the Indg. prim. form of Skr. instr. pl. *yudbhiḥ* (*yudh-* 'fight, battle'). If Gr. *κύσθος* 'a hollow, pudenda muliebria', Lat. *custōs*, Goth. *huzd* 'treasure', which

1) The objection raised by Bartholomae in his recent work *Ar. Forsch.* II 79 against what we have stated above for the Indg. prim. language, is not valid. If *ks* became *k* before explosives, it by no means follows that the affricata *ts* (*t'*) must under the same conditions have become *t*. *kx*, *pf*, not *ks*, *ps* correspond to *ts*.

belong to rt. *keydh-* in Gr. *κρύθιν* Ags. *hýdan* 'to hide', were an extension of this rt. by means of the 'root-determinative' *dh* as we assume in §§ 494. 507. 536., then **kud^hdh-* (s. above 4) was probably spoken in prim. Indg.

6. How was the combination — which must be presupposed etymologically — media asp. + *t* or *s* spoken at the time immediately preceding the disintegration of the Indg. prim. community? What was e. g. the Indg. prim. form of Av. *dug^hdar-* Lith. *dukter-* 'daughter', which, on etymological principles, would have to be put down as **dhughter-*? A positive answer has not yet been found. We leave out the question in our exposition of the history of the Indg. forms of articulation in the separate languages and discuss it at the end in § 552. In the section on Aryan § 482 we shall however previously treat the special history of media + media asp., which can be put down with certainty as the prim. Ar. order of articulation.

7. Change between *tenuis* and *media* at the end of roots, e. g. *sqap-* *sqab-* in Gr. *σπαδών* 'spado', O.Lat. *scaprēs* : Lat. *scabō*, Lith. *skabū-s* 'cutting' (§ 345); *pāk-* *pāg-* in Lat. *pāx* *pācis* Skr. *pāśa-s* 'loop, cord' : Gr. *πήγνυμι* 'I fasten', Lat. *pangō* : (*s*)*pek-* : (*s*)*peğ-* in Skr. *pāśyāmi* 'I see', Lat. *-spicio*, OHG. *spehōn* 'to spy' *spali* 'prudent, wise' : O.Icel. *spahr* 'prudent, sensible', O Bulg. *paziti* 'attendere', refl with *se* 'cavere'. The *tenuis* is probably rightly considered as the older articulation. The circumstances, under which this sound-modification made its appearance, still remain undetermined Cp p 188 f.

Probably here also belong irregularities in the form of articulation, which occur in other positions than at the end of roots, e. g. Skr. *daśat-* Gr. *δεκάδ-* 'decade' (cp. § 238).

8. Change between media asp. and media. *stembh-* : *stemb-* in Skr. *stabhnōmi* 'I fasten' prop', perf. *tastūmbha*, Gr. *ἀ-στεμφής* 'unpressed' *στέμφω* 'a grape or olive already pressed' : Gr. *στέμνω* 'I shake, tread on', OHG. *stampfōn* 'to stamp' *stumpf* 'stump' (Lith. *stambra-s* 'trunk, stem', *stiūbra-s* 'stump of the tail, stump' may belong to either root-form). *bhudh-* : *bhud-* (weak rt. forms) in Skr. *budhná-* 'bottom', Gr. *πυθμήν* 'bottom,

end of a root': Gr. *πίρδαξ* 'bottom' (with *π-* for *φ-*, like *πίστis* for **φιστις* etc., see § 496), Ags. *botm* O.Icel. *botn* 'bottom' (Lat. *fundu-s* and O.Ir. *bond bonn* 'solea' are ambiguous). *megh-*: *meg-* in Skr. *mahán* 'great': Skr. *majmán-* 'greatness', Gr. *μέγας* Goth. *mikils* 'great'. Skr. *ahám*: Gr. *ἐγώ*, Lat. *ego* Goth. *ik* 'I'. The media asp. is possibly the older sound. The circumstances, under which the modification made its appearance, are also here undetermined. In most of the cases a nasal is in the vicinity. Cp. Arkiv for nordisk Filologi I 176 rem.

Rem J. von Fierlinger Kuhn's Ztschr XXVII 478, following up J. Schmidt's theory, conjectures that in those cases where it is a question of *gh* *g*, 'the sound was neither *g^h* [*gh*] nor *g'* [*g*] in the parent language, but a voiced palatal spirant *γ'*'. So long as a more special (urgently needed) investigation into the whole question of the change in the form of articulation in the Indg. prim. period is still wanting, it seems to me more prudent not to separate the change *gh* *g* from the cases *bh* *b* and *dh* *d*. With these it is hardly possible to start from a spirant, which is homogeneous with the '*γ*'.

Aryan.

§ 470. The difference between the Indg. forms of articulation was still preserved in the period of the Aryan prim. community.

The palatals *k*, *g*, *gh* appeared as *ś*-sounds: *ś*, *ḡ*, *ḡh* (§ 396).

Indg. *d^hd(h)* (§ 469, 4) probably then became *śd(h)*, e. g. **dazdhi* = Indg. **ded^hdhi* 'give' imper., and thus fell entirely together with Indg. *śd(h)* (§§ 590. 591). See § 476.

The order med. asp. + *t*, *s* — which is etymologically to be postulated — was represented by med. (or voiced spirant) + *dh*, *zh* (§§ 469, 6 552): *b dh*, *d^h dh*, *g dh*, *ḡ dh* and *b zh*, *d zh*, *g zh*, *ḡ zh*. For the further history of these combinations in Aryan see § 482.

The Sanskrit separate development left the Indg. forms of articulation separate.

In Iranian the mediae asp. became mediae and *ḡh* became *ḡ*. These sounds thus fell entirely together with the Indg. mediae.

§ 471. *Tenuēs*. Prim. Ar. *p*, *t*, *k* *c*, *ś* = Indg. *p*, *t*, *q*, *k*.

Skr. Av. O.Pers. *pat-* 'fall, fly', Indg. **pet-*. §§ 327. 351.

Skr. Av. O.Pers. interrog. stem *ka-*, Indg. *qo-*. Skr. Av. *ca* O.Pers. *cā* 'and', Indg. **qe*. §§ 445-448

Skr. *āśva-* Av. O.Pers. *aspa-* 'horse', Indg. **ekyo-*. §§ 396-401.

k seems to have disappeared in the prim. Ar. period in Skr. *tūrya-* Av. *tūrya-* 'quartus' fr. *ktur-*, to Indg. **qetyer-*. Skr. *catvār-as*, cp. Av. *āxtūya-* 'every fourth time' (cp. § 646); so also *t* in **napt-su* Av. *nafsu* loc. pl. from Ar. *napāt-* *napt-* 'offspring' (s. Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 600).

§ 472 Further shiftings of the prim. Ar. form of articulation did not take place in Sanskrit.

Rem In forms like *raqua-* 'tone, sound' (*vak-* *vac-*), *ṛgmin-* 'praising' (*ark-* *ar-*), *śagmu-* 'wealthy, benevolent' (*śak-*), *ragmin-* *vagvin-* 'eloquent' (*vāk-* *vac-*) *q* had not regularly arisen from *k* (*-kan-*, *-kum-*, *-kve-* remained, cp. *reknas-* 'wealth, riches', *vakmd-* 'shining', *pakva-* 'ripe',) but was borrowed partly from other forms of the same roots as instr. *ragbhiḥ*, *ṛgbhiḥ*, 2 sg imper *śagdhī*, partly from forms of roots with original *g* (*g*) as *tigmā-* 'sharp' rt. (*stg-*) (*śagmā-* to *śakta-* like *tigma* beside *tiktā-*) Similar occurrences in Gr. see §§ 486 rem 495 rem

§ 473. In Iranian *p*, *t*, *k*, *c* were only retained before vowels and after *s*, *ś*. Otherwise they became spirants before consonants. This change took place before *i*, *u*, after these consonantal vowels had become spirantal (§§ 127 161).

1 Prim. Ar. *p* Av. O.Pers. *fira-* 'before, fore' Skr. *pra-* Gr. *πρό-*, Indg. **pro* Av. *cr'isfya-* 'stretching itself, falcon'. Skr. *ṛṇipyá-* 'stretching itself, seizing on the wing', Armen. *arēw* 'eagle' (§§ 291, 1 330) Av. *āfiant-* 'aquosus' from prim. Ar. **ap-want-* (§ 159 p. 143) to *ap-* (acc. *āpem* nom. *afš*) 'water': Skr. *ap-* *āp-* 'water'.

Av. *-pt-* beside *-fdr-* fr. *-ptr-* (2.) and beside Pers. *-ft-* is strange. *hapta* 'seven': Skr. *saptá* *ker'pta-* 'put in order, made right': *kṛptá-*. Prim. Iran *-ft-* probably became *-pt-*, cp. O.Icel. *epter* fr. *efter* 'after' etc. (Noreen Aisl. Gramm. § 183).

2. Prim. Ar. *t*. Av. *ḫwam* O.Pers. *ḫwām* (*ḫw-* = *ḫv-*) 'thee': Skr. *tvām*. Av. *ḫyejah-* n. 'need, danger': Skr. *tyájas-*. Av. *miḫra-* 'contract': Skr. *mitrá-*. Av. *šyaopna-* 'deed, work': Skr. *cyauiná-*.

In O.Pers. *ḫr*, *ḫy* passed into *š*, *šy*. *š-* 'three': Av. *ḫri-* Skr. *tri-* (§ 261) *hašiya-* (*-šiy-* = *-šy-*) 'true'. Av. *haiḫya-*, Skr. *satyá-*.

In Av. *ḫr*, *ḫw* passed into *ḫ*, *ḫw* after *f* and *x* (voiceless spirants after the voiceless spirants *f x* became voiced). Acc. *f^hār-ō* 'patres' (cp Gr. *θίγα-τε-α*) beside dat. sg. *piḫrē* acc. sg. *ptarem*, cp Skr. *putr-* *putár-*. *vaxdra-* 'word, speech' · *vak-trá-* 'mouth'. *vaxdwa-* 'word' fr. prim. Ar. **yak-twa-*. Cp. *ḫ* fr. *ḫ* = prim. Ar. *th* § 475

Prim. Ar. Skr. *th* = Av. *ḫk* *aḫka-* 'dress': Skr. *átka-*. *ta-ḫk-uš-* weak st. of the part perf. act. to *tacati* 'runs'.

Prim. Ar. *tc* (Skr. *cc*) = Av. *sc* O.Pers. *šc*. Av. *ya-sca* 'quod-que', also inexactly written *yapca* (according to the etymology: *yap+ca*): Skr. *yác-ca*, prim. Ar. **yatca* Indg. **yotqe*, **yod qe*. O.Pers. *anyas-ciy* 'anything else': Skr. *anyác-cid* prim. Ar. **anyatcud*. Cp. Kelt. Germ. *sk* fr. *th*, §§ 516. 527.

Prim. Ar. *ts* became *s* in Av (O.Pers.) through the intermediate stage *ss* Av. *masya-* 'fish': Skr. *mátsya-*. Av. Gāp. loc. pl. *drug-vasū* fr. *drug-vant-* 'lying, false', cp Skr. *kéša-vatsū* fr. *kéša-vant-* 'having a mane'. Av. nom. sg. *a-me^hta-tās* 'immortality' fr. **tāl-s*, cp acc. sg. *amer^htāt-em*. Correspondingly Indg. *t^ht(h)* = prim. Ar. *tst(h)* (§ 469, 4) became *st* in Av. and O.Pers. Av. *ava-pusti-š* 'a falling down': Skr. *patthi-š*, prim. Ar. **patsti-š*, Indg. **pet^hti-s*, rt. *pet-*. Av. *ašavastema-* superl. fr. *ašavant-* 'pious, holy', cp Skr. *-vat-tama-* Av. *ustema-* 'utmost': Skr. *uttamá-*. Av. Gāp. 2 sg. perf. *vōistā* 'knowest': Skr. *vēthha* Gr. *oītha*, Indg. **yot^htha*, rt. *yeid-*. O.Pers. *a-yastar-* 'possessor', to Skr. *a-yat-* 'attain, reach'.

Rem 1. Observe that this Iran *st* also appears after *i* and *u* and their diphthongs, as in *vīsta-* = Skr. *uttá-*, *vōistā* = Skr. *vēthha*, Gāp. *raosta* (3. sg. mid from *raod-* 'grow up'), whereas Indg. *st* had become *št* after the same sounds. The transition of *ts*, *us* into *šs*, *uš* was already completed and was closed, when *tst* became *st* in Iranian. See § 556, 1.

Rem. 2. Indg. *-st* and Indg. *-tʰt* remained separate in Av. also when final. The former appears as *-s* (after *a*-vowels), the latter as *-st*, e. g. 8. sg imperf. *ās* 'erat'. Skr. Ved. *ās* prim Ar **āst* Indg. **ēst* (Gr. Dor *ē*), 3 sg imperf *hīśast* fr rt *sed* 'sit' fr. Indg. **s₁-setʰt*, that is, **s₁-sed + t*. Cp Bartholomae Handb. §§ 139—141, Ar Forsch II 78 f.

3. Prim. Ar. *k*. Av. *yurta-* 'yoked': Skr. *yuktá-*. Av. *suxra-* 'red' O.Pers. *purra-* a proper name. Skr. *śuk-rá-* 'bright, white' For further examples see § 447.

4. Prim. Ar. *c* was regular before no consonant except *j*. Av. *šy* O.Pers. *šy*. Av. *šyao-jma-* 'deed, work' O.Pers. *a-šyav-am* (*-šy-* — *-šy-*) 'I went, walked' Skr. *च्यव-अ-ते* 'stirs, moves'. Cp. § 448.

§ 474 Prim Ar prim. Iran non-final *t* with preceding spirantal *r* became *š* in Avestic, as *mašya* (*mašya-*) = O.Pers *martiya* Skr. Ved. *mártiya-* 'mortal being'. See §§ 260. 288. 353.

§ 475 The prim Ar. *tenuēs aspiratae* *ph*, *th*, *kh*, *ch* were not rare sounds in the period of the Ar. prim. community. It is by no means definitely settled that these sounds are to be traced back in every case to Indg. *tenuēs asp.* (§ 553). This form of articulation may partly have arisen in the prim Ar. period from non-aspirate *tenuis*, e. g. Skr. *path-* 'path', *sthā-* 'stand'. It is certainly not clear by what laws this aspiration arose.

In the following §§ we shall discuss the history of the prim. Ar. *ten asp* without taking into consideration whether this form of articulation was old inherited or newly developed. From § 553 it is obvious in what cases we hold the *ten. asp.* for prim. Indg.

The only case in which the sounds underwent a change in Sanskrit, was when the following syllable began with an *asp.* or with *s + asp*. A *tenuis* then arose by dissimilation *kumbhá-s* 'pot, mug' fr **khumbha-s* — Av. *rumba-* Perf *cichēda* 'I cut off' fr **chu-chēda* from prim Ar. *skhaḡd-*. Cp the dissimilation of the *mediae asp.* § 480.

Rem. 1. Forms like instr pl *līhē-bhīś* from *kha-* 'opening in the body, mouth, ears etc', *pathi-bhīś* from *pathi-* 'path' were forms made by analogy after the cases, in which there was no reason for dissimilation. Cp. § 480 rem 1.

In Iranian the *tenues* asp. became spirants except after *s*, *ś* and nasals, where they passed into *tenues*.

Av. *safa*- 'hoof' : Skr. *śaphā*-. Av. *paṣ*- O.Pers. *paṣi*- 'path' : Skr. *path*- *pathi*-. Av. *bara-pa* 'ye bear' : Skr. *bhāra*-*tha*-. Av. *haza* 'companion, friend' O.Pers. *hazāman*-*š* proper name : Skr. *sākha*-. Av. st form *haśi*- 'companion, friend' (only in compounds as *haśi-š-biś*- 'friend tormenting') fr. prim. Ar. **sachi*-; Skr. *sakhi*- was formed after the analogy of *sākha* etc.

Av. *sparānu* 'I push, jerk' : Skr. *sphurānu* (cp. § 290) Av. O.Pers. *stā*- 'stand' : Skr. *sthā*-. Av. *ḡāp vōstā* 'knowest' : Skr. *vēthā*-. Av. *pantan*- 'path' : Skr. *pīnthan*-, beside *paṣ*- : *path*-. Av. *skārayant*- 'leaping' (or 'letting leap') in the proper name *skārayaṣ-ṛaṣa*- : Skr. *skhālata* 'stumbles, makes a false step sticks fast'.

p became *d* after *x*, *f* (cp *f'dr-ō* etc. § 473, 2). *uzdā*- 'spoken' : Skr. *ukthā*-*m* 'a saying' *īraśda*- 'satisfied, content' fr. prim. Ar. **tṛmp-tha*-, cp. Skr. *tṛmpānu* 'I satisfy my appetite, become satisfied'.

Rem 2 Fierlinger Kuhn's *Ztsch* XXVII 334 f. conjectures that the *tenues* asp. lost their aspiration in prim Aryan before *m*, *n*, *ṣ*. This however postulates the originality of the *tenues* asp. as proved, which I cannot hold as certain.

§ 476. *Mediae*. Prim. Ar. *b*, *d*, *g*, *ḡ*, *ḡ* = Indg. *b*, *d*, *g*, *ḡ*.

Skr. *upa-bd-ā*- 'a stamping, trampling' Av. *upa-bd-a*- 'foot', Indg. **bd*- weak st form of *ped*-. §§ 325 328

Skr. *dū-rā*- Av. O.Pers. *dū-ra*- 'distant', rt. *deṣ*-. § 354.

Skr. *bhāḡa*-s 'giver of blessings' O.Pers. *baya*- 'god', Indg. **bhago*-s. Skr. *ḡtā*- Av. *ḡtāya*- 'alive', Indg. **ḡtā*-. §§ 449—451.

Skr. *ḡōṣa*- Av. *zaōṣa*- 'favour, kindness', O.Pers. *daustar*- 'friend', rt. *ḡens*-. §§ 402—404.

The transition of Indg. *d'd(h)* to *zd(h)* (§ 470) may be regarded as prim Ar.; it was in any case younger than the change of prim. Ar. *z* to *ḡ* (§ 591) *z* remained in Iranian; *azd(h)* became *ēd(h)* in Skr., cp. *ōdh* from prim. Ar. *ažd(h)* § 404, 2. Skr. *dāhi* Av. *dazdi* 'give' imper., Indg. **de-d'-dhi*, rt. *dō*- 'give'. Skr. *kṛyēdhā*- 'extensive, capax', prim. Ar. **kṛādhā*-

i. e. **kiyat*+*dha*-. Here belongs also *zdh* for Indg. *dh*+*t* (§ 552). Skr. *mēdhas*- Av. *mazdah*- 'wisdom', prim. Ar. **mazdhas*-, that is, Indg. **m̥ydh*+*tos*-, rt. *mēdh*-. Av. *ver^zda*- 'grown up, powerful' fr. prim. Ar. **urzdha*- i. e. Indg. **urdh*+*to*- (Skr. *vardh*- 'grow'). Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 261 f. conjectures, that Av. *uz* 'out, upwards' beside Skr. *ud*, is a generalisation of the form regularly developed before *d*-, as in *uz-daēza*- 'accumulation', and that *us* was developed from *ud* in compounds like *us-tāna*- 'stretched out' = Skr. *ut-tānā*-, *us-ca* 'high up' = Skr. *uc-cā*; cp. also Gr. *ύς-πλης* beside *ύς-τοίχης* and Cyp. Pamph. *ύ* as also Germ. *uz*- § 536 rem.

Rem. This regular state was frequently altered through new formations in Sanskrit and Iranian. Skr. *daddhi* for *dehi*, *addhi* 'eat' imper. for **ēdhi*, *īṇāddhi* 'he checks' (*iudh*-) for **iunedhi* (*iṇēdhi* arose at the time when such pres. forms in *-ēdhi* were in existence, see § 404, 2). Av. *masti*- 'insight' for **mazdhi*- i. e. **m̥ydh*-*ti*- (after the analogy of *cis*- etc.) See the author in Morph. Unt. III 144 ff., Bartholomae Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII 360 ff.

§ 477. Prim. Ar. *ž* (= Indg. *ǵ*) became the explosive *j* (§ 402) in Sanskrit, and the *ž* (= Indg. *ǵ*) in *žd ždh* = prim. Ar. *žd*, *ždh* was lost (§ 404, 1 2), whereas in *žbh* = Prim. Ar. *žbh* it became *d* (§ 404, 3)

-dhi- became *-nn-* *bhinnā*- 'split, divided', from *bhid*-

Rem. Analogously *-nn-* from *-dhi*- gen. pl. *žinnām* (*žukš*- 'six'), a new formation after *žubhīš* etc., on this *žbh* cp. § 591

No consistency exists in the treatment of *-dm-* and *-gm-*. *kakūnmant*- beside *kakūdmant*- 'providing with a point'. *m̥n̥māya*- 'consisting of earth, clay' fr. **m̥yēd-māya*-. *vānmāya*- 'consisting of speech' fr. **vāyēd-māya*- beside *vāgmān*- (§ 472 rem.). Whence this fluctuation arises, is not clear to me. Are the forms with *-dm-* and *-gm-* new formations as compared with the others?

§ 478. In Iranian *b*, *d*, *g*, *j* apparently remained explosives throughout in O.Pers. and the Gāpā dialect, whereas in later Av. they became the spirants *w*, *d*, *γ*, *ž* medially except after sibilants and nasals, *g* also initially before consonants except *r*.

Late Av. *vaēdu* Gāp. *vaēdā* 'he knows': Skr. *vēdu*. *dadmahi* Gāp. *dad^hmahi* 'we give': Skr. *dadmasi*. *baγu*- O.Pers. *baga*-

'god' : Skr. *bhāga*-. *uyra*- Gāp. *ugra*- 'strong, powerful' : Skr. *ugrā*-. *ja-ym-ūši* fem. part. perf. act. from rt. *gem*- 'go' : Skr. *ja-gm-ūṣi*. *g'nā*- Gāp. *g'nā*- 'wife' : Skr. *gnā*-. *taṣṣa*- 'sharpness, edge' : Skr. *tējas*-, beside late Av. *tiyra*- 'pointed' : Skr. *tigmā*- 'sharp, vehement'.

Rem. 1. *j* is often written for *ḷ*, e g *aojah*- 'strength' : Skr. *ḷjas*- (§ 451) See Hübschmann Kuhn's Ztschr. XXIV 353, Bartholomae Handb. § 129 rem.

Rem. 2. *der'uḍā*- 'plait' may be held as an example for *w* = *b* : Skr. (and prim Ar) *dṛbḍhā*- 'knitted, wound' from rt. *devbh*-, it is however not certain, that prim Ar *b* was a continuation of prim Indg *b*, see §§ 469, 6 552

On the other hand the late Av. explosives initially (except *g* before consonants *s*, above) and after sibilants and nasals. Late Av. *daḍmahu* : Gāp. *daḍ'mahī* *hazdyāp* : Skr. *sēdyāt*, 3. sg. opt perf. from rt. *sed*- 'sit', Indg. **se-zd-ṛt* *vandantē* 'he loves' : Skr. *vāndaṭ* 'he praises' *gāu-š* 'bullock' : Skr. *gāu-ṣ*. *mazga*- 'marrow'. cp Skr. *majjan*- fr prim Ar. **mazjan*- (§§ 450. 590. 591). *angušta*- 'toe' : Skr. *anagūṣṭha*-.

Prim Ar. *du* appears in Av. as *dv*, *dh*, *ḍh*, *b* See § 356.

Late Av. *un* from *dm* in *nnāna*- : Gāp. *d'māna*- n. 'house', to Skr. *dāma-s* Gr. *δόμος* etc., similar in formation to Gr. *δμη*- in *διδμη-α* *ἐν-δμητο-ς*. Cp. Skr. *lakūnmant*- § 477

Late Av. *v* fr *gv*, see § 450.

Prim Ar. *ḷn* = Indg. *ḡn* became *śn*, in Iran. prim. Ar. *ḷm* = Indg. *ḡm* became *sm* in Av. See § 403.

§ 479. *Mediae aspiratae* Prim. Ar. *bh*, *dh*, *gh* *jh*, *ḷh* = Indg. *bh*, *dh*, *gh*, *ḡh*.

Skr. *bhrātā* Av. *brāta* O.Pers. *brātā* 'brother', Indg. **bhrātō(r)*. § 329.

Skr. *dhārs-ā-mi* 'I venture', Av. *darš-i-š* 'vehement, eager', O.Pers. *a-darš-nau-š* 'he ventured', rt. *dhers*-. § 357.

Skr. *gharmā*- Av. *gar'ma*- 'heat', rt. *gher*-. Skr. *hānti* Av. *jainti* 'strikes', O.Pers. *ajan-am* 'I struck', rt. *ghen*-. §§ 452—454.

Skr. *hāv-ana*- Av. *zav-ana*- 'call', weak rt. form *ḡhu*-. §§ 405—407.

§ 480. In Sanskrit *śh* became in the first instance *jh*, e. g. prim. Ar. **śhay-* 'to call' became **jhay-*, prim. Ar. **śha-* 'leave, forsake' became **jha-* (cp. § 406).

Then the law of the dissimilation of aspirates operated, by which the aspiration was dropped when the next syllable began with an aspirate. *bódhati* 'awakes, is heedful of' fr. prim. Ar. **bhaydh-a-ti*, rt. *bheydh-* (Gr. *πεύθωμαι* 'I inquire', Goth *ana-biuda* 'I bid, command'). *drógha-s* 'malicious injury' fr. prim. Ar. **dhraygh-a-s*, rt. *dhreygh-* (O.Icel. *draugr* 'ghost'). *dádhati* 'places, lays' from prim. Ar. **dha-dhā-ti*, rt. *dhē-* (Gr. *θή-σω* 'I shall put, place'). *durbhīś durbhyás durbhyám* (from Indg. **dhur-* 'door', Armen. *durn*, Gr *θύρα*, Goth *daúr*) from **dhur-bhiš* etc.; then after these *dúr-as* *dvār-as* etc instead of regular **dhúr-as* etc; observe, that the word was current in the Veda only in the pl. and du., fewer case forms than was otherwise usual therefore stood opposite to the *bh*-cases. *jaghāna* perf 'he struck' fr. prim. Ar. **jha-ghān-a* Indg. **ghe-ghon-e*, imper *jahí* 'strike' fr. prim. Ar. **jha-dhi* (a new formation for regular **gha-dhi*, see § 454 rem.) Indg. **ghn-dhi*, rt. *ghen-* (Gr. *φόνος* 'murder'). *já-ha-ti* 'leaves, forsakes' fr. prim Ar. **śha-śhā-ti* (Av. *za-zāiti*) through the intermediate stages **jhayhāti* **jajhāti* (s. below). *janghā-* 'the lower part of the leg' fr. prim. Ar. **śhanaghā-* (Av. *zangā-* 'instep', Goth. *gaggs* 'way, street').

From the similar law affecting the tenues asp., which was undoubtedly specially Skr., I conclude that this law of dissimilation operated first in Skr., not already in prim. Aryan. See § 475.

Rem. 1. Forms like *vytra-há-bhiś* (*vyt a-hán-* 'vritra killing') instead of **ja-bhiś* (cp. *puhi* above) are easily explained as new formations. So far as I know, dissimilation never appears, when the two aspirates belonged to different members of a compound, cp. e. g. *abhi-bhūtī-ś* 'ascendency', *garbha-dhi-ś* 'the place for coition, nest', *ahi-hán-* 'serpent-killer'; cp. on the other hand Gr. *ἰκτε-χσιγία* § 496. It must here be observed that such compounds might have been formed anew, after the above law had ceased to operate, and that the simple form — which was felt as a factor in composition — might always have exercised an influence on the old inherited and actually reproductive forms.

Rem. 2. In forms like 2. sg. *dhatsé* beside 1. sg. *dadhé* 'I place for myself', fut. *bhōtsyātē* beside pres *bódhati* people often speak, in an

unscientific fashion, of a 'leaping over of the aspiration' on to the media of a preceding syllable *dhatsé*, *bhōtsya'e* had much rather retained the Indg. initial (Indg. *dhē*, *bheydh-*) *-ts-* was here already in existence before the operation of the law of dissimilation, and when this came into operation there was nothing to be dissimilated in these forms, hence the initial remained intact Cp Gr *θετός* *tephō*. § 496.

Rem. 3. In what manner did dissimilation regularly take place, when aspirates formed the initial sound in three or more syllables? e. g. Skr *bu-bōdha* 3 sg perf = prim Ar **bhu-bhōdhi-a* This question requires further investigation.

jh (= Indg. *gh* and *ǵh*) became *h* after the conclusion of the aspirate-dissimilation, as *hānti* fr. **jhañti*, Indg. **ghen-ti* (Av. *jamti*), *jāhāti* fr. **jaghāti*, prim Ar. **ǵha-ǵhā-ti* (Av. *zazānti*).

h appears several times for *dh* and *bh* without the reason for the change being clear. Thus *-hu* beside older *-dhu* Gr *-θι*, ending of the 2 sg imper, *-mahu* Av. Gāp *-mauē* Gr. *-μεθα*, ending of the 1. pl mid, *sa-há* beside older *sa-dhá* 'at the same time, with' Av *ha-da* *gṛh-nā-mi* beside older *gṛbh-nā-mi* 'I seize' [Cp. von Bradke Ztschr d d morg Ges XL, p. 65 sqq.]

Rem. 4. Thus change of *dh* *bh*, which caused the meaning of Skr. *h* to be fourfold, (Indg. *bh*, *dh*, *gh*, *ǵh*), gave rise to several 'deviations' (Entgleisungen). Thus desiderative *jighṛhṣati* 'he desires to seize' for **j-ghṛps-a-ti*, to *ajhnam*.

§ 481. In Iranian prim. Ar *bh*, *dh*, *gh* *jh*, *ǵh* fell together with prim Ar. *b*, *d*, *g* *j*, *ǵ* (cp. Celtic § 524 and Baltic-Slav. §§ 512-549). Hence all the mutations, mentioned in § 485, took place here also.

The spirants *w*, *d*, *γ* *ǵ* in later Av *amē* Gāp *abē* 'above, thereto, hither': Skr *abhī* *awā-* n 'cloud': Skr *abhi-*. Pres. stem *da-dā-* Gāp *da-da-* 'put, place' · Skr. *da-dha-* prim Ar. **dha-dhā-*. *dar'ya-* Gāp *da'ga-* 'long' Skr *dīrghā-*. *γn-* 1. sg. pres mid from *jan-* (Indg. *ghen-*) 'slay'. Skr. *ghn-ē*. *snuežanti* 'it snows', prim Ar *snayhāt*: Gr *νίψαι* Indg. **sneǵh-e-ti* *dažanti* 'burns'. Skr. *dāhāti* (cp. *ni-daǵhā-s* 'heat'), Indg. **dheǵh-e-ti*.

Rem. *j* written for *ǵ* e. g. in *ar'janti* 'deserves, is worth' Skr *dāhāt*, rt *argh-* (§ 429 a). Cp § 478 rem 1

Explosives (*b, d, g j*) in later Av. *barami* 'I bear': Skr. *bhārami*. *skemba*- 'pillar': Skr. *skambhā*- 'supporting pillar'. *dāma* 'creature': Skr. *dhāma*, rt. *dhē*-. *mīḍa*- 'pay, reward': Skr. *mīḍhā*- Gr. *μισθός*-. *dazdi* 'give' imper.: Skr. *dēhi*. *bandayēti* 'binds': Skr. *bandhāyati*. *garma*- 'glowing heat': Skr. *gharmā*-. *zanoga*- 'instep': Skr. *janoghā*-. *janti* 'strikes, kills': Skr. *hānti*. *renjayeiti* 'he hastens': Skr. *rañhāyati*.

Late Av. *n* fr. *dn* : *buna*- 'ground, bottom': Skr. *budhnā*-.
Late Av. *v* fr. *gv*, see § 453.

Prim. Ar. *žhn*, *žhm* = Indg. *ghn*, *ghm* became Av. *šn*, *sm*. See § 407.

§ 482. The prim Ar. combinations *bdh*, *d'dh* (thence *zdh* already in prim. Ar.), *gdh*, *ždh* = original *bh*, *dh*, *gh*, *gh* + *t* and *bzh*, (*dzh*, thence *zh*), *gžh*, *žžh* = original *bh*, (*dh*), *gh*, *gh* + *s*. Cp. §§ 469, 6 470

Skr. *dybdhā*- 'knitted, tied, wound', Av. *der'wda*- 'plait' (§ 478 rem 2), rt. *derbh*-. Skr. *mēdhas*- Av. *mazdah*- 'wisdom' = **mēdh*+*tos*-, see § 476 Skr. *duḡdhā*- *n* 'offence, insult', rt. *dhreugh*-. Av. Gāp. 3 sg imperf. mid *aog'dā* (*aog*- *aog*- 'speak, name') = **uegh*+*to*, cp. (Gr. *ἐύχομαι* *εὖχο*-. Skr. inf. *vōdhum* 'vectum' — **uegh*+*tu-m*, Av. *raždri-s* 'promoter' = **uegh*+*tri*-, rt. *uegh*-, see § 404, 2

Rem 1 Many exceptions to this law especially in Iranian — arose through the analogy of other words of the same suffix-category, in which the suffix had *t* (e g. Skr. *yukta*- Av. *yusta*- 'junctus') Examples Av. *dapta*- 'deceived, cheated' for **danāda* = Skr. *daddhā*- Av. O.Pers. *basta*- 'bound' for **bazda*-, cp. Skr. *baddhā*-, rt. *bhndh*-. Av. *društa*- O.Pers. *dūrūsta*- 'cheated, beheld' for Av. **društa*- (Gāp. **duḡ'dā*-) O.Pers. **dūrūgda*- = Skr. *duḡdha*- Av. *uorta* beside Gāp. *uog'dā*, see above. Av. *vašta*- 'beast of draught' for **raždan*- (cp. *raždri-s* above) = Skr. *vōḍhā*-. Skr. Ved 2 du *dhaktam* for **duḡdham* from *dagh*- 'reach to, attain', 1 pl *daghma* 3 sg mid. *dhattē* 'rātra' probably in the first instance for **daddhe* (see below) Cp. Lat. part. *com-ēstus* for *com-ēsus*, 2. pl. *ēstis* for **ēsus* etc., § 501 rem. 2, OHG *wista* for *wissa* etc., § 527 rem. 3.

The Skr. forms with *ddh*, as *baddhā*-, *buddhā*-, arose by attraction to the other forms of the same root, thus also **duddhē* probably as intermediate stage between **dēdhē* and *dhatte*. Cp. *daddhi* for *dehi* § 478 rem. 1, *diddiḍhi* for **diddiḍhi* § 404 rem. 2.

Skr. *dīpsati* 'intends to injure', Av. *diwšaidyāi* 'to wish to deceive', desiderat. formations to Skr. *dabh-* Av. *dab-*. Skr. 2. sg. *dhōkṣi* 'thou milkest' (3. sg. *dōgdhi*); Av. Gāp. 2. sg. *aoyā* (3. sg. *aog'da* see above). Skr. 3. sg. *vākṣat* Av. *vašaḥ* s-aorist to Skr. *vāhati* Av. *vazaiti* 'vehit', rt. *uegh-*.

Rem. 2. Examples for *dh* + *s* seem to be wanting. The *-ts-* in Skr *bhōtsyātē* (fut fr rt *bheṣdh-*) cannot be regarded as the regular continuation of *dzh*, because after prim Ar *zd(h)* from *dzd(h)* (§ 476) it is probable that *d* became assimilated to the following *zh* already in prim. Ar.

Armenian.

§ 483. The tenues were very variously treated as regards their form of articulation.

p appears as *p̄* in the vicinity of original *s*: *ḥout* 'σπουδή', *eḥem* 'I cook' probably to Gr. *ἔψω*. As *v* after vowels: *ev* 'and, also', Gr. *ἐν*, *evēn* 'septem'. As *h* (*y*) initially before vowels: *hing* 'πέντε', *heri* 'distant' Gr. *πέραν*. See § 330.

Initial *p* disappeared before *l* *li* (gen *lioy*) 'full' fr. **plē-jo-*: Skr. *prā-tā-* 'filled', Gr *πλήρης* 'full', Lat. *plē-nu-s*, O.Ir. *l̥-naim* 'I fill'. *luana-m* 'I wash': Skr. *plāv-ayāmi* 'I inundate, pour over, wash', Gr. *πλένω* 'I wash'.

t appears as *t* after *s*: *astl* 'star' Gr. *ἀστήρ*. As *t̄* initially before vowels and (under what conditions?) medially: *t̄aram-i-m* 'I become dry, wither' Gr. *τέρσομαι*, *ut* 'eight' Gr. *ὀκτώ*. *Ḥ* fr. *tu*: *ko* 'of thee' Skr. *tvām*. *t* appears as *d* after *r*, *n*: *mard* 'man, homo' Skr. *mṛtā-*, *dr-and* 'door-post' Lat. *antae*; cp. *g* fr. *k* below. See § 360.

Intervocalic *t* became *ḡ* and then disappeared: *hair* 'father' Gr. *πατήρ*, nom. pl. *har-Ḥ* first probably fr. **hair-Ḥ*. *-aur-* from *-atr-*: *haur* 'father's' Gr. *πατρός*. *-rh-* *-h-* fr. *-rti-* or *-rtr-*: *marh mah* 'death' Skr. *mṛtyú-* or Goth. *maúrþr*. See § 360.

t- had disappeared initially in *ere-Ḥ* 'three', first of all from **re-Ḥ*: Skr. *trāyas*. See § 263.

g appears as *k* (*Ḥ*) and *ç* except after nasals and liquids: *akn* 'eye' Lith. *ak-i-s*; *lk-ane-m* 'I leave' Gr. *λιπάνα*; *aç-Ḥ* pl. (*i*-stem) 'eyes' Lith. *akl-s*. As *g* after liquids and nasals: *arge*

'impediment' Gr. ἀποῖμα; *lung* 'five' Skr. *pāñca*; cp. *d* fr. *t* above. See § 455 ¹⁾

Examples for the dropping of *q* are uncertain. See Hübschmann Arm. St. I 76.

k generally appears as *s*: *sar* 'height' Skr. *śtras-*. *c* fr. *sk* (*lšk*, *ssk*) and *ks*. *harc* 'question' Skr. *prchā*, *vec* 'six' Gr. ἕξ. See §§ 408 561.

Loss of *k* before *t* in *ut* 'eight' (Skr. *aṣṭā*), probably also before *l* in *lu* 'audible' (cp. Skr. *śru-*). See § 408.

§ 484. The mediae *d*, *g* became tenues, *ḡ* became a voiceless affricata. Cp the shifting of the mediae in Germanic, § 533.

d became *t*. *tiv* 'day' Skr. *divā* instr. 'by day'. See § 361.

g became *l*. *ker* 'food, meat'. Skr. *gurāmi*, rt *ger-*. See § 456.

ḡ became *c*. *cer* 'old man' Av. *zaurvā-* 'ago', rt. *ḡer-*. See § 409.

Examples for the shifting of *b* to *p* are unknown to me. Cp. § 331.

§ 485. The mediae aspiratae *bh*, *dh*, *gh* became *b*, *d*, *g*; *ḡh* became the voiced affricata *ɟ*, or the voiced spirant *z*.

bh became *b*, which remained initially and after *λ*, *r*, *m*, but became *v* after vowels *bu-n* 'λόγος'. Gr. *φημι* *elbeur* 'spring, source'. Gr. *qρέω*. *arbi* 'I drank'. Lat. *sorbeō*. Instr. sg. *akam-b* pl. *akam-bk* from *ahan-* 'eye'. Skr. *-bhiṣ*. *lus-a-vor* 'clear, bright': Gr. *λευρο-γόρο-ς*. See § 332

dh became *d*. *diem* 'I suck': Skr. *dhāyāmi*. See § 362

gh became *g*, which remained except before original *e*- and *i*-vowels, before these it passed into *j* initially, and into *ž* medially *gan* 'strokes, blows': Skr. *ghan-ā-*. *jerm* 'warm': Gr. *θερμός*. *iž* 'viper'. Av. *aži-š*. See § 457.

ḡh became *j* initially and after *n* and *r*, and *z* after vowels. *jaune-m* 'I consecrate, sacrifice'. Av. *zaotar-*. *anjuk* 'narrow':

1) The *j* in *ary* 'bear'. Skr. *ṛkṣā-s* Gr. *ἄρκτο-* is probably parallel to this *g* and *d*. Cp. § 561.

Av. *qzah-*. *barjr* 'high': Av. *ber'zant-*. *lizu-m* 'I lick': Lith. *ležiù*. See § 410.

Greek.

§ 486. The tenues generally retained their form of articulation.

p. *πλί(φ)ω* 'I swim': Skr. *plāv-ē*. See § 333.

t. *τάλ-αντο-ν* 'balance': Skr. *tuld-*. See § 363.

k. *καρδ-ιά* 'heart': Lat. *cor*. See § 384.

q. *καρπ-ός* 'fruit': Skr. *kṛpāna-s*. *ποινή* 'atonement': Av. *kaenā-*. *τὲ* 'and': Lat. *que*. See §§ 425. 426. 427.

These sounds seem to have been spoken with aspiration for a time in some districts, especially in Attica. Owing however to the inexactness and inconsistency of the written language it is impossible to determine accurately how far this tendency extended

Rem Many of the cases, where the aspiration was formerly regarded as being purely phonetic, are rather new formations made by analogy, e. g. *ἀλείρω* 'I anoint with oil' (beside *λίπα*, Skr. *liprāmi*), *δέχομαι* 'I receive' (beside Ion Dor Lesb *δεχομαι*), perf *τετροφα τετράφεται* (to *τρέπω* 'I turn'). See Osthoff Zur Gesch d Perf 284 ff. In the same manner mediae also came into the place of tenues, as *κλεβερός* (Messen.) to *κλεπ-* 'steal', *ὠρύγην* to *ὄρεα*-. See Osthoff in the above work

§ 487. Tenuis became ten. asp. before *ρ* i. e. voiceless *r* (cp § 266). *τέθριππο-ν* 'four-horse chariot' = *τέτρίππο-ν* fr. **τετρο-ίππο-ν*. *φροῦδο-ς* 'gone away' = *πρόϋδο-ς* fr. **προ-όδο-ς*. This affection corresponds exactly to *έφοδος* 'approach' = *ἐπόδος*.

Tenuis became media before media. *έγ-δίδωμι* fr. *έκ+δίδωμι* (cp. Cret. *έδδίγηται* with *δδ* fr. *γ-δ*, cp. *ρυττί* § 384), *έγ-βάλλω*, *έγ-γονο-ς*, *έβ-βάλλω*. The etymological orthography was frequently used, *έκ-δίδωμι* etc., and probably it was also pronounced -*κδ-* etc.

ντ = Indg. *nt*, *ηq* (§ 427 b) became (*νδ*) in Pamphyl. (for -(*ν*)- cp. § 205). 3. pl. conj. *ἄγω(ν)δι* = Dor. *ἄγωντι*. *πέ(ν)δε* = Att. *πέντε*, Indg. **penqe*.

§ 488. *πμ* mostly became *μμ*, Lesb. *ππ*. *ὄμμα* 'eye' fr. **ὀμμα*, Lesb. pl. *ὀππατα* *κέκαμμαι* 'I am bent' from **κεκαμμ-μαι* **κεκαμπ-μαι*, cp. 3. sg. *κέκαμπται*.

When ξ in the combination $\tau\nu\xi$ suffered epenthesis (cp. $\tauεκταίνω$ etc. §§ 130. 639), τ became assimilated to the ν and disappeared. $δέσ-ποινα$ 'mistress of the house' fr. $*-ποτ-ν\chi\alpha$ beside $πότνια = *ποτ-ν\chi\alpha$. Cp. $φαίνω$ fr. $*φαδν\chi\omega$ § 492.

§ 489. $\kappa\iota$, $q\iota$ became a geminated spirant ($\hbar\hbar?$) in prim. Greek, this sound was represented by $-\tau\tau-$ medially in Bæot., Thess., Att., and in the other dialects by $-\sigma\sigma-$, but initially universally, as it seems, by $\sigma-$. On account of the vowel-length in $ἐλάττων$ (§ 479) it must be assumed that $\tau\tau$, and $\sigma\sigma$ arose first from a geminated spirant, since $\alpha\nu$ would not have been subjected to the process of compensation lengthening before an explosive. Cp. § 427 d. $μάσσων$ 'longer' (to $μακρό-ς$) · Av. $mas-yā$ 'greater'. $πάσσαλο-ς$ 'plug, nail', rt. $pāḥ-$ (Skr. $pāśa-s$ 'string, sling'). $πέσσω πέττω$ 'I cook', rt. $peḡ-$. ὅσσε 'both eyes': Lith. $akl-s$. Hom. $σεῦε$ ($\xi-σσευε$) 'he drove, hunted, scared': Skr. $cyav-cyu-$ 'put in motion'. Megar. $σά 'τίνα$ fr. $*k^h\chi-a$ beside $\alpha-σσα \alpha-ττα$ (on $\alpha-$ s. § 654). In Att. $τετμάομαι$ 'I pursue' and $τεντάζω$ 'I busy myself eagerly with something', in case they are from the same root as Hom. $σεῦε$, the initial τ may have come from the augmented and reduplicated forms.

$t\dot{\xi}$ became ss in prim. Gr. Hence universally σ after consonants. Fem. Cret. $πάνσα$ Att. etc. $πᾶσα$ Lesb. $παῖσα$ 'tota' (§ 205) fr. $*παντ-χα$. $δόξα$ 'doctrine, opinion' fr. $*δοκ-τ-χα$. $καμπό-ς$ 'bent' (Hesych.) fr. $*καμπ-τ-χος$. Cp. the $\sigma-$ of $σέβεται =$ Skr. $tyājatē$ (cp. § 428 a), which probably arose from Indg. $tj-$ (§§ 117. 598). Otherwise medial $\sigma\sigma$, which was retained in Homer and elsewhere, seems to have become regularly partly σ (Ion. Att.), and partly $\tau\tau$ (Bæot. Cret.). $τόσσο-ς$ 'tantus' $πόσσο-ς$ 'quantus', $τόσος πόσος$ (cp. $μέσσο-ς μέσο-ς$ § 497), Bæot. Cret. $\sigma-πόττο-ς$. With this $\tau\tau$ cp. Bæot. $κοιμττόμενος =$ Hom. $κοιμισάμενος$ fr. $*κοιμτσαμενος$, Cret. $δάττασθαι =$ Hom. $δάσσασθαι$ fr. $*δατσασθαι$.

Rem 1. The regular representatives of $\kappa\iota$, $q\iota$ mostly appear for $t\dot{\xi}$ e g. Att. $ἐρέττω$ ($\xi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$) fr $\xi\rho\epsilon\tau-$ like $\phiρέττω$ ($\phi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$) from $\phi\rho\epsilon\kappa-$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tau\omega$ ($\kappa\rho\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$) fr $\kappa\rho\epsilon\tau-$ like $\eta\tau\tau\omega$ ($\eta\sigma\omega$) from $\eta\kappa-$. These were probably new formations after the analogy of those with original $\kappa\iota$, $q\iota$. Cp. the author's *Griech. Gramm.* p. 36 note 1.

The Indg. combination *ti* appears medially, in most dialects, generally as *si* after other sounds than *s* (cp. ἔστι, πίστις). Att. δίδω-σι 'gives': Skr. *dādā-ti*; βά-σις 'step, stride': Skr. *gá-ti-ṣ*; ἀνεψιός 'first cousin': O.Bulg. *netijŭ* cpf. **nept-iḥo-s*.

Rem. 2. The combination *-ti* was frequently retained in Bæot., Pamphyl. and Dor., where the other dialects had *-σι*, as Dor. δίδωσι πλούσιος. But also in those dialects, which show *-σι*, *-τι* occurs beside this, as Ion. Att. ἔτι, αἰτιος (cp. πλούσιος), ἀντί, κέρατι, φάτις (cp. φάσις). Form-transference may be assumed in many cases, e.g. κέρατι after κέρατος etc.; πρότιος after πρότος-, φάτις μάμπτις μύρις after the cases with *-τεχ-* Cp. Hom. Ποσειδάων Arcad. Ποσειδάων, Lac. Ποσιδάων with *σ* instead of *τ* (Boeot. Ποτειδάων Ποριδάων) after Ποσιδ- in Hom. Ποσιδήιος etc. Nevertheless this does not clear the matter up satisfactorily. It is questionable, whether *-σι* did not already arise, to a certain extent, in prim. Greek. Such a great antiquity is especially to be conjectured for the *-σι* in nouns like βάν-, since these also occur with *σ* in Bæotian and the whole of Doric.

In Lac. and Cypr. *σ* = *ti*, in Cypr. at the same time the *σ* of *-σι* = *-ti* passed into *h*. Lac. part. fem. ἐν-ῆβυαίς, Cypr. 3 pl. conj. φρονέω. This *σ* became *ρ* in Eretria: part. fem. ὀμνυόρας, 3. pl. conj. παρα-βαίνωμεν.

Medial *ti* became *σσ* in Ion. etc., and *ττ* in Bæot. and Att. Hom. τέσσαρες Herod. τέσσαρες Lesb. πίσσυρες Arcad. τεσσαράκοντα + Bæot. πέτταρες Att. τέτταρες 'four': Skr. *catvāṛ-as*. Initially: Cret. ττέ 'thee' (wrongly written τρέ in Hesych.) Dor. τέ Bæot. τίν Lesb. Ion. Att. σέ: Skr. *tvá-*. On the enclitic Ion Att etc. τοί see § 187.

§ 490 *ts* became *σσ* in prim. Greek, thence *σ* in later times. Hom. aor. πάσσασθαι ἐπάσαντο fr. **πατ-σ-*: pres. πατέομαι 'I eat, consume'. Hom. aor. ἐφ-εσσάμενος ἀν-έσαντες fr. **ἐτ-σ-*: ἔδος 'seat' Hom. ποσὶ ποσί Att. ποδί fr. **ποτσι*: πόδες 'feet', cp. Skr. *patsú*. Correspondingly Indg. *tʰt(h)* became *st(h)* in prim. Greek. ἄ-παστος 'jejunum': πατ-έομαι. ἴσθι 'yo know' ὁσθα 'thou knowest' (Skr. *vṛ̥thā*): ἰδ-μεν ὀδ-α. Cp. σθ fr. *dʰdh* § 494.

σκ from ρσκ. διδάσκω 'I teach': δι-δακ-τός, Lat. *di-dic-ē*. ἐίσκω 'I make like': ἔοικα Bæot. ἐς-κη-δεκάτη = ἔξ-κ. Cp. also ἔξ- fr. ἔξ- 'ex' in Arcad. ἐξδοτηρες, Bæot. Gortyn ἐς τῶν.

τερά-πεζα '(four-legged) table' fr. **τετρα-*, Indg. **qtug-*, cp. Skr. *túrya-* § 471.

§ 491. In most dialects, e. g. Ion.-Att., the mediae were voiced explosives in the oldest monuments.

b. βάραροις 'foreign': Skr. *balalā-karōm*. See § 334.

d. δέκα 'ten': Skr. *dāśa*. See § 364.

g. γένω 'I let taste': Av. *zaōša-* 'favour, kindness', rt. *gēys-*. See § 385.

g. ἐρύγομαι 'I spit out': Lith. *rūgu*, rt. *reug-*. βοῦς 'bullock': Skr. *gau-s*, Indg. **gōu-s*. δελφύς 'womb': Skr. *gárbha-s*, rt. *gelbh-*. See §§ 425 426. 428.

The voiced mediae became voiced spirants. We may conclude that β had already become b in Lac and El. before the beginning of the Roman period, from the fact that υ (F) was represented in these dialects by β. In the oldest El. monuments δ appears as ζ i. e. *dt*, e. g. ζέ, ζίναυ, φειζώς, this affection, so far as we can see, did not take place in the other dialects until later. Forms like *εργαίνεσθαι*, *Σαραπιγῆον*, *ελαίω*, occurring in the second century B. C., exhibit the transition of γ into the spirant j (in any combination whatever). The γ, which here represents the consonantal *ɣ*, is only conceivable on the supposition that it denoted elsewhere a spirantal sound, the loss of γ after ι in Bæot. *ιόν* = *ἰγιόν*, Tarent. and elsewhere *ὀλίος* = *ὀλίγος* etc., also points to this change.

In Arcad. ζ was also written for δ = Indg. *g*, e. g. ζέλλω beside δέλλω 'I throw'. Hence a spirant was also spoken here. Cp. § 428 b.

§ 492 βν, βμ became μν, μμ in prim. Greek. μνάομαι 'I woo to wife' from *βνᾱ- 'wife', Indg. **gnā-*, see § 428 a. σεμνό-ς adjectival part to αἰβόμαι 'I feel awe', rt. *tjeg-*, see § 428 a. τρίμμα (τριμμα) 'that which is rubbed', perf. mid. *τίτριμμα*, to *τριβώ* 'I rub'.

In like manner *gn*, *gm* probably became *ɲn*, *ɲm*¹⁾ in the same period. γί-γν-ο-μαι 'am born' i. e. *gīɲnomai*. στυγ-νό-ς

1) For the grounds on which this theory is based see Ebel Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XIII 264, Westphal *Method. Gramm.* I 1, 17, the author in Curtius' *Stud.* IV 103 f, L. Havet *Mém. de la soc. de lingu.* IV 276.

'hated' i. e. **stynos*. *īn* became *īn* in Dor., Thess., Boeot. and later Att., as Dor. *γίνομαι* *γινώσκω* (cp. § 618). *ἀγμός* 'breakage' i. e. **anos*. *īqm* became *īm* (written *γμ*) through the intermediate stage *īqm*, just as *mpm* became *mm* through *mmm* (§ 488): *ἐφθεγμαι*, *ἐλήλεγμαι* beside *-γῆαι* *-γκται*

ῥαίνω 'I sprinkle' fr. **ῥαδ-νιω* (Osthoff *Zur Gesch. d. Perf.* 457 ff), like *δές-ποινα* fr. **-ποτνια*, see §§ 488 639.

Lac. *ἐλλά* 'seat' fr. **ἰδ-λα*, see § 364.

§ 493. *di*, *gi*, *gi* became one sound, which was mostly written ζ *Ziú-ς*: Skr. *dyāú-ḥ*; *πεζός-ς* 'on foot', to *πεδά πέδο-ν* *ἄζομαι* 'I stand in awe of', to *ἄζω-ς*, Av. *yazantē*, rt. *lag-* ζῆ 'hves' fr. **ζηι*, to Av. *yāiti-*, stem *giē-*; *νίζω* 'I wash', to *νίπτρο-ν*, rt. *neig-* (cp. § 428 d).

σδ was also written for *ς* in Lesb., e. g. *ἐικάσδω*. *-δδ-*, for which, initially, *δ-*, appears in Lac., Gortyn, Boeot., and Megar., e. g. the verbal endings *-άδδω* *-ίδδω* = *-άζω* *-ίζω*, *Δεύς* = *Ζεύς*, *Δωός* = *Ζωός*. Seldom *τ* = *ζ* in Cret., as *Τῆνα* = *Ζῆνα*, also *Τεῆνα*.

Owing to the uncertainty which exists regarding the value of these different letters, it is impossible to determine accurately the course of development, which the prim. Gr. combinations *dī*, *gi*, *g^hi* passed through.

Rem. ζ was probably pronounced *zd* in Ion-Att., cp. O Bulg. *žd* fr. *dž* § 147 rem 1. *δδ* might possibly go back first of all to *zd* — or *žd* — See the author's *Griech. Gramm.* § 52 with addendum to p. 47, G. Meyer Gr. Gr. 2 274 f.

§ 494. *ἴσθι* i. e. *isthi* arose fr. Indg. **mudhi* 'know' imper. (cp. Skr. *viddhi*, § 476) Whether the intermediate stage was **muzdhi* or **msthi*, remains doubtful. Gr. *κύσθο-ς* 'a hollow, pudenda muliebria' was probably a similar case (§ 469, 5).

§ 495. The *mediae aspiratae* *bh*, *dh*, *gh*, *gh* became *tenues aspiratae* in prim. Greek. These then probably remained unchanged in most dialects, certainly e. g. in Ion-Att., down to historic times.

bh. *ὄφρῶ-ς* 'eye-brow': Skr. *bhrū-ḥ*. See § 335.

dh. θυμός 'heart, courage, passion': Skr. *dhū-má-s*. See § 365.

gh. ἔχω 'I have, hold': Av. *haz-ah-*, rt. *segh-*. See § 386.

gh. λέχος 'bed': O.Bulg. *leqa*, rt. *leg-*. φόρος 'murder' and θείνω 'I strike': Skr. 3. pl. *ghn-ánti*, rt. *ghen-*. See §§ 425. 426. 429.

The *tenuis* aspiratae became voiceless spirants in most combinations, through the intermediate stage of *affricatae*. We are not in a position to determine precisely the place and time of this shifting, since the written language offers too few sure holds. The *affricata*-stage seems to occur in such spellings as ἄκχος ἀνύπφορος and in measures like ὄφιν (Hom.) βρόχον (Theognis) as trochees. Cp Roscher Curtius' Stud. I 2, 63 ff. Blass Auspr.² 84 ff. [G. Meyer Gr. Gramm.² 207 ff.]. Spirantal value (*p*) can be established most extensively for *θ*. *θ* remained an explosive in Cret. (Gortyn) before *ρ ν*, as is seen by the writing *τρ νν*, and was a spirant before vowels. *θ* probably only remained an explosive after *σ* in Boeot, El, and Locr. (cp. Att. ἐσσι beside διδωσι, § 489), hence the writing of *στ* for *σθ*. In Lac., where *p* can be established with the greatest certainty, it passed (before palatal vowels?, see Baunack Die Inschr. von Gortyn p. 36) further into *σ*, as Σίων = Θίων. *θ* as *p* became *f* in Boeot. and Epir, as is shown by the writing *φ* in φεύς = θεός etc. This *φ* also shows that prim. Gr. *ph* (φέρω) had become *f* in these dialects.

Rem The often assumed change of prim. Gr. *tenuis* asp. to *media* never existed. In cases like στέμνω beside ἀστεμφής, πύνα? beside πυθμήν it is a question of Indg. *media* (§ 469, 8), whereas in such as κατα-λέγμενος (beside inf. κατα-λέχθαι, rt. λεχ-), δράγμα 'handful' (to δραχμή δρασσομαι, Skr. *darh-* 'fasten') we have merely new formations, made after the analogy of similar forms from roots with *media* (Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 301 ff.).

§ 496. The *tenuis* aspirata lost its aspiration in prim. Greek, when a *tenuis* aspirata followed at the beginning of the next syllable. τίθημι 'I place' fr. **thi-thē-mi*, aor. ἐτίθην fr. **e-the-thēn*, rt. *dhē-*. ἐνύθετο 'he inquired for' fr. **e-phuth-e-to*, rt.

bheṛdh-. Gen. *τριχός* 'hair's' fr. **thrikkh-os*. *ἐκ-χειρία* 'cessation of hostilities', Delph. *Ἐκ-φύλο-ς* fr. **ekhe-kh.*, **ekhe-ph*.

θρῆς: *τριχός* and *θέσσασθαι*: *πόθο-ς* (§ 429 *b*) = Skr. *dhatsē*: *dadhē*, see § 480 rem. 2. Hence forms like *πένσομαι* *πύστις*, *πείσω* *πίστις* (rt. *bheṛdh-*) are shown to be new formations for **φένσομαι* etc.; cp. fut. *αὔσω* for regular *αὔω* § 564.

The remark, made in § 480 rem. 1 on Skr. *vytra-hābhiṣ abhi-bhūti-ś*, also holds good for the forms *ἐχέθην* (*χέω* 'I pour out'), *θεθμός-ς* Loer 'statute' beside *τεθμός-ς* Pind., *θείτεθαι* Cret. Gort. = *τίθεσθαι*, *ἀμφί-γαλο-ς* 'having a double comb', *ἀμφι-χέω* 'I pour around', *παχύ-χῦμο-ς* 'with thick juices' etc.

It is difficult to ascertain in what manner the law of the dissimilation of aspirates operated in cases where three or more aspirates followed one after the other (cp. *πῖποιθε*, prim. Gr. **phe-phoxt-h-e*, *τέθητι* prim. Gr. **the-thē-thi*). Only so much is as yet clear, that the regular operation had been crossed in many ways by analogical formations. Cp. Osthoff's attempt in his *Zur Gesch. d. Perf.* 305

§ 497. Indg. *dh*, *gh*, *gh* as *th*, *kh*, *kh* *kh*^h fell together in prim. Gr. with *t*, *k*, *k* *k*^h and accordingly experienced the same treatment as these (§ 489)

μέσσο-ς *μέσο-ς* 'medius' (Skr. *mādhyas*) like *τόσσο-ς* *τόσο-ς*. *ἀσσον* 'nearer' (*ἄγχι*, root *an̄gh-*) like *μάσσων*.

ἐλάσσων *ιλάττων* 'less' (*ἐλαγύ-ς*. Skr. *laghū-ś*) like *πέσσω* *πέττω*.

Italic.

§ 498. The *tenues* remained unshifted on the whole.

p. Lat. *pāx*, Umbr. *pase* 'pace', Osc. Paakul 'Paculus': Skr. *pāśa-*. See § 336.

t. Lat. *tovo-s* *tuo-s*, Umbr. *tover* 'tu', Osc. *tu vai* 'tuas': Skr. *tāva*. See § 366.

k. Lat. *clv-nū*, Umbr. *kle-tram* 'lecticam': Skr. *śrūy-a-ti*. See § 387.

q. Lat. *canō*, Umbr. *kanotu* 'canito': Skr. *kan-kan-ti*. Lat. *qui-s*, Umbr. Osc. *pi-s* 'quis': Av. *ci-š*. See §§ 430. 431.

Where shifting of the *tenuēs* happened through sound-change, in combinations, it is frequently not evident — owing to the scantiness of the Umbr.-Samn. monuments — whether this change is to be regarded as having taken place in prim. Italic or only in single dialects.

§ 499. Lat. *b* from *p* before voiced explosives. *ob-dūcō*, *ab-dūcō*, *sub-dūcō*: cp. *op-eriō* 'I close', *ap-eriō* 'I open' (cp. Skr. *ar-* 'move something', *apa+ar-* 'remove, put aside, open'), Osc. *op eizois* 'apud eos', Gr. *ἄπο*, Lat. *super* Gr. *ὑπο*. Hence probably original *p* in *optineō*, *suppōnō* etc., *ab-* *ob-* *sub-eō* made by analogy; *abs*, *obstrūdō*, *obtrūdō*, *subter* etc. phonetically wrongly spelt.

Lat. Umbr. *g* from *c* in the combination *-akhl-* Lat. *angulu-s*, Umbr. *anglom-e* 'in angulum' fr. **akhlō-* (§ 269), to Lat. *ancu-s* *uncu-s*. Lat. *singulu-s* fr. **sem-klo-* (§ 269) The cause of the same change is less clear in *septim-gentī nōn-gentī* beside *du-centī* (Gr. *ἐνιαυτός*); *vīgintī* beside *vīcēsīmus* no doubt owed its *g* to form-transference Cp. Thurneysen Kuhn's *Ztschr* XXVI 312 f.

Media from *tenuis* after nasals and before *i* in Umbrian. *tursandu* 'terreantur' *ander* 'inter' *an-dendu* 'intendito' fr. **an tenttu* 1 *e*, **an tend-tō* *wengai* pl 'iuvencae' *abrof* 'apros' *subra* 'supra' *adrer* 'atris' Cp. also Osc. *embiatur* 'imperator'.

§ 500 Lat. *mn* fr. *pn* *somnu-s*, *sopor*, Ski. *sváp-na-s* etc., see § 324 *omni-s* fr. **opni-s*, to *ops opēs* Cp. *mn* fr. *bu* § 506.

Lat *mn* (written *gn*) from *cn* already in prehistoric times. *dignu-s* fr. **decno-s*, *decus*, *tīgnu-m* fr. **terno-m*, to Gr *τερ-* (cp § 65 p 53). *itignu-s* *itignu-s* *ilex -icis*. *agna* 'spica' (Sahar hymn), to *acus* 'chaff', Goth. *ahana*, O.H.G. *aguna* 'chaff' (otherwise Kluge Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XXVI 88, who postulates Indg. *akh-* because of Gr. *ἄχρη* 'chaff, foam') *nīru-s*, too, fr. **cnīro-s* (rt *kneigh-*, § 433 b) had passed through the stage *mnīro-s* (cp. *Gnīxī dī*). Analogously Umbr. *co-negos* ku-nikas 'conixus'¹). On *mn* fr. *gn* (with original media) cp. what is said in § 506.

1) Cp. also Lat. *cygnu-s* beside *cymu-s* fr. Gr *κίγνος*, *Prognē* fr. *Πρόγνη* *Gnōssu-s* fr. *Κνωσσός*.

Lat. *mm* fr. *pm*. *summu-s*: *superior*. So also Umbr. *somo* 'sumnum'.

Lat. *ɹəm* (written *gm*) fr. *cm*. *sēgmentu-m*: *secūre*. Cp. *ɹəm* fr. *gm* with original *g*, § 506

§ 501. The change of *ts* to *ss* seems to have been prim. Italic. After a long syllable and finally *ss* became *s* in Lat.

Lat. *con-cussī* · *con-cut-iō*. *suāsī* fr. **suātstī*: *suād-eō*. *scāla* fr. **scanslā* **scantslā* · *scandō* (§ 208 pp. 175–176) *novi-tās* fr. **tāt-s*. *ferēns* fi. **ferent-s*. *con-cors* fr. **cort-s* (gen. *-cord-is*). That *-ss* = *-ts* had not yet fallen together with Indg. *-s* after nasals and liquids in Latin, follows from the contrast of *ferēns* with *ped-ēs* Indg. **-ys* (§ 208 p. 175) and of *con-cors ars* etc. with *par fūr* (§ 655, 9) Cp also the contrast of *penna* O.Lat. *pesna* fr. **pet-snā* with *pēm-s* fr. **pes-ni-s* (Skr. *pās-as* Gr. *πίος* 'penis'), § 570.

Umbr. *zēref serse* 'sedens', kufef 'cautus' ('cautens', as it were), Volsc. *asif* 'incendens, adolens flammis'. *-f* first of all fr. *-p*, further fr. *-ns* = *-nts*, see § 209

Where *ts* (*z*) appears in Umbr.-Samn, it was of later origin: in Umbr. *pihaz* 'piatus' Osc. *hūrz* 'hortus' etc., in Osc. *az* 'ad', an extension of *ad* after the analogy of Ital. *aps*, *ops*, *eks*; in Umbr. *-nts-* fr. *-ns-* (§ 209).

The change of *ts* to *ss* was repeated in Latin *possum* fr. **pot-sum*, which was either a new formation after *potest* (fr. *pote est*) or had arisen by syncope (§ 633) fr. **pôte-sum*.

Rem 1 Compounds like *assequor* fi. **atsequor* (*ad sequor*), were formed at various periods of the language. It is difficult to say, in which examples *ss* had arisen regularly, and in which by analogy.

Indg. *tʰt* apparently became *ss* everywhere except before *r*¹⁾ in prim. Italic, thence *s* after long syllables. Lat. *ob-sessu-s*: Skr. *sattā-* Av. *hasta-*, Indg. **setʰto-s* i. e. **sed+to-s*, rt. *sed-* 'sit'. *fassu-s*: *fateor*. *fossu-s*: *fodiō*. *vorsu-s*, Umbr. *trah-vorfh* 'transverse' (*rf* from *rs*, cp. § 209): Skr. *vyttā-* 'versus', O.Bulg. *vr̥sta* f. 'state, situation', Indg. **uʀtʰto-s*, rt. *uʀt-* 'vertere'.

1) And except finally? Cp. Lat. *est* 'eats' from rt. *e-l-*.

morsu-s : *mordeō*. *scānsum* : *scandō*, cp. Skr gerund. *skantvā*. *vīcēsimu-s* *vīcēsimus* : Bæot. *ῥικασμό-ς*, cpf. **μῖκῆπι*^{to}*. *virōsu-s* fr. **uīso-uyt*^{to}-s*, see § 238. *usu-s* *ūsū* fr. **oiso-s* **oisīō*, Pelign. *oisa* abl. 'usa, consumpta' : octor *ūtor*. Cp. also *fisu-s*, with which Bucheler connects Umbr. *Fisiu* abl. 'Fisio', from *feidō* *fīdō*, rt. *bheǵdh-* (§ 552).

Rem 2 Lat *ēstis* *ēste* (rt *ēd-*) for **ēsīs* **ēse* after the forms of other verbs in *-īs -te* *com-ēstu-s* for and beside *com-ēsu-s* after forms like *ges-tu-s*, etc

cette, *mattu-s*, O Lat *ad-gietu-s* by syncope (§ 633) fr **ced(i)te*, **mad(i)to-s*, **ad-gred(i)to-s*, cp *alīu-s* and *alū-s*, *clīcū-s* and *al-lectu-s* Correspondingly Osc. *úttiuuf* 'usio, usus' fr **oit(i)tiuf* (cp Lat *vomitūō*) This new *tt* remained unchanged like the *tt* in *attulū* fr *ad tulī* Cp the author in Morph Unt III 133 f, Osthoff Zur Gesch d Perf 555 ff

On the other hand *t^{tr}* became *str*. *pedestri-s* : *pedit-ēs*. *assestrīx*, *ēstrīx* to *sed-*, *ed-*. Umbr.-Samn examples are wanting.

Rem 3 That the course of development was not here *ssi* — *sr* — *str*, as some maintain, but that the *t e g* in *ss-trī-x* was the same as that in *vic-trī-x*, follows from the fact that *sr* did not become *str* but *fi* — *br* (§ 570)

The Italic treatment of Indg *t^t* was precisely parallel to that of the Germanic. See § 527.

On initial *s-* fr *ps-* and *x-* see § 568, 2.

Lat *ff* from *pf*. *offero*, *suffero*.

Osc *meddīss* *meddis* 'meddix', cp Lat. *jū-dex*; nom. pl. *meddīss* beside *meddēs* fr. **-dik-(e)s*. Umbr. *osatu* 'operato, facito' *oseto* 'facta' beside Osc. *úpsannam* 'operandam, faciundam'.

§ 502. Prim Ital *kt* passed into *xt* (*ht*) in Umbr.-Samn., and prim. Ital. *pt* into *ft* (in Umbr further into *ht*). Umbr. *rehto* 'recte', *aan-fehtaf* 'infectas', *uhtur* 'auctor'. Osc. *saah-túm* 'sanctum', *Úhtavis* 'Octavius' Umbr. *screhto* 'scriptum', Osc. *scriftas* pl. 'scriptae'.

The combination *kt* arose anew in Umbr.-Samn. by vowel syncope (§ 633) and was now treated differently from prim. Italic *kt*. Osc. *factud* 'facito', *actud* 'agito'. Umbr *feitu* *fetu* *feetu* 'facito', *aitu* 'agito', to which *ai-veitu* *ars-veitu* 'advehitō' (rt. *uēgh-*) joined itself.

Rem. Prim. *Italic k** = Indg. *q* seems to have remained an explosive both where it was followed by a *t* in prim. *Italic*, and where it later came together with *t* by syncope. Osc. *Πουντις*; 'Quintus', Indg. **penq̄to-* 'quintus'. Umbr. *ninctu* 'ningunto' (cp. § 570), *fīktu* 'figito' (O.Lat. *fivere* beside *fugere*, *fibula* fr. **fi(g)ye-blā*). *umtu* 'ungunto' in the first instance from **umptō*.

k became *ś* *ś* before *e-* and *i-*vowels in Umbrian, e. g. *faśia* 'faciat'. See § 387. How the form *feia* beside *faśia* is to be explained, I am unable to say. Cp. *muneto* 'muttitum', where *i* seems to express a voiced spirant (§ 508).

Osc. *s* fr. *tl*. *Bansue* loc. 'Bantiac', cf. *Bantins* 'Bantinus'.

§ 503 Loss of *tenues* in consonantal groups

Lat. *poseō* fr. **porc-sio* *prec-or* (§§ 269, 288) *misceō* fr. **mic-sciō* : Skt. *misrá-* 'mixed' *illūstri-s* fr. **in-lou-s-tri-s*. *luc-rō*, *discō* from **ditesco* *i* *e* **di-de-siō* *di-du-i*, cp. Gr. *di-da(-)zoō* § 490) *asporto* fr. **aps-portō* *abs i* *e* *aps*. *ostendō* fr. **ops-tendō* *ob* *stermō* fr. **pster-*. Gr. *πράττειν* 'I soothe' fr. **praiag-*.

Lat. *lūna*, O.Lat. inscrip. *losna* fr. **louc-s-nā*. Av. *raoxšna-* 'shining, luminous'. *scni* fr. **sexni* *sēmēnstri-s* fr. **sex-mēnstri-s*. *sub-tēmen* fr. **te men* *ala* fr. **alā* *axilla*, OS. *ahsla* 'axilla' *e-nūntiō* *ē-mergō* *e-luō* *ē-dō* fr. **ex-nūntio* etc. (cf. *dī-numerō* *dī-moveō* *dī-luo* *dī-dūco* fr. **dis-numerō* etc.) Cp. § 570.

Lat. *mulst*, *fulst* fr. **mulst*, **fulst* *ursu-s* fr. **urxu-s* : Skt. *ḡkṣa-s*. *torst*, *spars* fr. **torst*, **spars* *ultu-s* fr. **ulctu-s*. *tortu-s* fr. **torctu-s*, cp. *forti-s* O.Lat. *forti-s*. Skt. *dydḥā-s* (§ 295). *quintu-s* (beside inscrip. *Quinctu-s*), but *jūntu-s* *fūntu-s* with *e* probably not without the influence of *jungō* *jūnt*, *fungor*; *defuntus*, *nuntus*, *santo* first on late inscriptions. *urna* fr. **urcnā* : *urceu-s*. *pāstu-m* from **pāsetu-m*, *postulō* fr. **po(r)sculō*, formed from the presents *pā-sco* *po-sco*.

l- from *spl-* *stl-* through the intermediate stage *sl-*. *lien* : Gr. *σλήν* *locu-s*, *lis* fr. O.Lat. *stlocu-s*, *stlīs*. The stage *slīs* is found twice on inscriptions. On *ilicō* cp. § 570.

Umbr. *ostendu* 'ostendito' fr. **ops-l*. Cp. also *osutu* 'operato, facito', § 501.

§ 504. The *mediae* generally retained their form of articulation.

b. Lat. *bibō* : Skr. *pibāmi*. See § 337.

d. Lat. *dicō*, Umbr. *deitu* 'dicito' Osc. *deikūm* 'dicere' : Skr. *diśāmi*. See § 368.

g. Lat. *gen-us*, Osc. *Genetai* 'Genetrici' : Skr. *jan-* Av. *zan-* See § 388.

g. Lat. *gelu*, Osc. *γελαν* 'pruinam'. O.Bulg. *žlědica*. Lat. *unguō*, Umbr. *umen* 'unguen' fr. **umben* : Skr. *ahjī-ś* Lat. *venō* fr. **guenū*, Umbr. *benust* 'venerit' Gr *παίνο*, rt *gem-*. See §§ 430. 432

In the *Italic* branch other sounds — in Lat. especially the Indg. med. asp. — fell together with the Indg. *mediae*. Some of the changes of articulation, discussed in the following sections, equally concerned these other sounds.

That Lat. *b* (Indg. *b*, *du*, *bh*, *dh*, *gh*) was spoken as *ḃ* from the second century onwards, seems to follow from such inscriptional forms as *quius* for *quibus* and *cibes* for *cives* (Corssen Ausspr. I² 131 ff., Seelmann Ausspr. 239 f.).

§ 505. A *media* became a *tenuis*, when it came to stand before a voiceless spirant or explosive. Lat. *cette* fr. **ce-dite* etc., see § 501 rem 2. Osc. *actud* 'agito', Umbr. *aitu* 'agito' fr. **aktōd*, prim. Ital. **agetōd*, Umbr. *fiktu* 'figito' umtu 'unguito', see § 502. Cp. also Lat. *attuli*, *accumbō*, *appellō* fr. *ad tuli* etc.

§ 506. Lat. *mn* fr. *bn*. *scamm-m* *scabellu-m* Cp. *mn* fr. *pn* § 500

mn (written *qn*) from *qn* already in prehistoric times. *lignu-m* fr. **legno-m* *legō*, see § 65 p. 53 *benignu-s* **ad-gnōscō* became **aggnōscō*, further *āgnōscō*, written *agnosco* *agn* became *æn* : *īgnōscō* i. e. *īgnōscō* fr. **n-gnōscō*; *cōgnōscō* i. e. *cōnōscō* fr. **con-gnōscō* *mn* became *n* initially, probably at the same time as the *æn* which had arisen from *cn* (§ 500), this change took place about 150 B. C. : *gnātu-s* *nātu-s*, *gnōscier* *nōscō*. So also Umbr. *naratu* 'declarato', to Lat. *quāru-s* *nāru-s*.

Rem 1. The *n* instead of *qn* in *renum*, *propunatori* etc., on inscriptions under the Empire, is also to be explained from the pronunciation *æn*.

æm from *gm*. *āgmen* i e. *ānmen* from **āgmen*. From *exāmen* beside *āgmen*, the former of which points to **āgmen* with originally long *a* (cp. *amb-āgēs*, *co-āgulūm*) — **exāgmen* would have become **ex-egmen*, see § 97 — we may conclude that the simplification of *gm* to *m* took place regularly only before orig. long vowels, or diphthongs. With this also agree *con-tāmin-ō* : *con-tāgu-m* and *jūmen-tu-m*. Gr ζεύγμα Lat. *jūger-a*. Cp. *æm* from *cm* § 500.

m from *dm*. *caementu-m* : *caedō*. *rāmentu-m* : *radō*. *flāmen* to Goth. *blōtan* 'to honour (the deity) with offerings' or to *flagrare*? *cacūmen* fi **cacūdmen*? . Skr *kūkud-* 'top'.

Rem 2 I do not venture to express an opinion as to the treatment of *dn* in Latin, but merely refer to the conjectures by W Meyer Kuhn's *Ztschr* XXVIII 164 f

nd (which had partly arisen from *nd*) became *nn*, *n* in Umbr.-Sannu. Umbr. *ponne pone* Osc *pún* 'quom' fr **pon-de*; Umbr. *pane* Osc *pan* 'quam' = Lat *quan-de*, see § 207. Umbr. *an-penes* 'impendes', *pihaner* 'piandi'. Osc. *úpsannam* 'operandam' This change was older than that of *nt* to *nd* in Umbr. *ander* 'inter' (§ 499)

Umbr. *umen* 'unguen' fr **umben*, § 432 a

Rem 3 The *l* in the Umbr. fut. ex *en-telust* 'intenderit' and *a-pelust* 'impenderis' *a-pelust* 'impenderit' is unexplained. That the *l* goes back to *nlf* (Bucheler), is incredible to me, the composition of a participial stem **entendlo-* with *just* (Bechtel Bezenb Beitr. VII 7) is impossible

Lat *ll* fr *dl* and *ld*. *sella* fr. **sedlā* *sallō* fr. **saldō* See § 369.

Loss of *d* before *i*, *u* Lat *Jov-is*, Umbr. *Iuv-e* Osc. *Iuv-ei* 'Jovi': Skr. *dyáu-* Gr. Ζεύ-ς. Concerning Osc. *zicolo-m* 'diem' see § 135 extr. Lat. *suāvis* fr **syād-ā-i-s*. Skr. *fem. svād-v ī* 'suavis'.

Lat *v* fr. *gu* = Indg. *g*. *vīvo-s* : Osc. *bivus* 'vivi', Skr. *jīvā-s* etc. See § 432 b.

§ 507. Prim. Indg. *d^hdh* became in prim. Ital. *zdh* — *sth* — *sp* (§ 509), hence Lat. *st*. Thus *custōs* : *huzd* 'treasure', see § 469, 5, perhaps also *hasta* : Goth. *gazds* 'a prick'.

Rem For Lat *crēdō*, first of all from **crezdō* (cp *pēdō* fr. **pezdō*, § 594), it would hardly be right to assume a **kred^hdhē-*, even in Indg since in Skr. the two members of the compound, **kred* 'heart' and *rt dhē*, were not yet fused into an inseparable unity (cp e. g. *śrād asmāi dhattu* 'believe in him' *ṛgv* II 12, 5). We must nevertheless start out from a prim Ital **cre(d)zdh-*, cp. § 521 on O Ir *cretm* 'credo'. It may be assumed that in Italic, as in Sanskrit, the feeling for the connexion with the other forms of *rt dhē-* was not yet extinct, and that *d* for regular *p* was thus introduced after *con-do ab-do* etc (cp W Meyer Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XXVIII 166), just as *nōbis* stood for regular **nospiis* (§ 594).

§ 508. *l* from *d* in Lat *līvir*: Skr *dēvár-* and others See § 369.

ř, *rs* from *d* in Umbrian between vowels and finally, e g. *te-řa di-řsa* 'det.' See § 369.

In Umbr. *muneto* 'muttutum' beside *mutatu* imper. 'muttito' (Lat. *mūgīnor* 'I murmur') *i* probably represents a voiced spirant. It may be conjectured that palatal vowels had a similar influence upon a preceding *g* as they had upon a preceding *h* (§ 502).

§ 509. The *mediae aspiratae* became *tenues asp* in prim Ital, then voiceless affricatae, and lastly voiceless spirants: *f*, *p*, *χ*, *χ* *χ*^u. Probably in the same period *p* was further shifted to *t* after *s* and the non-labialised *χ* to *h* except after and before nasals and before *r* and *l*.

This state of the form of articulation generally remained in Umbr.-Samn., whereas medially the spirants were developed to *mediae* in Lat *b* fr. *f* = older *f* (§ 338) *p* (§ 370) *χ*^u (§ 433c), *d* fr. *p* = older *p* (§ 370); *g* fr. *χ* = older *χ* (§§ 389 430); *ngu* (*ngū*) fr. *ng^u* = older *ng^u* (§ 433a)*; *gn* (whence *r*) between vowels from *χ*^u = older *χ*^u (§ 433b). Further, initially, *g* from *χ* before *r* (§ 430).

1. Initially.

Prim. Ital. *f* (Lat. Umbr.-Samn. *f*) = Indg. *bh*. Lat. *ferō*, Umbr. *ferar* 'feratur' Marruc. *feret* 'feret': Skr. *bhārami*. See § 338.

Prim. It. *f* (Lat. Umbr.-Samn. *f*) = Indg. *dh*. Lat. *fēlare*, Umbr. *feliuf* 'lactantes': Skr. *dhāyāmi*. See § 370.

Prim. Italic *h* (Lat. U.-S. *h*) = Indg. *gh gh* except before *r*. Lat. *humu-s*, Umbr. *hondra* Osc. *huntru* 'infra': Gr. *χαυαλ*, Indg. *gh-*. Lat. *hosti-s*: O.Bulg. *gostŭ*, Indg. *gh-*. A dialectical (Sabine) pronunciation of the *h* was represented by *f*: *folus*, *fastis*. See §§ 389. 430.

Prim. It. *xr* (Lat. *gr*) = Indg. *ghr* Lat. *gradior*: Goth. *gridi-* O.Bulg. *gredq* See § 430.

Prim. It. *f* (Lat. *f*) from *χ^h* = Indg. *gh* Lat. *formu-s*: Skr. *gharmā-s*, Goth. *varmjan*. See § 433c

2. Medially.

Prim. It. *f* (Lat. *b*, U.-S. *f*) = Indg. *bh*. Lat. *ti-bŭ*, Umbr. *te-fe* Osc. *t(i)-feŭ* 'tibi'. Skr. *tú-bhyam*. See § 338

Prim. It. *p* (Lat. *d*, Osc. *f*) = Indg. *dh* except before and after *r* (however in the combination *rpu*), before *l* and after *u* (*u*), perhaps also after *m*. Lat. *mediu-s*, Osc. *meſiaſ* 'in media': Skr. *mádhya-s*. See § 370.

Prim. It. *f* (Lat. *b*, U.-S. *f*) = Indg. *dh* before and after *r* (except the combination *rpu*), before *l* and after *u* (*u*), perhaps also after *m*. Lat. *rubro-*, Umbr. *rufu* 'rubros': Gr. *ἐρυθρό-ς*. See § 370.

Prim. It. *t* (Lat. *t*) fr. *p* = Indg. *dh* after *s* Lat. *custōs*: Goth. *huzd*, Indg. **kud^hdh-* See §§ 469, 5. 507. Cp. also Lat. *st* fr. *sp* = Indg. *sth* in *vŭdisti* § 553.

Prim. It. *h* (Lat. U.-S. *h*) = Indg. *gh* except after and before nasals and before *l* Lat. *vehō*, Osc. *vehua* 'plaustrum': Skr. *vāhāmi*. See § 389. This early weakening of *χ* to *h*, in this position, explains why the explosive *g* does not appear in Latin.

Prim. It. *χ* (Lat. *g*) = Indg. *gh* (*gh*) after and before nasals and before *l*. Lat. *lingō*: Skr. *lēhmi*, rt. *legh-*. *mingō* beside *mējō* (§ 510). *māgnu-s* beside *māyor* (§ 510). *trāgula* fr. **trāglā* beside *trahō*. See § 389.

Rem. 1 The *q* (instead of *h*) in *magis* and *ligūrō* was perhaps transferred from *māgnu-s* and *lingō*. But whence the *g* in *ad-āgru-m* *prōd-igu-m*, to *ājō* (§ 510)?

Prim. It. χ^* (Lat. *gu*) = Indg. *gh* after *u*. Lat. *ninguit*: Lith. *siūga* See § 433 *a*.

Prim. It. χ^* (Lat. **gu*, whence *v*) = Indg. *gh* between sonantal vowels. Lat. *niv-em*: Gr. *νίψ-α*. See § 433 *b*.

Rem 2 The forms *levis* (Skr *laghú-*, Gr. *λαχύ-*, Goth *leihts*, Lith *leņgė-as*) and *brevis* (Gr. *βραχύ-*) still remain obscure.

Prim It *f* (Lat *b*, Praenest *f*) fr. χ^* = Indg *gh*. Lanuv *nebrundin-es*, Praenest. *nefrōn-es*: Gr. *νεφρώ-* OHG. *moro*. See § 433 *c*

§ 510. The fricative sound of *h* was reduced to a minimum in the Italic languages. In certain positions the sound was entirely dropped

The weakness of articulation betrays itself in Latin through the doubt which existed as to where *h* should be written, and where not, e.g. *halāre* for *ālāre* (§ 208 p 176), *ānser* for *hānser* (Gr $\chi\eta v$)

h disappeared uniformly before *i* *major* fr **mahīōr* (beside *māgnu-s*). Skr *māhīyas-* 'greater' *ājō* fr **ahīō* or **āhīō* (beside *āare* 'to call to, nominate'): Skr *āha* 'he spoke'. Further, often between vowels, especially after *i*-vowels (accentual relations also formed a factor). *lien* Skr. *plihūn-* 'spleen' Gr *πλαγγυον* 'entrails'. *mējō* probably from **mejhō* Skr *mēhami* 'I make water' *bīmu-s* fr. **bi-humu-s*. *nēmō* fr **ne-hemō* Further *nīl* = *nihil*, *prēndō* = *prehendō*, *praebeō* — *praehibeō*, *cōrs* = *cohors*, *prōbeō* = *prōhibeō* etc., which stand on a level with *dēsse* = *dēsse*, *coepī* = *coīpī*

Cp also *diribeō* = *dis+habeo* with the same *r* from *s* as *dir-imō* etc (§ 569).

The same fluctuation in the writing of *h*- exists in Umbr.-Sann as in Lat. Umbr. *cretu* part pass to *heri* 'vult', conversely *he-* for *e-* 'ex' in *he-bet-af-e* beside *e-bet-raf-e* 'in exitus' (to Lat. *baetere*, cp. § 432 rem. 1). Osc. *Herukinaī* 'Erycinæ', *Ἐρυκίνη*.

It was dropped medially in Osc. *mais* 'magis' *maimas* gen. 'maximae' beside *Mahii[s]* 'Magius'.

§ 511. In Lat. the *b*, *d*, *g*, which arose from voiceless spirants, underwent the same treatment as the corresponding original *mediae*. *grallae* 'stilts' fr. **grad-lae*, see § 369. *amni-s* fr. **abni-s*, along with O Ir. *abain* 'river' is probably to be connected with Skr *abhrá-* 'thunder-cloud', *Samnu-m* beside *Sabnu-s* Osc *Safinim* 'Samnitium', see § 506.

Old Irish.

§ 512. The *tenues* except *p* were generally retained in prim. Kelt. *p* disappeared at that period in all positions except before consonants and before consonants it became a spirant.

t, *c* appear in Irish as the successors of prim Kelt. *t*, *k ky* (Indg *t*, *h q*) in absolute initiality and after spirants and *r*, *l*.

temen 'dark-gray' Skr *támas-* *tiagam* 'I stride, go': Gr. *στέγω*, rt *steigh-* *ocht* 'eight' · Gr *ὀκτώ* *t-pret al-t* 'educavit'. See § 371

crude 'heart': Lath *szarál-s* *cara* 'friend': Leth *kárs*. *cethir* 'four': Gall. *petor-ritum*. Skr. *catiá-*as. *scáth* 'shadow'. Goth. *skadu-s* *iasc* 'fish' (*a*-stem) Lat. *pisci-s* Goth. *fiska-* *ro sescand* 'he leapt': Skr. *cushánda*. *scél* 'narration, tidings' · Cymr. *chredl* fr. prim. Kelt. **sky-c-tlo-n* (Cymr *chw-* first fr **sk-*), rt. *seq-* 'say' *sesc* 'barren' Cymr *hysp* 'dry, withered', Lat. *succu-s* (cp. § 516) *ad-con-darc* 'I saw' Skr. *dadárśa*, rt *derk-*. *orc* 'pig': Lath *pařszu-s*, cpf **porlo-s*. See §§ 390. 434. 436.

§ 513 *t*, *c* became voiced *mediae* after nasals, then the nasal disappeared (with compensation lengthening). The letters *t*, *c* were retained in the O.Ir. period. It was not until a later period that the orthography was set straight by the introduction of *d*, *g*. *cēt* 'hundred' · Cymr. *cant*, Lat *centu-m*. *ōac* *ōc* 'young'. Cymr. *ieuanc*, Lat. *juvencu-s*. See § 212.

§ 514. After vowels *t* *c* became *þ*, *χ*, which were written *th*, *ch*. Hence *ð*, *ȝ* in unaccented syllables (except finally). These were written *d*, *g*, like the voiced spirants which had arisen from original *mediae* (§ 522). *d*, *g* however occur consistently only for the palatalised *ð*, *ȝ*.

máthir 'mother' : Lat. *māter*. *cath* 'fight' : Gall. *catu-* (in prop. names), OHG. *hadu-* 'fight'. *cloth* 'renowned' : Gr. *κλυτός*. 2. pl. *carthe*, no *charid*, to *caraím* 'I love'; cp. the personal endings Gr *-τε* Lat. *-tis* 3. sg. pass. *car-thir* 'amatur' *midir* 'iudicatur' : cp. Lat. *-tur*. *beothu* 'life' gen. *bethad* dat. *bethid*, suffix **-tāt-* : Lat *-tūt-*.

fiche 'twenty' : O Cymr. *uceint*, Skr. *viśati-*. *sechur* 'sequor' rt. *seq-*. *marc-ach* 'equester' : Cymr. *march-awc*, Gall. *Ben-accu-s*; *cumacht-ach* 'potens', 1. sg *cumacht-aigim* 'potior'. *cathr-ach* gen, *cathr-ay* acc, to nom *cathur* 'town'.

On the like origin of voiceless spirants in conditional initiality, e g. *a thuath* 'O folk', see § 658, 1.

Rem 1 On *mar* 'son', *marc* 'pig', *carr* 'dirt', *léicim* 'I leave', whose 'status durus' is remarkable, see § 436 rem

Rem 2 The spirants of the prepositions *ath-* 'against' (Gall *at-*) and *frith-* 'towards' became assimilated to the initial consonant of the following word, when the preposition had the chief accent *tht* to *tt* in *frithiūt* 'non obsistunt' *tht* to *cc* (*c*) *taconnoctun* 'accedit' fr **to-ath-com-noctur*, *frithiūc* 'present' fr **frith-con-dare* *thy* to *qq* (written *c* or *cc*, cp. § 519) *fiere* 'responsum' from *frith gairi*, *eone* 'cognitio, sapientia' fr **ath-que* (cp Thurneysen *Revue Celt* VI 320), *taccuir tacan* 'congruus, decens' fr **to-ath-gair* *thb* to *bb* (written *p*, cp §§ 519 524) *epert* 'speech' fr **ath-bert*

§ 515. *pt* probably became *cht* even in prim. Kelt. O.Ir. *secht* Mid Cymr *seith* 'seven' Lat *septem* See § 339

Indg *pu* in O Ir *suan* (Cymr. *hyn* 'sleep' : Skr. *svāpna-s* Gr *ὑπνο-ς* etc It is highly probable that *p* was here also no longer an explosive in prim Kelt, see § 339 rem

§ 516. *tk* became *sk* in Kelt O Ir *sesc* 'barren' Cymr. *hysp* 'dry', fr **siskyo-s* : Lat *siccus-s*, orig form **sitgo-s*. O.Ir. *mesc* 'intoxicating, drunk' Skr. *māda-* 'drunkenness' *lesc* 'piger' : Goth *lats* 'lazy' *nisce* 'water'. Skr. *udān-udakā-* 'water'. Here belongs also O Ir. *brisc* Bret. *bresh* 'brittle', in case it comes from the rt. *bherdh-*, § 298. Cp. Av. *pk*, *sc* from prim. Ar. *tk*, *tc* § 473, 2 and Germ. *sk* fr. *tk* § 527. From the Gallic belong perhaps also here *Pruscia Prudca* (d'Arbois de Jubainville *Études grammaticales sur les langues celtiques* I p. 31* ff.).

The **ð** in the latter form denotes here, as also elsewhere, a voiceless spirant.

ss (whence further also *s*) from *ts* in the prim Kelt. period. O.Ir. 1. pl. of the *s*-fut. *messimur* to *midimur* 'I judge'. Fut. *ro-fessur* 'I shall know', rt. *uend-*. Future stem *sēs-* fr. **syents-i* e. **syend+s-* (*syend-* 'drive, hunt') 1. sg. *cu-du-sē[s]-sa*, fut. sec 1 sg. *du-sēsam* (Thurneysen Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVIII 148).

ss from *tst* inf *mess* 'a judging', orig. form **metsttu-* i. e. *med+tu-*. Inf *fiss* 'a knowing' i e **ud+tu*. It is uncertain whether this change be prim Kelt. because of the Gallic spellings with **ð**, as **MEDDVLVS** beside *Messulus* (to O Ir *mess*).

O Ir *-ss-* fr *-st-* *ro chloss* 'was heard' fr **klus-to-*, *cluas* 'ear' fr **hlens-tu-* or **hlous-tu-*, to *cloor* 'I hear', cp. Skr *śruṣ-ti-ṣ* 'compliance', O.H.G. *hlos-en* 'to listen' OS. *hlus-t* 'a hearing', O.Bulg. *sluchū* 'a hearing'. *uis aēs* (gen *aisso aisa*) 'age' fr. **āyes-tu-* cp. Gr *αἰς* 'always' is 'is'. Gr *ἕστη* *tair-issur* 'I stand, stand still', *sessam* 'a standing': Gr *ἵστημι* 'I place', Lat *sisto*.

§ 517 *kt* became *cht* (*xt*) in prim. Kelt. O Ir *ocht* Cymr. *wyth* Corn *eath* Bret *eiz* 'eight' Skr *aṣṭá*, Gr *ὀκτώ*. *recht* 'law' as-*recht* 'surrexit' Lat *recltū-s*, rt. *reġ-*. *ro iar-facht* 'he asked' (pres *urmu-ŋu* 'he asks') · Gr *ἵκω*, Lat. *vōr*, rt. *ueq-*. *m-nocht* 'hac nocte' Lith *nakčs*.

Rom *xl* was often written instead of *cht* in O Ir *oct rect* etc. That *cht* (*xt*) was nevertheless spoken, is shown by Thurneysen Keltoromanisches p. 14 f, where the stage *cht* is also found for Gallic in the name *Luxternos* on coins (written *Lucernus* in Caesar).

ks = O Ir *ss*, *s*, Brit *ch*, prim. Kelt. probably *chs* (*ys*). O.Ir. *ressed* O Cymr *chuechet* 'extus' Gr. *ἔξ*, orig. f. **syeks*. O.Ir. *dess* Cymr. *deheu* 'dexter': Goth. *talhsva*, Indg. **deks-* O.Ir. *ōs uas* Cymr *uch* 'above' Lith *auksz-tu-s* 'high', rt. *aug-*. *no tes* 'effugiam' *s*-fut to *techim* 'fugio', Lith. *tekū* 'I run', rt *teq-*. *x*, *xs*, probably to be read as *ys*, appears in Gall. : *Uxello-dūnum* 'Hightown', to O Ir. *ōs uas*; *Dexsua*, to O.Ir. *dess*.

§ 518. *t* and *c* were dropped before liquids and nasals (with 'compensation lengthening' after short vowels, § 620). *cenēl* 'race': O.Cymr. *ceneth*, suffix *-tlo-* (§ 110 p. 104). *anal* 'breath':

Cymr *anadl*, prim. Kelt. **anatla*. *dāl* 'a meeting together': O.Cymr. *dall* 'forum'. *ēn* 'bird' · O.Bret. *etn*, rt *pet* 'fly'. *dēr* 'tear': O.Bret. *dacr* Gr. *δάκρυ*. Reduplic. fut. 1. sg. *cēl*, to *celum* 'I conceal' Cp also *suan* 'sleep' § 339 rem.

ret (*recht*) was simplified to *rt*. *ro ort* 'delevit', part. *timm-orte* 'compressus', to *orgun* 'occisio' (rt *ergh*-, cp. § 552).

Correspondingly *res* to *rs*, whence *rr* (cp § 574): 3. sg. of the s-fut. *orr*, of the same verb

§ 519. The *mediae* generally preserved their form of articulation in prim. Kelt. In O Ir they remained *mediae* in absolute initiality likewise after *r* and *l*, *g* also after nasals. These medial *mediae* were also written (*bb*), *dd*, *gg* or (*p*), *t*, *c* after *r* and *l*, in order to indicate that they were not to be spoken as spirants (§ 522) ¹

d dēr 'tear' · O.Bret. *dacr*, Gr. *δάκρυ*. *cerd cerdd cert* 'artist, smith' Cymr. *cerdd* 'art', Gr. *αἰδοῦς* 'gamb', Lat. *cerdō* 'workman' See § 372

ġ, g gen 'birth' · Cymr. *geni*, Skr. *jan-* Av. *zan-*, rt. *ġen-ġair* 'call' · Cymr. *gairi*, Skr. *gur-*, rt. *gar-* *bui* 'alive'. Cymr. *byr*, Goth. *gins* Isth. *gyra-s*, Indg. **gǵ-uo-s* *qarg qurgg* 'rough, wild' Gr. *γροῦρό-ς* 'spunited, wild' *serg sergg seic* 'a passing away, decay, illness' · according to Windisch to OS. *swerean* 'to become obscure, gloomy' *ferg ferc* 'anger' Gr. *ὀργή* 'impulse, feeling, disposition' *bongaim* 'I break, reap'. Skr. *babhūja* 'he broke' See §§ 391. 434. 437

g remained also after *d* = Indg. *z*, see § 521

§ 520. The media *d* in the prep *ad-* = Lat. *ad* was assimilated to a following voiceless consonant, e.g. *-accu* 'I see' fr. *ad+cu*.

mb, nd became *mm, nn*. The O Ir monuments frequently preserve *mb, nd* beside *mm, nn*, probably contrary to the then living pronunciation *camm* 'crooked' · Cymr. *cam* 'crooked' Bret. *kamm* 'crooked' Gall. *cambo-*, Gr. *καμπός-ς*

¹) An example for *b, bb, p* = Indg. *b* is wanting. But cp. *orbe* with Indg. *bh* § 524

'crooked'. *ro se-scaind* 'he leapt': Lat. *scandō*, Skr. *skánd-a-mi*. *cenn cend* 'head, top, point': Cymr. *penn pen* Corn. *pen*, prim. Kelt. **krindo-*, according to Windisch (Kuhn-Schleicher's Beitr. VIII 44) to Skr. *śru-* 'to swell' and identical with Gr. *ἰλιδό-ς*. *mennant mendat* Mid Ir 'dwelling': Skr. *mandirá-m* 'lodging, habitation' Cp § 525

Ir. *mn* from *bu* (= Indg. *bu*, *gn*). *fu-domain* 'deep', compar. *fu-dumnu* Cymr. *dwfn* 'deep', Goth. *drups* Lith. *dubù-s* 'deep', rt. *dhenb-* (§ 325); with these is said to be related O Ir. *domun* 'world'. Gall. *Dumno-rīx*, older *Dubno-rīx*. *mna* fr. **bnās*, gen to *ben* 'woman', Indg. stem form **gnā-* **gend-*, see §§ 428 a 437 a

§ 521. O Ir. *net nett* Cymr. *nyth* 'nest' fr. Indg. **nizdo-* through the intermediate stage **neddo-* Cp *medy* Cymr. *mauld* 'whcy', fr. **medgā*, older **mezgā*, Gallo-Lat. *mesga* 'whcy', according to Thurneysen Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVIII 152 to Slav. *mozgŭ* etc., hence uncertain, whether Indg. *zg* or *zgh* (§ 450) See § 595

It seems to follow from Cymr. *credu* that Indg. **kred dhē-*, which is to be presupposed for *ciētun* 'ciēdo' and the Skr. and Lat. related forms (§ 507 rem). had not passed through **kredzd-* to **krezd-* in prim. Kelt, but that the nearest older form **kredd-* rather came direct from **kred d(h)-*.

Here may further be mentioned *ro-fetar* 'I have experienced, know' fr. rt. *uend-*, which Thurneysen Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII 174, XXVIII 151 regards as an *s*-aorist **uides-ar* gave rise to **fedsar* (§ 634), and this to *fetar*, since *d* remained an explosive before *s*, or *h* (§ 576)

§ 522. *b*, *d*, *g* became spirants after vowels. *ḃ*, *ḁ*, *ḡ*. The letters *b*, *d*, *g* were generally retained for these (*bh*, *dh*, *gh* in the modern orthography), on the other hand a double media or tenuis was written in cases where the sound had remained explosive (§ 519) *ph* *f*, *th*, *ch* were more seldom used to express *ḃ*, *ḁ*, *ḡ* (Zeuss-Ebel Gr. C. p. 62 sq.).

b ebaim 'I drink': Skr. *pibāmi*. See § 340

d cride 'heart' Gr. Ion. *ῥπαδ-ῖν* *adfiadaim* 'I announce': Skr. *vēdayāmi*. See § 372.

ġ, g. Imper. *agat* 'agent': Lat. *agō*, rt. *aġ-*. Gen. *tige* 'of a house': Gr. *στέγης*, rt. *steg-* See §§ 391. 434.

These voiced spirants probably became voiceless when final, cp. *teġh* beside *tey*, *camuiġh* beside *cammaib* 'notwithstanding' etc.

On the spirantal pronunciation of *b, d, g* in conditional initiality see § 658, 1

§ 523. Loss of *d, g* (with 'compensation lengthening' after short vowels) before liquids and nasals *ar* 'battle, slaughter, butchery' Cymr. *aer* fr **agro-*, to O Ir *āg* (gen *āga*) 'battle', Gr *ἀγών*, rt. *aġ-*. *am* 'manus hostium' fi. **agmen* or **agmen*: Lat *agmen ex amen*, rt *aġ-* (cp § 506) Perf. *ro gēnar* 'natus sum' fr **ge-ġu-*, rt *ġen-* *uan* 'lamb' Cymr. *oen*, Lat. *agnu-s* with Indg *g*, see § 437 c

ug = Indg. *ŋg* had been dropped before *n* in *buan* 'a harvesting, reaping', inf to *bongum* 'I break, reap' (§ 519)

Assimilation of *ng* to following *m* with lengthening of the preceding vowel *cēmum* 'a striding, step', to *cungum* 'I stride' (to Gr *αἰάζω* 'I limp'?) Analogously *grēmum* 'progressus', to *in-grennum* 'I pursue' fr *grend-* with original *dh*, § 526.

§ 524. The mediae aspiratae fell together with the mediae in pūm Keltic, as in Iranian (§ 481) and in Baltic-Slavonic (§§ 542–549). The laws, which obtain for the Indg. mediae (§§ 519–523), thus operated here also.

Media appears initially after *r* and *l*, *g* also after *n* (ŋ):

bh buu 'sum': Lat *fīō*, rt *bheŋ-* *orbe orbbe orpe* 'hereditas'. Goth *arbi* 'heritago', Gr. *ὀρφανός* 'left, orphan' See § 341.

dh dī-th Mid.Ir. 'he sucked': Skr *dhāyāmi*. *ard ardd art* 'high, great, noble', to which probably also *Arduenna silva*: Skr *ūrdhvā-s mēd-ach mēlt-ach* 'acceptus, gratus': OS. *mildi* 'mild, kind, gracious' See § 373

ġh, gh. gam 'winter': Lith. *žemà*. *in-grennim* 'I pursue': O.Bulg. *gręda* 'I come' *orgun orggun orcun* 'a laying waste, devastating, killing, predatory excursion', Gall. *Orgeto-rīx*: Skr *ṛghāyati* 'trembles with passion, rages, raves', OHG. *arg* 'that which is worthless, vile, bad'. *cum-ung* 'narrow': Gr. *ἄγχι*, rt. *aŋġh-*. *esc-ung* 'eel': Lat. *anguis*. See §§ 392. 434. 438.

§ 525. Ir. *mm*, *nn* from *mb*, *nd* = Indg. *mbh*, *ndh*, cp. § 520. *imm*, *imb* 'about, around': Gall. *ambi-*, Gr. *ἀμφί*. *immlind* 'umbilicum': Gr. *ὀμφαλό-ς* Lat. *umbilicu-s*. *in-grennim* 'I pursue': O.Bulg. *gręda* Goth. *gruti-*. It is doubtful whether *bonn bond* 'solea' belongs here or to § 520, since this word seems to have had in prim. Indg. partly *dh* (Skr. *budhná-s*) and partly *d* (Gr. *πύρναξ*) (§ 469, 8) *mm* fr. *mb* = Indg. *ægh* in *imm imb* 'butter', see § 438 *b*.

A sure example for *mn* fr. *bn* -- Indg. *bhn* (or *ghn*) is unknown to me *tamun* 'stem' may belong to Skr. *stambh-*, with which it is generally connected, but the root had in prim. Indg. partly *bh*, and partly *b* (see § 469, 8), besides we probably ought to start out here from an original *mb(h)n* (cp. *buam* with *ægn* § 523)

To the form *net* 'nest' (§ 521) corresponds *brot* 'prick' fr. prim. Kelt. **brozdo-s*, the *d* of which was Indg. *dh*, as is shown by Aga. *brord* O.Icel. *broddr* 'prick'. See § 595

§ 526. *b*, *d*, *g* as spirants, cp. § 522.

bh tri-b 'tribus' · Skr. *-bhū* See § 341.

dh ruð 'a riding': O Icel. *rīðu* See § 373.

gh, gh ligur 'tongue': Lith. *ležiù*, It. *leigh-*. *lge* 'bed': O.Bulg. *lęga*, rt. *leg-*. *snugul* 'it drops': Gr. *νίψει*, rt. *sneigh-*. See §§ 392 434 438

Dropping of *b*, *g*, as in § 523. Reduplic. fut. *do-bēr* (*do-baur* 'I give', rt. *bher-* 'carry, bear') fr. **bebr-*. *nēl* 'cloud' fr. **neblo-*. O.H.G. *nebul* O.Icel. *núfl-*, Gr. *νεφέλη* *fēn* 'waggon, cart'. O Icel. *vagn* 'waggon', rt. *meġh-*

grēmm fr. **grend-men* has already been mentioned in § 523.

Germanic.

§ 527. History of the *tenuēs*.

p, *k* (*kx*) before *t* and *s* became *f*, *x* (*x**) in prim. Germ. similarly as in Iran. (§ 473), Umbr.-Samn. (§ 502) and Keltic (§§ 339. 515. 517¹).

1) Cp. also Mod.Gr. *ἐφτά κόφτω*, *ὀχτώ νόχτα*.

Goth. *hliftu-s* 'thief': Gr. κλέπτης. OHG. *nift* 'neptis', privigna': Lat. *nepti-s*. OIHG. *wafsa* 'wasp': Lith. *vapsà* 'horsefly', O.Bulg. *posa* 'wasp' fr. **uopsa* (§ 545) OHG. *refsan* 'to scourge, punish, blame', O.Icel. *refsa*, prim Germ. **rafsana-n*: Skr. *rāpas-* n. 'bodily injury, violation'.

Goth. *rahts* OHG. *reht* 'right': Gr. ὀρεκτός 'stretched out', cpf. **rehtó-s*, rt *reġ-* Goth. *nahts* OHG. *naht* 'night': Lat. *nox noctis* etc., oug f **noqt-* **noqt-* Goth. *finfta-* 'quintus': Gr. πέμντο-s, see § 444 a. e Goth. *salths* OIHG. *sehs* 'six': Gr. ἕξ, cpf. **seks*

Rem 1 Goth. *nipmu-s* 'cousin, relation', O.Icel. *nidr* 'descendant' pl. *nidra*, Ags. *nidda*, pl. 'homines' fr. prim Germ. **nipha-* and thus from **ne(p)ho-* in consequence of the combination of three consonants Similarly Ved. dat. abl. pl. *nābhya-s* from **n bhā-bhya-s* i. e. **napt-bhya-s*

The shifting of *ts* and *tpt* began simultaneously or even earlier, we put the latter for the prim Germ. period in place of *t't*, see § 469, 4

ts became *ss*, s OHG. OS *uissan* O.Icel. *visso vissu* (Goth. *vissedun*) 'they knew', probably to Hom. ἴσσω, cpf. **uissēt* i. e. **uid+s+pt* (Osthoff *Zur Gesch. d. Perl.* 398. 561) OHG. *zan* 'tooth' fr. prim. Germ. **taus*, Indg. **dant-s*, cp. Skt. *dān* fr. **dants* (§ 647, 7). Gr. ὀδοῦς Cp. also Goth. *ana-busns* 'command' fr. **butsn-*, to *ana-brudan* 'to bid, command', rt. *bheudh-* (§ 552)

tpt became *ss* except before *i*, whence *s* after a long syllable. Goth. *ga-giss-* (nom. *ga-giss*) 'agreement', to *giþan*. Goth. *us-viss* 'unbound', to *viþan* OHG. *gi-uiz* 'certain, sure' adv. *gi-uisso* Gr. ἄγνωτος 'unseen, unknown', cpf. **uittó-s* i. e. **uid+to-*, rt. *uēd-* Ags. O.Icel. *sess* m. 'seat' part. Skr. *sattá-* Av. *hasta-* Lat. *ob-sessu-s*, Indg. **set'tó-s*, rt. *sed-* Goth. *missa-* in *missa-deþs* 'misdeed', OHG. *missen* O.Icel. *missa* 'to miss', to OHG. *mīdan* 'to avoid, intermit'. Lat. *mitto* fr. **mītō* (§ 612), part. *missus*.

s from *ss* after long syllables Goth. *un-veis* (gen. *-veiss*) 'unknowing', OHG. *wīs* O.Icel. *vīs-s* 'wise': Lat. *vīsu-s*, orig. form **uittó-s*, rt. *uēd-* OHG. *ās* n. 'carrion': Lat. *ēsū-m*, orig. f. **et'to-*, rt. *ed-* 'eat'.

The proper names *Chattus* (with Lat. ending) OHG. *Hassi Hasso* (to Skr. *śad-* 'to distinguish oneself, Gr. Dor. *κεκαδμένος*?) and Lango-Bard. *Tatto Tasso* i. e. 'regulator, distributor' (Goth. *ungatass* 'disordered' Ags. *tass* 'acervus, congeries frugum', Gr. *δατέουαι*) seem to show that *tþt* had become *ss*, *s* through the intermediate stage *tþ*.

st arose before *r*. Goth. *blōstreis* 'sacrificer' OHG. *bluostar* 'sacrifice', to Goth. *blōtan* 'to sacrifice' Ags. *fōstor* O.Icel. *fōstr* 'maintenance, support', to Goth. *fōdjan* 'to feed, nourish', Gr. *παιτεῖναι* 'I eat' The course of development seems to have been *tþt*, *þt*, *st*.

Rem 2 The Lat development (cp § 501 rem 3) renders it improbable that the course was *ss*, *si*, *sti* (cp § 580), as is assumed by Kluge Paul-Braune's Beitr IX 150 157

Rem 3. Where *st* occurs in other positions than before *r*, they are new formations, e. g. Goth. *káupasta* pret of *káupatan* 'to box one's ears', OHG. *wista* beside *wissa* 'I knew', *wurst* 'sausage' from rt. *wert-* 'turn' (after *urthust* 'loss' etc) Cp § 501 rem 2

th became *sk* (cp § 516) OHG. *rasc* 'quick, active, strong' O.Icel. *raskr* 'bold, brave' (Goth. **rasqs*), prim Germ **raskua-z* fr **rathua-z*, to OHG. *rad* 'wheel'; O.Icel. *laskr* 'soft, slack, loose', prim Germ **lathua-z*, to Goth. *lats* 'weary', on the suffix *-kua-* = Indg. *-go-* cp § 419 OHG. Ags. *horsc* 'quick, smart, prudent' O.Icel. *horskr* 'prudent, wise' Goth. *and-hruskan* 'to investigate, examine', probably to Goth. *hard-u-s* 'hard' Gr. *χαρ-ύς* 'strong', orig form **hrt-ko-*, cp also Mid.English *harsk* Dan *harsk* 'rough, hard' O.Icel. *beiskr* 'sharp', to Goth. *bait-ra-* 'biting, bitter'. Here probably also Ags. *tusc* or *tusc* 'tusk, tooth' (see Kluge Paul-Braune's Beitr VIII 537) = Goth. **tunsku-*, with which Ski. *a-datha-* 'toothless' may be compared, although this was a Skr. new formation.

h had disappeared in OHG. before *s*+consonant. *mist* 'dung': Goth. *maistus-s* *wast* 'growth' Goth. *vahsts*. Cp Kogel Paul-Braun's Beitr VII 193 ff

§ 528. A general shifting of the still remaining *tenues* to voiceless spirants, e. g. Indg. **pōtér-* 'father' to **fapér-*, and **pélku* 'cattle' to **féxu*, probably did not take place until after

the tenues had modified their original manner of articulation in the position before *t*, *s* (*p*) and *k* (§ 527).

The only exception to this law is that the tenues stood in combination with preceding spirants: *sp*, *st* (= Indg. *st* and = Indg. *tʰt* before *r*, see § 527), *ft* (= Indg. *pt* and *qt*, see § 527), *xt* (= Indg. *kt* and *qt*, see § 527), *sk* (= Indg. *sk*, *sq* and Indg. *tq*, see § 527) Cp.

Goth *spewan* OHG *spīwan* 'to vomit' Lath *spīduju* etc., see § 342 Goth OHG *ist* 'is'. Gr *ιστι*, Indg. **i-s-ti* Goth *ga-kusts* 'a trying, testing' Skr *jūsti-s*, Indg. **jūs-ti-s*. Goth. *blōstreis* 'sacrificer' OHG *bluostar* 'sacrifice, offering' with *str* = Indg. *tʰtr* Goth *hliftu-s* 'thief' Gr *χλέπτω-s*, Goth *fimfta* 'quintus' Gr. *πέντε-s*, Indg. **penqto-s* Goth. *rahts* OHG *reht* 'right' Gr *ὀρθρός-s*, epf **rekto-s* Goth *nahits* OHG *naht* 'night' Lath. *nahit-s*, Indg. **noght-s* Goth *sheinan* OHG *scīnan* 'to shine' Gr *σείω*, weak it form *skē* see § 393. Goth *us-shaua* 'considerate, sober', OHG *scounōn* 'to look, see' Skr. *kav-i-ś* 'seer, teacher' weak rt form *squ-*, see §§ 439 589, 3 O. Icel *laskr* 'soft, tender, slack', orig *f* *lōt-qu-s*, rt *lōt-*, see § 527

Rem 1 The combination *sl-* probably lost its *l* already in the prim Germ period OHG *slugan* 'to shut' OS *slutl* 'key' Gt *slūt*, etc., see § 425

Rem 2 *st*, *td*, *hd* are also written for medial *st*, *ft*, *ht* in OHG Franconian monuments See Kogel Ub d Keien Glossar p 70 f, Zu den Murbacher Denkm (Leipz 1883) 13 ff On the value of the spellings *sg*, *sch* beside *sk*, see Kogel in the first named treatise p 93, Braune Ahd Gramm p. 127

It is however quite possible that the tenues first underwent the same affection after spirants as in other cases and then after that became explosives again. that is Indg. **tʰst* became **istp* and then **ist* (Goth. *ist*). Cp 2 sg *last* (*lisan* 'to collect, gather') fr. **las-pa* (§ 541, 7), OHG *cumft* fr **kumfpa-* (§§ 214 529) and Goth. *huzd* 'treasure' fr **huzda-n* (§ 538)

§ 529. The voiceless spirants in **faþér* 'father' etc., which had arisen according to § 528, remained voiceless spirants initially in prim. Germ., and also medially if the sonant next preceding

received the principal accent (according to the old Indg. accentuation, § 686). The fricative sound of χ was reduced initially before vowels, and perhaps also medially under certain circumstances (not before consonants).

Gothic.

Initially. *fadar* 'father' : Lat. *pater*. *fōt-u-s* 'foot' : Lat. *pēs*. *þat-a* 'that' : Gr. *τό*. *þaha* 'I am silent' : Lat. *taceō*. *hund* 'hundred' : Skr. *śatā-m*. *hairs* 'heart' : Lith. *szirdis*. *haidu-s* 'way, manner' : Skr. *kētū-ś*. *hlifa* 'I steal' : Pruss. *au-klīpts*. *hva-s* 'who' : Skr. *ká-s*.

Medially. *uf* 'under' : Skr. *upa*, Indg. **upo*. *brōþar* 'brother' : Skr. *bhrātar-*, Indg. **bhrātor-*. *vaīrþa* 'I become' : Skr. *vārtāmi*, Indg. **uértō*. *faīhu* 'cattle' : Skr. *páśu*, Indg. **péśu*. *swaihra* 'father-in-law' : Skr. *śiśūra-s*, Indg. **śuékuro-s*. *saiþva* 'I see' : Skr. *sácatv*, Indg. 3. sg. mid. **ségetaj*. *vulfs* 'wolf' : Skr. *výka-s*, Indg. **ulgo-s*. See §§ 342. 374. 393. 439. 440. 441. 444a

German

f remained. OHG *fater* 'father'. OHG. *nefo*, cp. Ags. *nefa* O. Icel. *nefi* *nefi* 'relation, nephew' : Skr. *nápāt* 'descendant', Indg. **népōt-*.

þ became *ð*, this remained down to the time of the OHG. monuments, and was represented by *th* (more rarely *dh*). In the course of the OHG. period however it was developed to *d* in different parts at different times (first in Bavaria during the eighth century). OHG. *thorn dorn* : Goth. *þairnu-s*, O. Bulg. *trǎnǔ*. OHG. *bruoþer bruoðer* 'brother'.

The letter *h* appears for prim. Germ. χ in HG., as in Goth. The sound was merely an aspirate in every case initially, and medially certainly at least between vowels. OHG. *hunn* 'hundred'. OHG. *fāhan* 'to catch' : Goth. *fāhan*, prim. Germ. **fanaχana-n* (cp. § 214 p. 182). The *h* in initial *hw*, *hr*, *hl*, *hm* disappeared from the eighth century onwards, earliest in *hw*, e. g. *hwaz* *waz* 'what' : Goth. *hva*; *hlunnunt* *hunnunt* 'renown' : Goth. *hluma* m.

'hearing', rt. *kley-*. Spellings like *Chlodovichus* (*Hludwig*) show that the value χ still prevailed in the fifth and sixth centuries.

West Germanic consonant lengthening (gmination) through following ι OHG *heffen* OS *hebbian* 'to raise': Goth. *hafjan*, Lat *capio*. OHG. *hlahhen* Ags *hlrekhan* 'to laugh' Goth. *hlahjan*. Cp. §§ 532 535. 540 and the similar doubling of nasals and l §§ 216. 277.

$m\bar{p}$ seems to have become $m\bar{f}$ *mft* OHG *cumft* 'a coming' (Goth. *ga-qumþu-*), *numft* 'a taking', *ramft* 'edge', MHG *brunft* 'rutting time of the red-deer' ($n/$ from mj) Cp. §§ 214. 528.

Rem In like manner perhaps $n\bar{p}$ became $n\bar{f}$, *nst* OHG *kunst* 'art', cp. Goth *kunþi* 'knowledge' Doubts remain because of Goth *anþar* OHG. *ander*. On the s in Goth *anst* etc. see Kluge Paul-Braune's Beitr IX 154 f

§ 530. Medial f , \bar{p} , γ (γ^u) became b , d , z (z^u) in prim Germ — and at the same time s became z (§ 581) —, when the next preceding sonant did not have the principal accent (§ 529) or t , s directly followed (§ 527) This phenomenon is called 'Verner's law' (see Kuhn's *Ztschr* XXIII 97 ff) The Indg. tenues, which were thus affected, fell together with Indg. *bh*, *dh*, *gh*, *gh* (§ 538) and underwent all further developments in common with these

\bar{b} , \bar{d} , \bar{z} (\bar{z}^u) became b , d , g (gu) after nasals, very probably in the prim Germ period, and zu became u after vowels (§ 444 c)

These voiced spirants also became mediae after ι , l in Gothic, while in other cases they remained spirants, but were not distinguished from mediae in writing

The West Germanic dialects changed every other remaining \bar{d} to d . Then in Upper Germany and East Franconia d became t (which partly suffered further affections that need not be taken into consideration here), elsewhere it remained b and z became b and g in HG (while they remained spirants in other West Germ dialects), and these became p and k in Upper Germany, but not universally

p . Prim. Germ **lībó* fr **līfó* 'I adhere, remain' (rt *leip-*, cp. Skr. *lumpāmi* Lith. *lumpù*) Goth *bi-leibu* (b), OHG. *bi-libu*

Ags. *be-līfe* (*f* is to be read as *ð*). OHG. *uoba* 'festival' *uobo* 'colonus', to Skr. *āpas-* 'religious work' Lat. *opus*.

t. Prim. Germ. **fādēr-* fr. **fapēr-* 'father' (Skr. *pitár-*, Gr. *patér-*) : Gr *fadur* (*ā*), OHG. *fater fader* OS. *fader* Ags. *fæder* O.Icel. *faðer faðir*. Goth. *hāidu-s* (*ā*) 'way, manner', OHG. *heit heid* : Skr. *hētú-ś* Goth. *ga-tumi-da-* (*ā*) 'tamed', OHG. *gi-zemit gi-zemud* : cp. Skr. *dam-tá-* Lat. *domi-tu-s*. Prim. Germ. **γumďá-m* 'hundred' (whence **χumda-m*, further **γunda-m*) fr. **γumfá-m* (Skr. *śatá-m*, Indg. **h₂ytó-m*) : Goth. *hunda-*, OHG. *hunt hund* OS Ags. *hund* O.Icel. *hund-rað*. Goth. *mun-da-* 'believed' *ga-mundi-* 'memory' Skr. *ma-tá-* *ma-tt-*. Goth. *sandjan* 'to send', OHG. *sentan senden* OS *sendian*, orig. form of the 1 sg indic pres **sontérō*, cp Goth. *sinþs* (st *sinþa-*), O Ir *sēt* 'way'. epf **sénto-* Prim. Germ. **χarďá-* fr. **χarþá-* 'hard' (cp Gr *χατέ-c* with weak grade vowel in the root-syllable) : Goth. *hardu-s*, OHG. *hart hard* OS *hard* Ags. *heard*, O Icel. *hardi* Goth. *fīa-wardja* 'I destroy, spoil' : Skr. *vartáyami*, Indg. **uortéyō*

h, *q* On Prim Germ. **suegrá-* fr. **suegrá-* (Skr. *śvaśrú-*, Gr *ίxvρά*) are founded OHG. *suegar* Ags. *swezer* 'mother-in-law', cp Goth. *seuila* § 529 Goth. *tiŋu-s* (ǝ) 'decade', OHG. *-zig* Ags. *-tiz*, O Icel. *tegr* (*g* is the sign for ǝ) are founded on Indg. **deh₂y* with accented suffix (cp. Skr. instr. *daśabhīś* *daśabhīs*), dat. pl Goth. *tiŋum* fr. **tegr₂-m* (§ 244), cp Goth. *talhun* orig. f. **déh₂yt* § 529 Goth. *wigana-* (ǝ) m or n. 'fight', OHG. *uīgant* OS *uigant* (*q* is the sign for ǝ) Ags. *wīgend* 'warrior' fr. the prim. Germ. tense stem **uēh₂á-*, rt *ueig-* (§ 439), cp Goth. *veha* 'I fight' orig. form **uēiqō* Prim Germ. **iūwaga-* fr. **iūwǝá-* fr. **iūwǝá-* 'young' (Skr. *yuva-śá-s*) Goth. *juggs*, OHG. OS *jung*, O Icel. *ungr*, cp compai Goth. *jūhuza* O Icel. *öre* 'younger' fr. prim. Germ. **iū(ǝ)h₂izo* (§ 214) Goth. *hals-aggam* 'bend of the neck, nape' Skr. *anuká-*

Vernei's law is of special importance for the proper understanding of the 'grammatical change' in the verb. In this respect the West Germ. dialects show a variety of more archaic relations

than Gothic, since the regular differences had been levelled out in this language by form-transference. To Skr. *vārtāmi* 1. sg. pres., *vārtā* perf. indic. 3. sg., *vartimā* 1. pl., *vartānā*-part. from rt. *vert-* 'turn' corresponded prim. Germ. **urtþō*, **urþi*, **urðumi*, **urðand-*. From these regularly Ags. *weorðe*, *weorð*, *wurdon*, *worden* OHG. *wirdu*, *ward* (*wirthu*, *warth*), *wurtum*, *wortan*. On the other hand Goth. *vairþa*, *varþ*, *vairþum*, *vairþans*, regular *d* (cp. *fra-vardjan*) having been supplanted by *þ* in the two last forms. OHG. regularly *zuhu*, *zōh*, *zugum*, *zogan* (rt. *deyh-* 'draw'), but Goth. *tuha*, *tāuh*, *tāuhum*, *tāuhans*, the two last for **tugum*, **tugans* (3), etc.

On prim. Germ. (3)*u* = Indg. *q* in Goth. *siums* OS. *sium* 'countenance', OHG. part. *-luwan* 'lent' etc. see §§ 441. 444c.

In prim. Germ. *hm*, *ān*, *3n*, before the principal accent of the word, passed into *bb*, *āā*, *33*, further into *bb*, *dd*, *gg*, and these — still in the prim. Germ. period — became the *tenuēs* *pp*, *tt*, *kk* at the same time with the Indg. *mediae* (§§ 533. 534). Further shiftings took place in IIG viz *pp* to *pf* (but Rhenish-Franconian *pp*), *tt* to *zz* (MHG *tz*), *kk* to *ch*, that is, *kx* (but Franc *kk*) MHG. *hopfen* (Mod.HG Rhenish-Franc *hoppe*) Ags. *hoppian* O.Icel. *hoppa* 'to hop' = Goth. **huppōn*, MHG. *hüpfen* (Mod.HG. Rhenish-Fr. *huppe*) Mid Engl. *hyppen* 'to hop' = Goth. **huppjan*, prim. Germ. **hupp-* fr. **hup-n-*, orig. **qup-n-*: O.Bulg. *kypǎti* 'to hop, leap'. OHG. **suizzen* (to be inferred from *suizzāri* 'carver') MHG. *snitzen* 'to cut', prim. Germ. **snitt-*, fr. **snid-n-* orig. **snit-n-*, cp. Goth. *sneiþa* 'I cut' from original **snétō* OHG. *zocchōn* MHG. *zocken* 'to pull, tug' = Goth. **tukhōn*, OHG. *zuechen* MHG. *zucken* 'to drag' = Goth. **tukhjan*, prim. Germ. **tukh-* fr. **duz-n-*, orig. **duk-n-*, cp. Goth. *tuhan* 'to draw', rt. *deyh-*. The nasal in these intensives was the nasal of the present stem-suffix *-nā-* (Gr. *δύμ-νῃ-μι* etc.) On the other hand e.g. OHG. *smoccho* Ags. *smoc* O.Icel. *smokkr* 'underdress' (beside the intens. MHG. *smucken* 'to bevel, dress, adorn' to MHG. *smiegen* 'to press tightly' O.Icel. *smjuga* 'to creep through': Lith. *smūkti* 'to slide, glide' O.Bulg. *smykati* *sę* 'to creep') contained a nominal weak stem-form **smug-n-* (cp. Gr. *ἀρ-ν-* 'ram', Skr. *ud-n-* 'water'),

which underwent various transformations by analogy, after the strong forms **smug-én-* etc. had died out (s. Kluge in Paul-Braune's Beitr. IX 169). Cp. §§ 214. 534. 538.

§ 531. The voiced spirants, which had been received from prim. Germ., passed into the corresponding voiceless spirants in Goth., when they came to stand finally or before *s*. Nom. masc. *tamiþs* 'domitus' neut. *tamiþ* 'domitum' beside gen. *tamidis* (*ð*) 'domiti' etc. 3. sg. pres. *hairiþ* 'bears' fr. **birid(i)*. Skr. *bhárati*. *af* 'of' beside *ab-u* with *b* (*-u* interrogative particle). 3. sg. pret. *bi-láif* (*bi-leiba* [*b*] 'I remain') fr. **-láiþ(i)*, a new formation for prim. Germ. **láif* = Indg. **le-lóip-e*. The letter *g* was retained to express *χ*, see § 539

b, *d*, *g*, which are to be read as *mediae* after consonants, probably became *tenuēs* in the same position, but this change was not represented in writing. Part nom *nasjands* acc. *nasjand* 'saviour' from prim. Germ. **-andu-z* **anda-n* 3. pl. *nasjand* 'they rescue' prim. Germ. **-andi*. Nom. *alds* 'age' prim. Germ. **aldē-s*. Nom. masc. *juggs* neut. *jugg* 'young' prim. Germ. **-ūwagá-s* **-uwagá-n*.

§ 532. Prim. Germ. *b*, *d*, *g* became *bb*, *dd*, *gg* (gemination) before *ɹ* in West Germanic, and these were further shifted to *pp*, *tt*, *kk* throughout the whole of High German. OHG *uppi* 'ill-natured' prim. Germ. **ubɹa-*, to OHG *ubil* Goth. *ubils* 'evil', which as original **upélo-* 'going over the mark, bounds' is connected with OHG *ubir ubar* OS *obar* 'over' Skr. *upári* Hom. Gr. *ύπερ* OIIG. *druttu dritto* 'tertius' OS. *thriddio* Ags. *drudda* Goth. *þrudja* (*ð*) O.Icel. *þrude þrúði* (fem. *þrúða*), prim. Germ. nom. masc. **þrudɹō(n)* fr. **þri-þrō(n)*: cp. Skr. *tr̥tīya-s* Lat. *tertius*. OHG. *ekka* 'point, edge, corner' OS. *eggja*: Goth. **agja* (*ɹ*) O.Icel. *egg*, gen. *eggjar* (*ggj*) fr. *ɹɹ* by a special Norse law), prim. Germ. **aɹɹō-* fr. **aɹɹō-*: cp. Lat. *aciō-s*, rt *ak-*. OHG. *wulpa* MHG. *wulpe* 'she-wolf', with simplification of the *pp* after *l*, prim. Germ. **wulbɹi* (Indg. **ulqɹi*, Skr. *vṛkṣi*), gen. **wulbɹōs* (a new formation for **wulɹɹōs*), fem. to OIIG. *wolf* Goth. *wulfs* prim. Germ. **wulf-a-z* (Indg. **ulqo-s*), see § 444 a. Cp. §§ 529. 535. 540.

§ 533. History of the *mediae*.

These became *tenuēs* in prim. Germanic, except *d* in the Indg combination *dʰdh*.

Gothic like the other Germ. languages, except High German, retained these *tenuēs*.

b. diups 'deep': Lith. *dubù-s*, rt. *dheub-*. See § 343.

d. tuhan 'draw' Lat. *dūcō*. *hairtō* 'heart': *αρδ-ία*. *asts* 'twig, branch': Gr. *ὄζο-s*, Indg. **ozdo-s* See § 375.

q̄, g. kauru 'corn'. O.Bulg. *zīno*, cpf. **gr-no-m. uf-rak-jan* 'to lift up': Av. *raz-išta-* 'straightest, most just', rt. *reğ-*. *juk* 'yoke': Skr. *yugá-m*, Indg. **jugó-m quma* 'I come': Skr. *gám-a-mi*, rt. *gem- vairpa* 'I throw': O Bulg. *viğa*, rt. *uerg-*. See §§ 394, 439. 440 443, 444 a.

The character of these sounds remained unchanged in West Germanic in the period of the prim community. In HG however they underwent further shiftings

In Upper and Middle German dialects *p* became *pf* (written *pf* and *ph*) initially and after consonants, but *f* (*ff*) between vowels. This *pf* became *f* (*ff*) initially in certain dialects and in most of them medially after consonants. OHG *pflegan flegan* (Rhenish-Franconian *plegan*) 'to care for' OS *plegan* 'to promise, pledge', perhaps to (ir. *plégaro-v* 'eyelid' (Kluge Et. Worterb.). OHG. *werpfan werfan* 'to throw': OS *uerpan*, Goth *vairpan* with *p* fr. Indg *g*, see above. OHG. *slaf* (gen. *slaffes*) 'slack, lax'. Du. *slap*, OHG. *slāffan slāfun* 'to sleep'. OS. *slāpan*, Goth *slēpan*, O.Bulg. *slabū* 'slack, weak', rt. *slēb-*. OHG *scaffōn* 'do, make' O Icel *skapa* (beside this OHG *scepfen* 'to scoop': OS. *skeppian*, see § 535); this category has been ascribed to the rt. *sqab-* in Lith *skabū-s* 'cutting etc. (§ 346), the intermediate meaning being regarded as 'to bring to pass by hollowing out'.

t became *z*, that is *ts*, in HG. initially (except before *r*) and after consonants (except after *s*); after vowels it became the voiceless spirant *ʒ* (*z*), see § 375. OHG *ziohan* 'to draw, pull'. OS. *tiohan*, Goth. *tuhan*. OHG. *herza* 'heart': OS. *herta*, Goth *hairtō*. OHG. *smelzan* 'to smelt, melt, become liquid' *smalz* n. 'grease'. Ags. *smolt* 'soft, quiet', Gr. *μέλδω* 'I soften,

melt'. OHG. *wizzan* 'to know' *weiz* 'I know': OS. *witan wēt*, Goth *witan wāt*.

Initially OHG. *tr-* = Goth. *tr-*: *triuwa* 'fidelity': Goth. *truggva*, Pruss. *druwi* (§ 375); on the spelling *dr-* for *tr-* in Franc. sources, as *driuua*, see Kogel Keron Gloss. 70 f., Zu den Murbacher Denkm (Leipz. 1883) 13 ff.

OHG. *ast* 'branch' · Goth *asts*, Indg. **ozdo-s*. *nest* 'nest': Ags. *nest*, Skr. *nīdā-s* 'lair of animals', Lat. *nīdu-s*, Indg. **mzd-o-s* (§ 355).

OHG. *gūtfalōn* beside *zūtfalōn* 'to doubt': Goth. *twēifls*. See § 375

k became *ch* (written *ch*, *ch* etc) in Upper German initially and after consonants (except *s*), whilst it remained *k* in Middle Germ. It became *xx*, *z* (*hh*, *h*) universally between vowels. OHG. *chorn korn* 'corn' Goth *kaūrn chnuu knuu* 'knee': Goth *knun. chreman queman* 'to come': Goth *quman. werch werk* OS *werc*, Gr. *εργον* *danck thank* 'thought, thanks': OS *thanc*, Goth. *þahts*, Lat *tongeo* 'I know'. *wahhēn* 'to wake': OS. *wakhōn*, Goth *wakan*, Skr *vājáyati* 'urges on, drives on'. *dah*, gen *dahhes*, 'roof' O.Icel *þah*, Lat *tegō*

OHG *masca* OS *maska* 'mesh, stitch'. Ags *mæsce*, O.Icel. *mōskie mōskri*, Lith *mezgù* 'I knit' *māzgas* 'knot', rt *mezg-*.

§ 534. *bn*, *dn*, *qn* became *bb*, *dd*, *gg* before the principal accent in prim Germ, thence by § 533 *pp*, *tt*, *kk*, which were further treated just the same as the *pp*, *tt*, *kk* (§§ 530 538) which had arisen from Indg *pn*, *tn*, *kn qn* and from Indg. *bhn*, *dhn*, *ghn ghn* OHG *topfo* 'top' MHG. *topf* 'pot' (Rhenish-Franc *topp*), Ags *doppa* 'meigus', to Goth *dmups*, rt. *dheub-*. MHG. *rupfen ropfen* 'to pluck' (Rhenish-Franc. *roppe*), to OHG. *roufen* Goth *rāuppan* 'to pluck, tear out', rt. *reub-* (§ 343). MHG. *stutzen* 'to push (with the horns), start back', to OHG. *stōzan* Goth *stantan* 'to push', Skr *tudāmi*, Lat. *tundō*. MHG. *slitzen* 'to slit', to OHG *slīzan* OS Ags. *slitan* 'slit, split', rt. *sleid-* OHG. *loc loch* (pl *loccha*) MHG. *loc* (pl. *locke*) 'lock, ringlet', Ags. *locc* O.Icel *lokkr* = Lith. *lagna-s* 'pliable', to Gr. *λυγος* 'phant twig or rod' *λυγώω* 'I bend, tie'. OHG. *sluccho*

slukko 'glutton' MHG. *slucken* 'to gulp, have hiccup', to Gr. λυζω λυγγάνομαι 'I have the hiccup'.

§ 535. The prim. Germ. *tenuēs*, which had arisen from Indg. *mediae*, became *pp*, *tt*, *kk* (gemination) in West German. not only before *i*, but also before *r*, *l* and *w*. *pp* became *pf* (Rhenish-Franc. *pp*) in HG.; *tt* became *zz* before *i*, but remained before *r*. *kk* became *kx* in Upper German. but remained in Middle German. OHG. *scepfen* 'to scoop' (Rhenish-Franc. *scheppe*), OS. *skeppian*, see § 533. OHG. *lezzan* MHG. *letzun* 'hinder, hurt', OS. *lettian* Ags. *lettan*: Goth. *lutjan*, rt. *lēd-* 'leave, let'. OHG. *ottar* 'otter' (on the anaptyctic *u* in this and the following forms see §§ 277. 628): O.Icel. *otr* pl. *otrar*, Skr. *udīd-s* 'water animal', Gr. ὕδρου-ς ὕδρῶν 'water serpent'. OHG. OS. *bittur* 'bitter': Goth. *bāitrs* (ablaut difference **bhidro-* **bhojdro-*), to Goth. *bitan* 'to bite'. OHG. *hlūttr* 'clear, pure', Ags. *hlūttr*. Goth. *hlūtrs*, Gr. κλύζω fr. *κλνθ-ζω 'I wash out, clean'. OHG. *weccen wecken* to wake', OS. *wehhuan*: Goth. *vahjan*, O.Icel. *vekja*, to OHG. *wahhēn* etc., see § 533. OHG. *archur accar* 'acre, field', OS. *accar*: Goth. *akrs*, Gr. ἀγρός-. OHG. *faccula facchala faccala* 'torch', it is doubtful whether it was borrowed from Lat. *facula*. OHG. *nacchof naccot* 'naked' Goth. *nagaþs*, Lat. *nūdu-s* fi. *no(g)uēdo-s*, Skr. *nagnā-s* (§ 432 c). OHG. *chuechēr queckēr* infl. adj. form 'alive, quick': O.Icel. *kykr* acc. *kykran*, prim. Germ. **kykya-*, beside Goth. *qiu-s* (st. *qiva-*). On the loss of the *w* after medial *k* in OHG. see § 180. Cp. §§ 529. 532. 540.

§ 536. The *d* in *dzdh* became assimilated to the following *z* in prim. Germ. Goth. *huzd* 'treasure' OHG. *hort*, Indg. **ku^hdho-*. Perhaps also Goth. *guzds* 'sting, prick' OHG. *gart* 'rod, switch' O.Icel. *gaddr* 'sting'. Lat. *hasta*. See §§ 469, 5 507. 538

Rem Osthoff (Morph IV 262 f.) attempts to adjust Goth. *uz-* OHG. *ur-* ai- (Mod.HG. *ur-* ai- in *ur-tel* *ur-teilen*) to Skr. *ud* and Goth. *ut* OHG. *uz* 'out' by assuming that the form arose regularly in compounds like Goth. *us-dieban* (for **uz-dieban*) 'to drive out'. Cp. Av. *uz* § 476. OHG. *ort* OS. *ord* O.Icel. *oddr* 'point, top', fr. **ud-dhe* 'put up, lift up'?

The *z* in Goth. *uz-* became assimilated to a following *r*, as *ur-reisan* 'to rise up'.

§ 537. History of the *mediae aspiratae*.

In prim. Germ. they first became the voiced spirants *b*, *d*, *g* (*ʒu*).

1. Initially. In the course of the individual dialects they were shifted to *mediae*; in Gothic all three in prehistoric times; in West Germanic *b* and *ɗ* in all branches likewise in prehistoric times, whilst *z* remained as *z* in OS. and Ags. down to historic times, in the period of the oldest runic monuments all three were still spirants in Norse. In HHG. *b* and *g* were further shifted to *p* and *k* in Upper Germany, *d* was shifted to *t* both there and in East Franconia.

bh. Goth. *beitan* 'to bite', OHG. *bizzan* *bizan* Upper Germ. *pizzan* OS. Ags. *bītan*, O.Icel. *bíta* (prim. Norse **bītan*): Skr. *bhédāmi*, rt. *bheḍ-*. See § 344.

dh. Goth. *dags* 'day', OHG. Rhenish-Franc. *dag* East Franc. and Upper Germ. *tag* OS. *dag* Ags. *dæg*, O.Icel. *dagr* runic. *dagaz* (read *daɣaz*). Lith. *dāga-s*, rt. *dhegh-*. See § 376.

gh gh. Goth. **gans* 'goose' (from which Span. *ganso* was borrowed), OHG. *gans* Upper Germ. *cans* Ags. *gōs*, O.Icel. *gās*: Lith. *žąs-*. Goth. *gasts* 'guest', OHG. *gast* Upper Germ. *cust* OS. *gast* (*z*) Ags. *giest*, O.Icel. *gestr* runic *gastiz* (*z*): Lat. *hosti-s* O.Bulg. *gostī*. In *gñ-* (= Indg. *gh- z-*) was dropped already in prim. Germ.: Goth. *varmjān* 'to warm', OHG. *warm* O.Icel. *varmr* 'warm': Skr. *gharmá-s*. See §§ 395 439. 443.

§ 538. 2 Medially The Indg. *mediae aspiratae*, through their being developed to voiced spirants, fell together with the Indg. *tenuēs* according to § 530, and thus the laws given in §§ 530—532 operated here also

The following forms, in the first place, are to be judged of by § 530.

bh Goth. *luba-* (*b*) 'dear', OHG. *lubo* adv. 'with pleasure' Ags. *leófostr* 'dearest' (*f* is *b*), O.Icel. *ljúfr* 'dear' (*f* is *b*): Skr. *lúbhyati* 'fosters a vehement longing', rt. *leubh-*. Goth. *kalbō* 'female calf', OHG. *chalba* f. *chalb* n., Ags. *cealf* (*b*) n., O.Icel. *kalfir* (*b*): Gr. *δολφό-ς* *δελφί-ς* 'womb' *δέλφαξ* 'pig'. OHG. *chamb* (gen. *chambes*) 'toothed instrument, comb', Ags. *comb*: Skr. *jámbha-s* 'tooth', Gr. *γόμφο-ς* 'plug, peg, pin, nail', O.Bulg. *zqbŭ* 'tooth'.

dh. Goth. *ana-brudan* (*ð*) 'bid, command', OHG. *biotan*

biodan OS. *biodan* Ags. *beōdan*, O.Icel. *bjōða*, prim. Germ. **beyduna-n* : Skr. *bōdhāmi*, rt. *bheydh-*. Goth. *bindan* 'to bind', OHG. *bintan bindan* OS. Ags. *bindan*, O.Icel. *binda*, prim. Germ. **bindana-n* : Skr. *bīndhana-m*, rt. *bhendh-*. Goth. *hairda* 'herd', OHG. *herta herda* Ags. *heord*, O.Icel. *hjordr*, prim. Germ. **herdō* : Skr. *śārdha-s* 'herd, troop'.

gh, *gh*. Goth. *steigan* (ǝ) 'to ascend, climb', OHG. *stīgan* OS. *stīgan* (ǝ) Ags. *stīgan*, O.Icel. *stīga* (ǝ), prim. Germ. **stīganu-n* Gr. στεῖνω, rt. *steigh* Goth. *aggw-s* 'narrow', OHG. *engi*, O.Icel. *qngv* : Gr. αγγω, rt. *anġh-*. Goth. *gaggan* 'to go', OHG. *gangan*, O.Icel. *ganga* : Skr. *januḡha-* 'heel-bone', rt. *ghenogh-*. Goth. *lāma-varqa-* 'unthankful man', OHG. *warg* 'strangler' MHG. *er-wergen* 'to strangle', O.Icel. *vargr* (ǝ) 'wolf. outlawed evil-doer'. Lith. *veržūti* 'I string, compress, straiten', rt. *uerġh-*.

On prim. Germ. (ǝ)u in Goth. *snáws* fr. orig. **snouġho-s* and similar forms see §§ 443. 444*b*. In the cases there quoted prim. Germ. ǝu was the labialised form of Indg. *gh*. The same loss of a suffixal -u- occurs in prim. Germ. **ma(ǝ)u-i* 'girl' (Goth. *marī*, gen. *máinjos*), to masc. Goth. *magu-s* 'boy, child, servant' — O Ir. *mug* 'slave, servant', cp. Ski. *scáid-e-ī* fem. to *scáid-ú-s* 'snavis'.

Here is further to be added — in contrast to § 530 — the case when prim. Germ. *d*, *ǝ* followed *z*. Goth. *mizdō* 'pay, reward', in West Germ. with 'compensation lengthening' of the *e* — OHG. *mēta mīata* OS. *mēda* O.Fris. *mede* Ags. *mēd* beside *meord* (i from z). Gr. μισθός, Indg. **mizdhó-* **mizdhu-* (§§ 596 621) Goth. *huzd* 'treasure', OHG. *hort* OS. *hord* (*horth*) Ags. *hord*, O.Icel. *hodd* Indg. **huzdho-*, cp. §§ 469, 5. 507 536. OHG. *marg* 'medulla' Ags. *mearg*, O.Icel. *mergr* (ǝ), Goth. *mazga-*, pre-Germ. **mozgho-*, cp. §§ 450 590 596.

Prim. Germ. *pp*, *tt*, *kk* from *bn*, *dn*, *ǝn*. Sure examples are known to me only for *kk*, as OHG. *lecchōn* Mid HG. *lecken* 'to lick', OS. *leccōn*, prim. Germ. **likkōna-n* (cp. Goth. *bi-láugōn*) : Gr. λικνός 'lickerish', Lat. *lingvō*, rt. *leġh-*. Cp. §§ 214. 530. 534.

§ 539. A change of *b*, *d*, *ǝ* to *f*, *p*, *x* (*g*) in Gothic, cp. § 531. Masc. nom. *lufs* acc. *luf* 'dear' beside gen. *lubbis*

(b). *ráuþs* *ráuþ* 'red' beside gen. *ráudis* (ð), rt. *reydh-*. *vigs* *vig* (χ) 'way' beside *vigus* (ʒ), rt. *uegh-*.

Pret. *svarb* to *svariban* 'to wipe from', rt. *suerbh-*; pret. *band*, to *bindan*, rt. *bhendh-*; *gild* n. 'tax', to *fra-gildan* 'to requite', rt. *gheldh-*; *gaggs* *gagg* 'way, street'; *láuna-vargs* 'unthankful man' -*varg* are parallel to the forms like *nasjands* *nasjand* etc. in § 531. The forms *gazds*, *huzd* (st. *gazda-*, *huzda-*) were accordingly possibly pronounced with *st*.

§ 540. West Germ. *bb*, *dd*, *gg* (H. German *pp*, *tt*, *kk*) before *t*, see § 532. OHG. *sippia* *sippa* 'relationship', OS. *sibbia* *sibbeu* Ags. *sib* (gen. *sibbe*): Goth. *sibja* (b), O.Icel. *Sif* (gen. *Sifjar*, *f* is b) goddess of the family and wedlock, Skr. *sabhá-* 'assembly, society of kinsfolk' OHG. *mitti* 'medius', OS. *middi* Ags. *mud* (gen. *mudles*): Goth. *mildis* (ð), O.Icel. *miðr* (acc. *miðjan*), Skr. *mádhya-*s 'medius' OHG. *bitten* 'to request', OS. *biddian* Ags. *biddan*. Goth. *biðjan* (ð), O.Icel. *biðja*, Gr. *πιθω*, rt. *bheydh-* (§ 67 rem 3) OHG. *likken* 'to lie down', OS. *liggian*: O.Icel. *leggja* (*gʏʝ* fr. *ʒ* by a special Norse process), prim. Germ. **liʒana-n*, Gr. *λῆας* 'bed', rt. *leggh-*. Cp. §§ 529-535

§ 541. Chronology of the prim. Germ. shiftings of the explosives. The following is probably the order in which the chief acts of the prim. Germ. shifting of the Indg. explosives took place; we include at the same time the history of the Indg. *tenues aspiratae*, which will be more fully discussed in § 553.

Act 1 (or 2). The aspirates become spirants *bh*, *dh*, *gh* become *b*, *d*, *ʒ*, *c* *g* 'bheydhō becomes **beydō* (Goth. *buda*), see § 537 *ph*, *th*, *lh* become *f*, *þ*, *χ*, *c*. *g* 2 sg. perf. **le-lós-thu* (rt. *les-* 'gather together') becomes *(*le*)-*lasþa* (Goth. *last*), **nokh-ló-* 'nail' becomes **naxlá-* (OHG. *nagal*), see § 553.

Act 2 (or 1). *p*, *k* become *f*, *χ* before *t* and *s*, *c*. *g* **rekto-s* 'right' becomes **reχta-s* (Goth. *rahts*), see § 527.

Falling together of the *tenues asp.* with a portion of the *tenues*.

Act 3 The *tenues* become voiceless spirants elsewhere, *p*, *t*, *k* become *f*, *þ*, *χ*, *c*. *g*. **pátēr*, **bhrátōr* become **fupér* **brōþōr* (Goth. *fadar*, *brōþar*), see § 528.

Falling together of a further portion of the *tenues* (eventually of all *tenues*, see the end of § 528) with the *tenues* asp.

Act 4. The voiceless spirants become voiced by Verner's law, *f*, *þ*, *χ* become *ð*, *ǣ*, *ʒ*, e. g. **naxlá-* becomes **nazlá-*, **fapér* becomes **fadér*, see § 530.

Falling together of *tenues* asp. and *tenues* with the *mediae* asp.

Act 5. The *ð*, *ǣ*, *ʒ*, which had arisen from *mediae* asp. and *tenues*, assimilate a following *n* before the principal accent: *bb*, *dd*, *ʒʒ*, e. g. pres. stem **liʒ-nó-* 'lick' (Indg. **ligh-nǣ-*) becomes **liʒʒó-* (OS *leccōn*), noun stem (weak) **smuʒ-n-* 'dress' (Indg. **smuʒ-n-*) becomes **smuʒʒ-* (O.Icel. *smokkr*). Indg. *b*, *d*, *g* with a following *n* simultaneously become *bb*, *dd*, *gg* when the accent is in the same position, e. g. **lug-nǣ-* 'lock, ringlet' (Indg. **lug-nó-*) becomes **luggá-* (O.Icel. *lokkr*). Then *bb*, *dd* *ʒʒ* become *bb*, *dd*, *gg*. **liʒʒó-* **smuʒʒ-* become **liggó-* **smugg-*. See §§ 530 534 538.

Falling together of *mediae* with *tenues* and *tenues* asp.

Act 6. The *mediae* become *tenues*, *b*, *d*, *g* become *p*, *t*, *k*, e. g. **deyxō* 'I draw' (rt. *deyh-*) becomes **teyxō* (Goth. *truha*), **azda-* 'branch' becomes **asta-* (Goth. *asts*), **luggō-*, **smugg-*, **lugga-* (see 5.) become **lukkō-*, **smukk-*, **lukka-*. See § 533.

Act 7 *sþ*, *zð*, *mð*, *nð*, *ʒʒ* become *st*, *zd*, *mð*, *nd*, *ʒg*, e. g. **(le-)lusþa* (1.) becomes **lasta* (Goth. *last*), **mizðō-* 'pay, reward' becomes **mizdō-* (Goth. *mizdōn-*), **(be-)bundē* 'he bound' becomes **bande* (Goth. *band*) See §§ 530. 538.

Rem. That *sþ* first became *st* at this period, is only deduced from the change of *zð* to *zd*, which cannot have taken place earlier. Here belongs eventually also the origin of the *tenues* in Goth. *speivan*, *ist* etc., see § 528 (end) and 3 above.

Baltic-Slavonic.

§ 542. The Indg. *tenues* and *mediae* remained in the period of the Balt.-Slav. prim. community, while the *mediae* aspiratae, as in Iran. (§ 481) and Kelt. (524), became *mediae* and thus fell together with the Indg. *mediae*.

Indg. *k*, *g*, *gh* were *š*-sounds in this period. See § 412.

§ 543. History of the *tenues*, prim. Balt.Slav. *p*, *t*, *k* and *š*. These sounds generally remained unshifted.

p. Lith. *pilna-s* O.Bulg. *plünü* 'full': Av. *per'na-*, rt. *pel-*. See § 345.

t. Lith. *tā* O.Bulg. *tū* 'the' acc.: Skr. *tá-m*. See § 377.

g. Lith. *kà-s* O.Bulg. *kū-to* 'who?': Skr. *ká-s*. See § 462.

k. Lith. *szvit-ėti* O.Bulg. *svit-ėti* 'to shine': Skr. *śvit-rá-s*, rt. *kueyt-*. See § 413.

§ 544. The assimilation of Indg. *ts* to *ss*, of Indg. *t't* to *st* and of Indg. *ks* to *šš* seems to have been effected in the period of the Balt.-Slav. prim. community.

ts to *ss*. Lith. *ėsiu* 'I shall eat': cp. Skr. fut. *atsyđmi*, O.Bulg. 2. sg. *jasi* 'thou eatest': cp. Skr. *átsi*, O.Bulg. aor. *jasū* 'I ate' fr. **ēt-s-o-m*, pl. *jasli* 'manger' fr. **ēt-slo-*, rt. *ed-* 'eat'. Lith. *mėsiu* fut. to *metū* 'I throw'. Lith. *kĩrsiu* fut. to *kertū* 'I hew sharply': cp. Skr. *kartsyđmi* 'I shall cut', rt. *qert-*. Lith. *krišta-s* 'crumb, scrap', to *krintū* (pret. *kritavū*) 'I fall'. O.Bulg. *čisū* s-aorist 'I counted' *čislo čismę* 'number', to *čita* 'I count'. Lith. part. *vežęs* 'vehens' fr. **ueghont-s* = Skr. *váhan*; the corresponding forms of O.Bulg. probably also came from Indg. **-ont-s*, as *vezy* 'vehens' *spěję* 'hastening', cp. acc. pl. *vlūky* 'lupos', *konję* 'equos' from **-ons* (§§ 84. 219).

It may be concluded that this *ss* = *ts* had not yet entirely fallen together with Indg. *s* in prim. Slav., since *s* = *ts* did not become *ch* as was the case with Indg. *s* (§ 588, 2). Forms like 1. sg. *jachū* 1. pl. *jachomū* 3. pl. *jašę* beside *jasū* *jasomū* *jašę* (s-aorist from rt. *jad-* 'eat') were later formations (§ 588 rem. 2).

t't to *st*. Lith. *virsti* 'to fall down, change', O.Bulg. *vrīsta* 'state, condition': Lat. part. *vorsu-s*, Skr. *vyttá-m* 'state, situation', Indg. **yrt'íó-*, rt. *yert-*. Lith. *ėst* O.Bulg. *jastī* 'eats': cp. Lat. *est* Skr. *átti*. Lith. *dūst* O.Bulg. *dustī* 'gives': cp. Skr. 3. sg. mid. *dattē*, from the reduplic. root *dō-* 'give'. Lith. *pėscia-s* 'being on foot' first of all from **pēstja-s* (§ 147), to *pedū* 'foot-

step'; on the East Lith. form *pėsčzia-s* see § 587, 3. O.Bulg. *čistī* 'honour', to *čita* 'I count, reckon, honour'.

ēs became *šš*. Lith. *aszi-s* O.Bulg. *osī* 'axis' Lat. *axi-s* Lith. *deszinē* 'right hand' O.Bulg. *desinū* 'dexter': Skr. *dākśma*-Av. *daśma*-. See § 414.

With the reduction of *ss* to *s* and *šš* to Lith. *sz* O.Bulg. *s*, compare that of prim. Balt.-Slav. *ss* -- Indg. *ss* to Lith. O.Bulg. *s*, as Lith. *lėsiu* fr. **les-siu*, fut. to *lesū* 'I pick up, peck at', O.Bulg. *otī-tręsī* fr. **-tręs-se*, *s*-aorist to *otī-tręsą* 'I shake off'. See § 585, 3.

Further the loss of the dental in Lith. *āszma-s* 'octavus', Pruss. *asma-n* acc., O.Bulg. *osmyjī* might also be prim. Balt.-Slav.: cp. Skr. *aśtamā*- O.Ir. *ochtmad*. —

Lithuanian. In forms like partic. pres act *lipdama-s* (*lipū* 'I climb, mount'), *vilkdama-s* (*reikū* 'I trail, drag') the pronunciation has apparently fluctuated for centuries between *pd*, *kd* and *bd*, *gd* in some parts of Lithuania. Analogously *mėsdama-s* and *mėzdama-s*, to *metū* 'I throw'. This phenomenon is easily explained from the fact that the constant striving after assimilation has been again and again counteracted by the feeling of relationship between kindred forms, e.g. *līpti līpsiu* etc., *vilkti vilksiu* etc., *mėsti* etc. Cp the fluctuation between *pīsiu* and *pīnsiu* § 218 rem

Rem 1 The change between *augti* (inf) *augsiu* (fut) and *auktī aukšu* (pres *auku* 'I grow'), between *dribu dībsiu* and *dīrpti dīrpsiu* (pres *dīrba* 'I work') etc in Lithuanian writings is merely of an orthographical nature, only *ki ks pt ps* is spoken everywhere. Cp the phonetically inexact Mod.HG spellings like *saite*, *raubte*, *fluqs*.

The simplification of consonantal groups is rare, as *deszīns* beside *deszīnts* 'ten'.

Rem 2 It is not certain whether *naktī* 'I pass the night with', *naktynė* 'night quarters' belong here, since *naktrom*, *naktyni*, existing side by side of these and regarded as the original forms, might have got their *t* from *naktī-s* an older stem **noqtu-* is by no means proved for certain through Lat *noctū* (see the author in *Ber d sächs Ges der Wiss.* 1883 p. 192)

sztr from *szr* in *asztrū-s* 'sharp' beside *aszru-s* (Dowkont): O.Bulg. *ostrū* 'sharp' from **osrū* (§ 545), Skr. *āśri-ś* 'corner',

Gr. *ἄκρο-ς* 'pointed'. It is however questionable whether the Lith. word has not acquired its *t* through the influence of the corresponding Slav. word.

§ 545. SLAVONIC. On prim. Slav. *č*, *c* from *k* = Indg. *q*, prim. Slav. *tx'* (O.Bulg. *št*) from *kt* = Indg. *qt*, prim. Slav. *x* (*ch*) from *ks* = Indg. *qs* see § 462.

Loss of *tenuēs* before following consonants (cp. § 281 rem. 3):

p disappeared before *t*, *n*, *s* in the prim. Slav. period. O.Bulg. *netijǎ* 'nephew, cousin' fr. **neptǝjǎ* (§ 36) = Gr. *ἀνεψιός*, cpf. **nept-jo-s*. *po-črěti* 'lade, scoop' fr. **čertǝ* **čerpǝ*, to 1. sg. pres. *po-črěpǝ*. Correspondingly *gretǝ* 'to scrape, scratch' fr. **greptǝ*, to 1. sg. *grebǝ* with *b* = Indg. *bh* (§ 552). The forms *po-črěsti-črěsti* *-črěpstǝ* and *grestǝ grebstǝ*, met with in later monuments, were new formations, which seem to have arisen from a dislike — also met with elsewhere — for infinitive forms with short stem-syllable; the *s* was transferred from *plesti nestǝ* etc. *sǝnǝ* 'sleep' from **sǝpnǝ* = Gr. *ἐπνο-ς* *pri-lǝnǝ* 'I stick to' from **lǝpnǝ*, cp. *pri-lǝpěti* 'to stick to'; *pri-lǝpnǝ*, which occurs beside *pri-lǝnǝ* in the literary monuments, had borrowed *p* anew from form-association *rosa* 'wasp' fr. **uopsǝ* = Lith. *vapsù* 'gad-fly'. *osina* 'aspen-tree'. Lett. *apse* Pruss. *abse* Cp. also the *s*-aorist *grěsǝ*, to *grebǝ* I scrape, scratch

t disappeared before *l*, *n* (O.Bulg. part pret. *pletǝ* fr. **plet-lǝ*, to *pleta* 'I twist'. This disappearance before *l*, like that of *d* before *l* (§ 548), seems to be old only in the southern and eastern dialects; in the western dialects prim. Slav. *tl* seems to have prevailed down to historical times, e.g. Upper Sorabian *pletl* = O.Bulg. *pletǝ*. Examples for the disappearance of *t* before *n* occur in all branches, as O.Bulg. *o-svǝnǝti* 'to become light' fr. **svǝt-nǝti* (cp. *svǝtěti* 'to shine'), Servian *svanuti*. Nevertheless I do not know whether this dropping of *t* is to be regarded as prim. Slav. Cp. *dn* § 548.

k disappeared in the prim. Slav. period in *pěti* 'five' = Skr. *pañcāti-ś* 'the number five' (cp. Av. *pañtanaša-* 'fifth part' beside *pañca* 'five', Lat. *quīntus* beside *quīnque*). This

reduction of *ækt* to *æt* must be older than the change of *kt* to *tʃ*. *k* disappeared also in the prim. Slav. period in *-kst-* (Indg. *-gst-*). 2. pl. of the *s*-aorist *těste*, to 1. sg. *těchū* = orig. **tęq-s-o-m* (§ 462). In like manner *plesti* 'to twist' from **plekstī* i. e. **plekt+ti* (cp. Lat. *plectō*, OHG. *flehtan*), which gave the impulse to the new formations pres. *pletā* noun *plotū* 'twist, plait' etc., forms, in which *t* cannot be explained as having arisen phonetically from *kt*.

Loss of *tenuis* between *s*+conson. O.Bulg. *slězena slezena* 'spleen': Gr. *σπλήν σπλάγχνo-v*. *plesnati* 'to clap' fr. **plesk-nati*, to *pleskati* 'to clap'.

Development of *t* as glide in *sr* = Indg. *šr* in prim. Slavonic. O.Bulg. *ostrū* 'sharp': Gr. *ἄστρος* etc., see end of § 544. *pīstrū* 'variegated' fr. orig. **pik-ro-s*: Skr. *prśāṃ* 'I adorn, shape', Gr. *ποικίλο-ς* 'variegated'. The same development occurs also at a later period, e. g. O.Bulg. *strišen-ŷ* beside *srīšen-ŷ* 'hornet, gad-fly': Lat. *crābrō* (§ 303). Cp. Slav. *str* = Indg. *sr*, § 585, 2.

§ 546. History of the *mediae*, prim. Baltic-Slav. *b*, *d*, *g* and *ž*.

b. Lith. *dubū-s* 'deep, hollow', O.Bulg. *dūbrī* 'ravine, valley': Goth. *dups*. See § 346.

d. Lith. *dā-ti* O.Bulg. *da-ti* 'to give': Lat. *dōs dōtis*. See § 378.

g. Lith. *ghria* 'forest', O.Bulg. *gora* 'mountain': Skr. *giri-š*. See § 463.

ž. Lith. *žirni-s* 'pea', O.Bulg. *zrīno* 'corn': Goth. *kairn*. See § 415.

§ 547. The transition of *d'd(h)* to *zd(h)* and of *dm* to *m* seems to belong to the period of the Baltic-Slav. prim. community.

The 2. sg. imper. O.Bulg. *viždi* 'see', *věždī* 'know', *jaždī* 'eat' from **uizdī*, **uēzdī*, **ēzdī*; the *ž* instead of *z* arose from a contamination with the optative forms which had *-žē-* and were used imperatively (see Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 387 and the accidence). **uēzdī* = O.Lith. *veizd(i)* 'see'. The cpf. was

**ueĩzdi* fr. **ueĩd^z-dhi* (with different, older root-vocalism Gr. *ĩzθi* and Skr. *viddhi*).

Rem 1. O.Lith. *veĩz(i)* coming to be on a level with forms like *leid(i)* *ved(i)*, the *z* forced its way into the remaining forms of the verbal system also (first of all into the imper. pl.), hence *veĩzdmĩ veĩzdzĩu* instead of **veĩdmĩ *veĩdzĩu*, lastly into noun formations also, hence e g *ap-veĩzda-s* 'providence' beside *veĩda-s* 'face, countenance'

It is doubtful whether O.Bulg. *daždĩ* 'give' imper. also belongs here, since it might possibly stand for **dāđĩ* and along with O.Lith. *dūđi dūđ* represent an orig. **dō-dh* Cp. the accidence

dm (partly from Indg. *dhm*) became *m*. Lith. *ẽmi* O.Bulg. *ĩmĩ* 'I eat' fr. **ẽd-mĩ*; Lith. *ẽdmĩ* is a new formation (cp. rem. 3). Lith. *dũmĩ* O.Bulg. *damĩ* 'I give' fr. **dōd-mĩ*. Lith. *dẽmĩ* 'I place, put' fr. **dēd-mĩ*, O.Lith. *demĩ* fr. **ded-mĩ*, rt. *dhē-* O.Bulg. *vẽmĩ* 'I know' fr. **uōĩd-mĩ*, it *ueĩd-* O.Bulg. *vym*, 'udder' fr. **ūd-mēn*. Skr. *ūdhan*.

Rem 2. The loss of the labial in O.Bulg. *sẽdmyĩ* 'septimus' must be younger than this dropping of *d*. It may however have been effected already in the Baltic-Slav. prim. language, since by § 469, 3 the tenues in Lith. *sẽkma-s* (first of all from **sepma-s* or from **setma-s*? § 345) and Pruss. *septma-s sepma-s* seem to be due to a new formation after the analogy of the cardinal number

Rem 3. The apparent dropping of *d* before the suffix of the 1 du in Lith. *dĩva* O.Bulg. *dave javẽ* etc. has probably arisen from analogy with the 1. sg. and 1 pl. The regular form may be retained in Lith. *ẽĩva* and this might have aided in the creation of *ẽdmĩ ẽdme*.

§ 548. No further changes, which need to be mentioned here, took place in Lithuanian

Slavonic. On prim. Slav. *dž dz* fr. *g* = Indg. *g* see § 463

Loss of the mediae *b d* before following consonants. We also take into account here the mediae which had arisen from Indg. mediae aspiratae.

b disappeared before *n* in prim. Slavonic. O.Bulg. *dũno* 'ground, bottom' fr. **dũbno*, beside Lith. *dũgna-s* (§ 346), to *dũbrĩ* 'ravine, valley', rt. *dheyb-*, see § 325. O.Bulg. *sũ-gũnq* 'I fold' fr. **gũb-naq*, to *sũ-gybatĩ* 'to fold', Lith. *dvĩ-guba-s* 'two-fold, double'. *gynq* beside *gyb-aĩq* 'I sink, go to ruin'; *b* has been restored in *gybnq* like the *p* in *pri-lĩpnq* (§ 545).

d disappeared before *l*, *n*. O.Bulg. part. *palŭ* fr. **pad-lŭ*, to *pada* 'I fall', rt. *ped-*. *šilo* 'awl' fr. **šī-dlo*, *ralo* 'plough' fr. **rā-dlo*, *želo* 'point, prick' fr. **žę-dlo* with suffix *-dlo-* from Indg. *-dhlo-* (Gr. *-θλο-*, Ital *-flo-*) *jela* 'fir': Pruss. *adde* Lith. *ėglė* fr. **edlė* (§ 378). This loss of *d* before *l* is old only in the southern and eastern dialects, it was retained in the western dialects, as Czech *šídlo* Sorab. *šidło* Polish *szydło* 'awl', Polish *żądło* 'edge' *jodła* 'fir'. Examples for the loss of *d* before *n* occur in all branches, as O.Bulg. *za-gana* 'coniectura assequor' fr **gād-na*, to *gad-aŋa* 'comicio' O Icel. *geta* 'to get, hit upon, guess', rt. *ghed-* (§ 425); *vüz-bŭna* 'I awake', to *bŭdėti* 'to wake, be awake', Skr. *budh-*, rt. *bheudh-*, *u-vęna* 'I become withered', to *u-vęd-aŋa* 'I become withered'; the *d* in *padna* 'I fall' (beside *pada padaŋa*) etc. had been restored by form-association. It is however questionable whether the dropping of *d* before *n* took place so early as the prim. Slav. period. Cp. *tn* § 545.

§ 549. History of the mediae aspiratae. They fell together with the mediae in the period of the Balt.-Slav. prim. community, as was the case also in Iranian (§ 481) and Celtic (§ 524). The laws, which have been laid down for the Indg. mediae (§§ 546—548), therefore held good also here.

bh. Lith. *bjótis*-s O Bulg. *bojati se* 'to be afraid': Skr. *bháy-a-tē*. See § 347.

dh. Lith. *dėti* O Bulg. *děti* 'to lay, put': Skr. *dhá-ma*. See § 379.

gh. Lith. *snėga*-s O.Bulg. *sněgŭ* 'snow': Gr. *σίγα*, rt. *sneigh-*. See § 464.

gh. Lith. *žemà* O Bulg. *zima* 'winter': Gr. *χειμών*. See § 416.

§ 550. Prim Baltic-Slav. change. *dm* became *m*: O.Lith. *demi*, O.Bulg. *vyme*, see § 547.

§ 551. On prim. Slav. *dž dz* from *g* = Indg. *gh* see § 463. O.Bulg. *ralo* fr. **rā-dlo* with suffix *-dhlo-*, *vüz-bŭna* fr. rt. *bheudh-* and similar forms see, § 548.

The combination media aspirata + t, s.

§ 552. It has already been remarked in § 469, 6 that a sure answer has not yet been found to the question how the combination media asp. + t or s was pronounced at the time just before the dissolution of the Indg prim. community.

In Aryan we must hold as the regular continuations of the Indg. prim. forms such forms as Skr. *dḡbdhā-* Av. *der'wā-*, Skr. *dīpsati* Av. *dučāndya-*, which yield for the Ar. prim. community *bdh* as the continuation of *bh+t* and *bzh* as that of *bh+s* etc. The history of these Ar. groups is treated in § 482.

All the European languages have for the original combinations the same representations as for Indg. *pt ps*, *t't ts*, *kt ks*, *qt qs*. Examples:

Greek *ῥοττό-* 'sipped, supped', to *ῥοπέω*, Lith. *srebiū* 'I sip', rt. *srebh-*. *ἀπύστο* 'not heard of' (*πύθουμαι*), Skr. *buddhā-*; *πίσεται* 'he will search, inquire': Skr. *bhōtsyātē*, rt. *bheymh-*. *ἀν-τρο-* 'bearable' (*ιχω*). Skr. *sādhā-* fr. **sādhā-*; fut. *ἔξω*: Skr. 1. sg. aor. mid. *āsakṣi*, rt. *segh-*. *ἐῖκτο*, *ἐνέχομαι* (*ἐνχομαι* 'I supplicate, pray'): Av. 3. sg. *aog'da*, 2. sg. *aog'ṣu*, rt. *eugh-* (§ 482). *ἐνιψε* 'it snowed' (*νίπει*), rt. *sneigh-*.

Italic Lat. *nāptum nāpsē*, to *nūbō* Gr. *νύμω* (Fick Vergl. Wörterb. I^d 648). *ab-sorpsi*, to *ab-sorbeō* (*σβη-*), Gr. *ῥοπέω*, see above. *gressu-s*, to *gradior*, Goth. *gridi-*. *jussu-s*. perf. *jussī*, to *joubeō*, see § 370. *dī-vīsu-s*, perf. *dī-vīsī*, to *dī-vidō*, Skr. *vīdhyāmi* 'I pierce through' *vectum vector*, *vēxi* (*vehō*): Skr. *vōdhum* Av. *važdri-š*, Skt. *rākṣat*, rt. *uegh-* (§ 482). *forti-s* *forti-s*: Skr. *dḡdhā-* 'fastened, fast', rt. *dhergh-* *anctu-s anctiu-s*, to *angō angor*, it. *añgh-* *lectus* 'couch', to Gr. *λέχος*, rt. *leg-*. *nictō cō-nīxi*, to *cō-niveō*, rt. *kneigh-*. *nix nīncit*, to *nīnguit*, rt. *sneigh-*.

Old Irish. *tachtæ* (*to-achtæ) 'angustus', rt. *añgh-*. *snechta* 'snow', rt. *sneigh-*. *for-tiasum* 1. pl. of the s-fut. to *for-tiagaim* 'I help, cp. Gr. *στέβομαι*, rt. *stegh-*.

Germanic. MHG. *wift* 'fine thread' OHG. *uiften* 'texere' O.Icel. *veftr veptr* 'weft', to OHG. *weban* O.Icel. *vefa* 'to

weave', Skr. *ubhnāti* 'binds, fastens' part. *ubdhá-*, Gr. *ῥπος* 'web', rt. *uebh-*. OHG. *musse* f. 'spring, source' prim. form **mudh+tē* : cp. OHG. *mutlōn* 'to murmur, mutter', Gr. *μῦθο-ς* 'speech' (Kögel Paul-Braune's Beitr. VII 180 f.). Goth. *gulstr* 'tax', to *gild* 'tax', rt. *gheldh-*. Goth. *ana-busns* 'commandment' prim. Germ. **-butsni-*, to *ana-biudan*, rt. *bheydh-*. Goth. *daūhtar* OHG. *tohter* 'daughter' : Av. *dug'dā duyda*, Indg **dhugh+ter-*. Goth. *mahts* OHG. *maht* 'might, power', to Goth. *magan* 'may, be able', O.Bulg. *moga* 'I can, may'. Goth. *leihts* OHG. *liht* 'light, easy', prim. Germ. **leaxta-z* : Skr. *laghú-* Gr. *ἐλαχύ-ς*, rt. *lenagh-*.

Baltic-Slavonic Lith. *skrepti* 'to dry' fut. *skrepsiu*, to pres. *skrebiu*, Gr. *ξάρρω* 'I make dry or withered' (cp. § 589, 3). O.Bulg. *greti*, *grēsū* fr. **grepti*, **grēpsū*, to *grebā* 'I scrape', Goth. *graba* 'I dig' (§ 545) Lith. *vėsti* O.Bulg. *vesti* 'to lead', Lith. fut. *vėsiu* O.Bulg. aor *vėsū*, to pres. Lith. *vedū* O.Bulg. *veda*, Skr. *vadhā-* 'bride, young woman' (she who is to be led home, she who is led home). Lith. *vėszti* O.Bulg. *vesti* 'to drive, ride', Lith. fut. *vėsziu* O.Bulg. aor *vėsū*, to pres. Lith. *vežū* O.Bulg. *vezā* : Skr. *vāhami*, rt. *uegh-*. Lith. *duktė* O.Bulg. *dūšti* 'daughter' : Av. *dug'dā*. Lith. *dėkti* O.Bulg. *žėsti* 'to burn', Lith. fut. *dėksiu* O.Bulg. aor. *žėchū*, to pres. *degū*, *žega*, Skr. *ni-dāghā-s* 'heat', rt. *dhegh-*; for the initial sound in Slav cp. § 379 rem.

Rem 1 I do not know any examples from Armenian which belong to this class. By § 467, 1 the word *dustr* does not come under consideration.

The question now remains, is this representation of the original sound-combinations in the European languages the regular continuation of the Indg forms, or have new formations arisen of the nature of Av. *dapta-* for **dawda-* = Skr. *dabdhā-* etc. (§ 482 rem. 1)?

Some scholars have come to the conclusion that the latter is the case at least as regards the combination media asp + t, because they thought that they had also found in the Europ. languages an aspect differing from Indg. tennis + t, which is to be regarded as the regular development. Nevertheless all

the cases, which have been brought forward, also admit of a different decision regarding them.

Rem. 2. Bartholomae (Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XXVII 206) explains Gr. *θυγάτηρ* on the ground of a presupposed prim. Gr. double form **dhughater-* and **dhugdher-*. But the form may also belong to the class *θυαί μέγας* etc. (§ 469, 8). Gr. *κῦθος* Goth. *huzd* Lat. *custōs* need not contain **kudh+t-* (cp Bartholomae *Ar. Forsch.* I 176, Kluge in Paul-Braune's *Beitr.* IX 153), but admit of being traced back to **kudh+dh-* so, too, Goth. *ga-hugdi-* 'understanding' to **kuq+dh-*, whence **kugdh-* (cp §§ 469, 5 507. 536. 538). Still more uncertain is the material which W Meyer in Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XXVIII 166 f. has brought forward from Lat. and Kelt. beside *custōs*.

Therefore the possibility still remains, that forms like Gr. *ἐμπόρος* etc. exhibit the regular continuation of the Indg. prim. forms.

Rem. 3. Osthoff *Zur Gesch. d. Perf.* p. 320 f. regards *bh*, with voiced media *b*, as being the form which was in existence in the last stage of the Indg. prim. language, from which was regularly developed on the one hand Skr. *bh*, and on the other hand Gr. *π* etc. This is however not very probable from a phonetic point of view.

The Indg. *tenuis aspiratae*.

§ 553. It is less doubtful that the Indg. prim. language possessed *tenuis aspiratae* than, to what extent it possessed this mode of articulation. Of late there has been a tendency to regard all or almost all of the Ar. *tenuis asp.* (§ 474) as being old inherited, according to which e. g. **sthā-no-* 'stand' (noun), not **stā-no-* would have to be put down as the Indg. form (Skr. *sthāna-* Gr. *στάσις* Lith. *stōna-s*). But in my opinion we have no right, with the present state of our knowledge, to put down the Indg. prim. forms with *tenuis asp.* in such cases where only Aryan points to *tenuis asp.*, but the other languages to *tenuis*. For the question would be asked in vain, why e. g. in Greek does not an **ἑσθην*, but *ἔστην* (Skr. *ástham*) stand beside such cases as *ἦσθα οἶσθα* with Indg. *sth*, *t^h* (see below), and why do not **πάθος* **πόνθος*, but. *πάτος* *πόντος* correspond to Skr. *path-* *pānthā-* 'path, way'.

Therefore prim. Indg. *tenuis asp.* can, as yet, only be put down with any degree of probability in such words, where the

languages outside the Aryan group exhibit an aspirate or a sound which can be traced back to an aspirate. Such forms are the following:

1. Suffix of the 2. sg. perf. Indg. **-tha*. Indg. **μῶν'tha* 'knowest' fr. rt. *μείδ-*, Skr. *vēttha* Av. Gāp. *vōistā* Gr. *οἶσθα*. Gr. *ἦσθα ἐησθα* 'wast' (originally a perf. form, see the accidentence), Skr. *āsutha*. Lat. *dix-ti dix-is-ti* (for the vowel of the suffix see the accidentence). Goth. *last* (*lisa* 'I gather together'), *slōht* (*slaha* 'I strike'), *hlaf*t (*hlifa* 'I steal'); after such forms arose *qast* (*qāpa* 'I say') *haihāist* (*hāsta* 'I name') etc., in which *-ss* was the regular ending (cp. *kāupasta* for **kāupassa* etc., § 527 rem. 3), then also *bart* (*baira* 'I bear'), for **barþ*, etc. ¹⁾.

2. Skr. *skhālam* 'I stumble, stick fast, go wrong' Av. *skārayant-* 'leaping, letting leap' (in the proper name *skāraya-para-*), Arm *sxalem* 'I go wrong, stumble, err, sin', (ir. *σφάλλομαι* 'I stumble, fail, suffer a disaster' (also Lat *scelus* 'crime, impious action' and OHG. *sculd* 'guilt' Goth. *skulan* 'to owe, shall'?), rt. *sqhel-*.

3. *chinād-m* 'I cut off, tear' Av opt perf *hu-siḍ-yaḥ*, Gr. *σχίζω* 'I split' *σχινδαλιό-ς* 'a piece of cleft wood, splinter', Lat. *scindō cuedō*, Goth *skāidan* 'to divide, separate' OHG. *scintan* 'to flay' rt *skhait-* *skhazd-*

4. Skr *śaṅkhā-s* 'muscle, shell' Gr. *σάγχο-ς*, Lat. *congu-s*.

5. Skr. *nakhā-s* Mod Pers *nāxun* Osset *nūx* 'nail', Armen *magul* 'claw, talon' (whence *m-* for *n-*?), Gr. *ὀνυχ-ος* gen. to *ὀνυξ* 'nail, talon', Lat. *ungui-s*, Mid Ir *inga* O Cymr. *egwin* Mod Cymr. *ewin* 'nail, talon', Goth. *nagljun* 'to nail', Lith *nāga-s* O.Bulg. *nogŭti* 'nail, talon'.

Without representation in Aryan are:

6. Armen. *durn* 'potter's wheel', Gr. *τροχό-ς* 'wheel, potter's wheel' *τρέχω* 'I run' fut. *θρεξομαι*, Goth. *þragja* 'I run' OHG.

1) Cp the ending of the 2 du. act Goth *-is* = Skr *-thas* or *-tas*. We must assume that original *-ts* stood regularly only in forms like perf. **lests*, **lusts*, **slōhts*, **hlāfts* (transformed into *lesuts*, *lusuts*, *slōhuts*, *hlāfuts*) and in the pres **s-tas* or **s-tis* (Skr *sthās* 'ye two are') and then was transferred to the other verbs See the accidentence.

drigil 'servant' (runner), rt. *thregh-*. It is doubtful whether O.Ir. *traig* 'foot' Gall. *ver-trago-s* name of a kind of dog (= 'great foot, swift runner'?) belong here; cp. O.Ir. *droch* 'wheel'.

7. Lat. *habēō*, Goth. *habáip* 'has' common stem form **khabhē-*.

The Indg. *tenuēs* asp. fell together with the Indg. *mediae* asp. in Greek and Italic (see §§ 495. 509), and with the Indg. *tenuēs* in Germanic (see §§ 528—530. 509). The voiceless spirants, which arose after *s* in Lat. and Germanic, passed into *tenuēs* (cp. §§ 507 528 end. 541, 7). *Tenuēs* arose after *s* in Balt.-Slav., elsewhere the *tenuēs* asp. fell together with the *mediae* asp. in this branch also, just¹⁾ as in Armen. If O.Ir. *traig* belongs to the rt. *thregh-*, it follows that Indg. initial *th-* was treated differently in Kelt. before *r* from Indg. *qh* after *u* (*inga*).

THE SPIRANTS

§ 554. Spirants are produced by the mouth channel being narrowed at one part in such a manner that the expiratory current gives rise to a grating noise on the edges of the narrowed part

The following spirants are to be ascribed to the Indg. prim. language:

1. A voiceless *s*-sound, whose place of articulation cannot be exactly defined (cp the various *s*-sounds in Sievers' *Phonet.*³ p. 122 f)

2. The voiced sound *z*, corresponding to this *s*.

Rem 1 As a hypothesis which is at any rate worth noticing, we may mention here that Bartholomae (Ar Forsch I 18 ff. II 54 ff.) ascribes aspirated *s* und *z* (*sh* and *zh*) also to the Indg. prim. language. E g. he puts down *qsheḡ-* as the rt. for Skr *kṣindā* 'ruins' Gr *φθίρω*, and *gzhom-*, *ghm-* (the latter with loss of *z*) as the stem forms for Skr. *kṣām-* Av acc *zqm* gen *z^hm-ō* Gr *χθών* O Bulg *zemlja* 'earth'. Cp. also prim Ar and perhaps Indg. *bzh* from *bh+s* etc. §§ 469, 6. 470. 482 552 589, 4

1) According to this it would also be possible to trace the suffix Slav. *-dlo-* Gr. *-θλο-* Ital. *-flo-* back to Indg. *-ihlo-*, as has been done.

3. The palatal spirant *j*, strictly to be distinguished from consonantal *i* (j).

To these is probably to be added:

4. The labial spirant *v*, strictly to be distinguished from consonantal *u* (v). *v* and *u* have fallen together in most languages, and as was already mentioned in § 117 it is often difficult to decide whether the one sound or the other is to be assigned to the Indg. prim. form. The surest criterion for Indg. *v* is want of an old inherited weak grade form, in which *v* was fused with the neighbouring vowel to sonantal *u*, e. g. rt. *ves-clothe* (§ 555).

Rem 2 The question of the separation of Indg. *v* and *u* is so involved and still so little investigated that we must content ourselves here with having referred to it generally.

It has been conjectured that the sound, from which Skr. *h* Gr. Lat. *g* in cases like Skr. *ahám* Gr. *ἐγώ* Lat. *ego* 'I' have arisen, was a spirant which closely resembled *j*. Attention has already been drawn to the uncertainty of this hypothesis in § 469 rem.

Lastly the question may still be raised whether a sibilant was not spoken after the *k*-sound in words in which a Gr. *κτ* stands opposite to a Skr. *kš*, as in *tákšan-* *τεκτων* 'carpenter' *fkša-* *ἄρκτο-ς* 'bear', and whether it differed from the Indg. *s* sound which is to be presupposed for cases like Skr. *ákša-s* Gr. *ἄξων* 'axle' Skr. *dákšina-s* Gr. *δεξιό-ς* 'dexter', and was perhaps a *ḥ*. For it has not hitherto been possible to discover a law by which the difference *κτ* · *ξ* might have arisen specially in Greek.

Indg. s

Prim. Indg. period.

§ 555. **septm* 'seven': Skr. *saptá* *sápta*, Arm. *evēn*, Gr. *ἐπτά*, Lat. *septem*, O.Ir. *secht* *n-*, Goth. *sibun*, Lith. *septyni* O.Bulg. *sedmŭ*. **seno* 'old': Skr. *sána-s*, Arm. *hin*, Gr. fem. *ἑνῇ*, Lat. *senex*, O.Ir. *sen*, Goth. superl. *smista*, Lith. *sėna-s* Reflexive pronoun **syo-* **syu-*: Skr. *svá-s* 'own' Gr. *ὁ-ς* 'own' *ἐ* 'se', Goth. *soēs* (gen. *soēs-s*) O.Bulg. *sojŭ* 'own'. Rt. *sneigh-* 'to snow': Av. *snaxšanti* Gr. *νελεσι* 'snows' *ἀγὰ-ννιφο-ς* 'much snowed upon',

Lat. *ninguit*, O.Ir. *snechta* Goth. *snāivs* Lith. *snēga-s* O.Bulg. *sněgŭ* 'snow'. Rt. *srey-* 'flow': Skr. *srāv-a-ti* Gr. *ρέει* 'flows', O.Ir. *sruth* OHG. *stroum* 'stream', Lith. *sravà* 'a flowing, bleeding' O.Bulg. *o-strovŭ* 'island'. Rt. *stā- stā-* 'stand': Skr. *sthi-ti-ṣ* Gr. *στά-σι-ς* 'a standing', Lat. *statiō*, O.Ir. *-tau* 'sum' from **stā-χθ*, Goth. *staþs* 'stead', Lith. *stóna s* O.Bulg. *stanŭ* 'stand' (noun). Rt. *ves-* 'clothe': Skr. *vás-tē* 'puts on' (perf. *va-vas-ē*), *vás-ana-m* *vás-tra-m* 'cloak, dress' *vás-man-* 'cover', Arm. *z-ge-s-t* (gen. *z-ges-ti*) 'dress' *z-ge-nu-m* 'I dress myself' (*z-* prefix), Gr. Hom. aor. *ἔσ-σαντο ἔσαντο* 'they put on' *ἔσ-θής* 'clothing' *εἶμα* Lesb. *Ἰέμμα* 'dress', Lat. *ves-ti-s*, Goth. *ga-vus-jan* 'to dress' MHG. *wester* 'baptismal robe'. Rt. *dheis-* 'dare': Skr. *dhárś-āmi* 'I dare', Gr. *θάρσ-ος* 'boldness' *Θερσ-ίτης* prop. name ('bold one'), Goth. *ga-dars* 'I dare', Lith. *drįs-ti* 'to dare' (§ 285 rem.). **aks(i)-* 'axis': Skr. *ákṣa-s*, Gr. *οἰσ-ωρ*, Lat. *axi-s*, OHG. *uhsa*, Lith. *aszi-s* O.Bulg. *osŭ*.

s a frequent suffixal element. *-sio-* future and *-s-* aorist suffix: Skr. *dhā-syā-mi á-dhā-s-am* from rt. *dhē-* 'put, place', *dēk-syā-mi á-dik-ś-atu* (3 pl. mid) from rt. *deik-* 'show', *á-sahi-ś-ata* from rt. *segh-* 'subdue'; Gr. *ἔδειξ-α*, *ἔδει-α* (on the function of the latter cp the accidentence), Lat. *dix-ī*, *fax-ī-s*, *vider-ī-s*; O.Ir. aor. conj. (— fut) 2. sg. *for-tēis*, 2 pl. *for-tēsud* from **-tēssis*, **-tēssit(e)*, prim. f. **steigh+s-e-s*, *-te*, to pres. *for-tiaqaim* 'I help' (cp Gr. *στέλλω*); Lith. fut. *dē-suu* from rt. *dhē-*, *višk-suu* from rt. *uelq-* 'trail, drag', O.Bulg. part fut. *byšqšte-je* 'το μέλλον' (to Lith. *bū suu* 'I shall be'), aor. *dē-chŭ*, 2 pl. *dē-s-te*, from rt. *dhē-*. Personal ending of the 2. sg. *-s* as in **bhéroz-s* 'feras' **s-χῆ-s* **s-χῆ-s* 'sis'. Skr. *bhárē-ś syā-s*, Gr. *φείροι-ς εἶη-ς*, Lat. *ferē-s siē-s siē-s*, Goth. *balid-s* OHG. *sī-s*, O.Bulg. *berŭ* (from **berē-s*). Noun-stem suffix *-es-* (as **gén-es-* neut. 'genus'): gen. sg. Skr. *ján-as-as*, Gr. *γέν-ε-ος γέν-ονς*, Lat. *gen-er-is*, O.Ir. *tige* 'of the house' = Gr. *στίγε-ος τέγε-ος*, Goth. *riq-iz-a* neut. 'darkness' (cp. Skr. *ráj-as-*), Lith. nom. *deb-es-ī-s* 'cloud', O.Bulg. gen. *neb-es-e* 'of the sky' = Skr. *nābhas-as*. Sign of the nominative *-s* (as in **ékwo-s* 'equus'): Skr. *áśva-s* Gr. *ἵππο-ς* Lat. *equo-s*, Gall. *tarvo-s* 'bull', Goth. *vulf-s* Lith. *vilka-s* 'wolf'.

Aryan.

§ 556. Indg. *s* experienced several changes in the period of the Aryan primitive community.

1. *s* passed into *ś* and *ss* into *śś* after *i ī* and *u ū*, *ī* and *ū* (as second component of diphthongs), *r ṛ* *r*, *q*, *ḱ*. By this means Indg. *st* and *kt*, *sq* and *kq* and probably also *ss* and *ḱs* fell together at that period, see §§ 396. 399. 401.

This *ś* remained in Iranian, but in Sanskrit it was further changed to cerebral *ṣ*, and *śś* (= Indg. *ss* and *ḱs*) became *ḱṣ* (as *ss* became *ts*, see § 557, 1).

After *i-* and *u-*vowels. 3. sg. pres. act. Skr. *tī-śth-a-ti* Av. *hi-št-a-iti*, O.Pers. 3 sg imperf mid. *a-i-št-a-tā*, from rt. *stā*- 'stand': Gr. ἵστημι, Lat. *si-stō* Skr. *ni-śīd-a-ti* 'he sits down', causat. *ni-śādayami* Av. *ni-šādayēmi*; O.Pers. *niy-ašādayam* with *ś* carried over into the augmented form (like Skr. *ny-aśīdam* beside regular *ny-asīdam*, *pary-aśahata* beside regular *pary-asahata* imperf to *pari-śahatē* 'he endures', *saṃyā-śthār-* after *saṃyē-śthār-* 'standing on the left') Nom Skr. *pāti-ś* Av. *paiti-ś* 'master'. Gr. πόσις. Loc pl. *ásōv-śu* Av. *aspai-śu* *-śv-a* O.Pers. *aspai-śuv-a* (*ásva-* *aspa-* 'horse'), cp. Skr. *sēnā-su* Av. *haenā-hu* *-hv-a* O.Pers. *hainā-uv-a* (*sēnā-* *haenā-* *hauā-* 'army'): O.Bulg. *vlūč-chū* (*vlūkū* 'wolf') beside *raḱa-chū* (*raḱa* 'hand'). Part Skr. *uštā-* Av. *ušta-* Lat. *ustu-s*, Indg. **us-to-s*, rt. *eys-* 'burn' Skr. *śuṣ-ka-* (from **suṣ-ka-*, § 557, 4) Av. *huṣ-ka-* O.Pers. *uṣ-ka-* 'dry', prim. f **sus go-*, rt. *saṃs-*. Skr. *jōṣ-a-* Av. *zaoṣ-a* 'favour', Skr. *jōṣtār-* 'loving' O.Pers. *dauštār-* 'friend': Gr. γεύο-*τε-ο-ν* 'meet to be tasted', Lat. *gus-tu-s*, Goth. *kius-a* 'I test, choose'. Skr. 2. sg. *dvēḱṣi* 'thou hatest' from **dvēḱṣ-i*, 1. sg. *dvēḱṣ-mi*. Skr. fut. *śōḱṣyāmi* 'I shall dry up' fr. **śōḱṣ-yāmi*, pres. *śūṣ-yāmi* (§ 557, 4), cp. Gr. fut. *αῖσω* fr. **αῖσ-σω*, rt. *saṃs-* 1).

1) Some assume that Skr. *ś* also regularly stands for *s* after *ī*, *ū*, e. g. *pīṣ-ānti* 'they pound': Lat. *pīnso*; then the forms *pīnāṣ-mi* etc. for **pīnas-mi* etc. would have been formed after the analogy of *pīṣ-* (cp. Av. *cinah-mi* 'I announce' 3 sg *cinas-ti*, from *caś-*). I consider not only *pīnāṣ-mi* but also *pīṣ-ānti* as a new formation (after *pīpēša*, *pīṣtā-* etc.). For in the period of the Ar. prim community, when *s* became *ś*, the preceding

After *r*-sounds. Skr. *dhṛṣ-ñō-mi dhārṣ-āmi* 'I dare', Av. *der's-nao-mi* 'I dare' *darṣ-i-š* 'vehement', O.Pers. *a-darṣ-nau-š* 'he dared' (*-š* taken over from the *s*-aorist). Skr. *śīrṣ-ā-m* 'head': Gr. *κόρυς* 'head, temple', Indg. *hṛs-* (§ 306).

Indg. *qs* = prim. Ar. *kš*: Skr. *kṣ* Av. *xš*. Future Skr. *vakṣyāmi* Av. Gāp. *vaṣṣya* 'I shall speak', nom. Skr. *vāk* from **vākṣ* (§ 647, 7) Av. *vaxš* = Lat. *vōx*, rt. *ueq-*.

Rem. 1. The Av. combination *xš* became voiced in the dat. abl. pl. *vāyž-bvō* which was formed anew from the nom. sg Cp *avž-dāa-* § 558, 2.

Indg. *ks*: Skr. *kṣ* Av. O.Pers. *š*. 2. sg. Skr. *vākṣi* Av. *vaši* 'thou art willing', to 1 sg *vāš-mi vas 'mi*, rt. *uek-*. Cp. § 401.

2. *sc* (Indg. *sq*) became *śc* or *śa*: Skr *śc* Av *sc* O.Pers. *šc*. Skr *kāś-cid* Av. *kas-ciḥ* O.Pers. *kaš-ciy* 'any one'. Av. *sc*: Skr. *śc* Av *nc* Skr *ñc* (*panca pāñca*), see § 200.

3. Final *s* in prim Ar *-as* and *-ās* underwent a change which gave to these endings the form *-ō* and *-ā* in Skr, *ō* and *-a* (Gāp. *-ā*) in Av, e.g. nom. sg. Skr *āśvō* Av. *aspō* = prim. Ar. **aśva-s*, nom. pl. Skr. *āśvā* Av. *aspa* (*aspā*) = prim. Ar. **aśvās*. This change cannot have taken place before voiceless dentals and palatals, as is shown by the combinations Skr. *aśvas tad*, *aśvaś ca* etc. and Av. *aspas ca* etc., also not in pausa, as clearly follows from the Skr. usual forms *āśvah*, *āśvāh* (Av. *aspā*, the more rare secondary form of *aspa*, seems to be most closely related to *āśrah*). It may however belong to Skr. *-h* from Indg. *-s* in as much as *-ah* *-āh* might both be regarded as the previous stages of Skr. *-ō*, *-ā* Av. *-ō*, *-a*. It is not improbable that the *-ah*, *-āh*, which arose in pausa in prim. Ar., forced their way at that period into the place of *-as*, *-ās* before voiced explosives and spirants and of *-as*, *-ās* before vowels; and whilst they were now retained in pausa down to the time of

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nasals cannot at that time have been so absorbed in the vowels, that only a nasal vowel was spoken, and the latter would in all appearance be the necessary presupposition for the influence of the *r* or *u* on the *s*-sound. Cp. § 199 rem. 1. *hīṣanti* 'they injure', *uṣātē* 'they kiss', gen. *puṣ-āis* 'of the man' show the regular development.

the Skr. separate development, where they settled also before *k*, *p*, and *-ah* became *-ā* in Av., they regularly passed into *-ō*, *-a* before voiced sounds, and these two stages might have been reached already in the prim. Ar. period. When *-ō* came to stand before other vowels than *a* in Skr., it became shortened to *a*, e. g. *aśva upa*; whereas **aśvō api* became *aśvō 'pi*. Cp. Bloomfield in the American Journal of Philology III 25 ff., Osthoff Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 36 ff., furthermore §§ 646. 647, 1 and 6. 649, 7.

Rem. On O Pers. final *-a* = prim. Ar. *-as* see § 558, 4.

§ 557. The Indg. *s*, which had come over from prim. Ar., mostly remained unchanged in Sanskrit, e. g. *saptā* 'septem', *āsti* 'est', *jānas-as* 'generis'. Changes took place in the following cases:

1. Prim. Ar. *-ss-* became *-ts-*, just as prim. Ar. *-šš-* led to *-kš-* (§§ 401. 556, 1) and probably prim. Ar. *-ss-* to *-tš-* (2 below). *vatsyāmi* from **vas-syāmi* fut. from *vas-* 'clothe' (cp Gr. fut. ἔα-σθω). *vatsyāmi* fut., *āvātsam* aor from *vas-* 'stay, dwell' (cp. Gr. ἄσθα). Loc pl. *vid-vātsu* from **vid-vas-su*, to acc. sg. *vid-vās-am* instr. sg. *vid-ūs-ā*, part to *vēda* 'I know'. *-dhvatsu* loc. pl. to *-dhvas-* 'falling', the final member of compounds. The *-t* of the form *tānt* acc. pl. masc. 'the', which appears before *s-*, had perhaps also arisen from *s* (cp. *tās* before *t-*, elsewhere generally *tān*). Av. *-s-* corresponded to this *-ts-*.

Rem. The *ss* in the loc *vācassu* (*vācas-* 'word', cp Gr. ἱεσσι ἱεσι), *māhiyassu* (*māhiyas-* 'greater' cp Gr. μῆσσι), *māssu* (*mās* 'moon, month') is due to analogy. In like manner also *āsse* 'thou sittest' (Gr. ἵσσει) for **āssē* after *āstē* etc. *vidvātsu* in union with *vidvādbhiḥ* and the other *bh*-cases, in which *dbh* arose from *zbh* (§ 591), produced the form *vidvāt*. Cp. the coincidence.

2. Indg. *sk* appears as *ch* (*cch*) = Iran. *s*. *gā-chā-mi* (*gācchāmi*) 'I go': Av. *ja-sā-mi*, Gr. βά-σκω, Indg. **gṇ-skō*. See § 400. *sš* was probably spoken in the prim. Aryan period. *sš* passed into *tš* in Skr. (cp. *ts* from *ss* above), and this into *ch*, as in *pachās* (*pacchās*) 'pada by pada' from **pat-śas* from *pad-* (§ 351). *tānchatrān* acc. 'these enemies' = *tān(s)* + *śatrān* is

perhaps also to be traced back to **tantišatrūn* with transition of *ś* to *tś*. Cp. *tant* before *s*- above.

3. *s* was dropped between *t* or *p* and following explosive or spirant. *āchānta* from **a-chānt-s-ta* 2. pl. of the *s*-aorist from *chand-* 'shine'; *utthā-* 'rise' from **ut-stha-*, e. g. inf. *utthātum*; correspondingly *sattā-* = Av. *hasta-* from prim. Ar. **satstā-* Indg. **set'tō-*, part. from rt. *sed-* 'sit' (§ 469, 4). *ātāpta* from **a-tāp-s-ta* 2. pl. of the *s*-aorist to *tūpati* 'is warm'. Cp. the analogous treatment of *z* at the end of § 591.

4. *s* became *ś*, if *ś* or *ṣ* stood at the beginning of the next syllable.

śvāśura- 'father-in-law' from **svaśura-*, cp. Av. *xwasura-* Gr. *ἑνρο-ς* Goth. *svaihra*. *śmāśru-* 'moustache': O.Ir. *smech* Lith. *smakrà* 'chin' (§ 467, 2), perhaps also Lat. *maxilla* *śāśvant-* 'complete, whole, each' fr **sa-śvant-*, cp. Gr. *ἄ-πᾶς* (§ 166).

śuškā- 'dry' *śūśyati* 'drys in' fut. *śōkṣyāti* (from **śōṣṣyati*, § 556, 1): Av. *huška-* O.Pers. *uška-* 'dry', rt. *says-*. The change of the initial *s* might have taken place here at the time when the root-final *s* was already an *ś*-sound, but had not yet acquired the cerebral articulation (§).

The same assimilation as in *śvāśura-*, only in the opposite direction, seems to exist in *śaśú-s* 'hare': OHG. *haso* Ags. *hara* (*r* from *z*, § 581) Pruss. *sasn-i-s* 'hare'.

Cp. the analogous assimilation in Lith., § 587, 2.

§ 558. Prim. Ar. *s* was retained in Iranian before *n*, *p*, *t*, *k* and after *t*. It became *ś* after *p* (*f*). In other cases it either became an aspirate or disappeared.

1. Retention of *s*. Av. *snaēžaiti* 'snows': Goth. *snáivs* 'snow', rt. *sneigh-*. Av. *sās-na-* 'a teaching': Skr. *śās-ana-* 'assignment'. Av. *spas-* 'spy': Skr. *spāś-* Lat. *an-spez*. Av. *as-ti* O.Pers. *as-tiy* 'is': Skr. *ás-ti* Gr. *έσ-τι*. Av. *skemba-* 'pillar': Skr. *skambhá-*. *s* along with a preceding *t* became *ss*, whence *s*, as in Av. *masya-* 'fish' = Skr. *mátsya-*, see § 473, 2 p. 349.

2. *ś* from *s* after *f* (cp. § 473), except when *r*, *tr* followed, in which case *s* remained (Bartholomae Handb. § 149 rem. 1). Av. *drafša-* 'drop': Skr. *drapsá-* 'drop'. *afš* (acc. *ap-em*) 'water':

Skr. *āp* from **aps* (§ 647, 7). With *afš* the new formation *awš-dāta-* 'resting in the water', where *fš* had become voiced, cp. *vāγš-byō* § 556 rem. 1.

3. Aspirates from *s*.

Initially.

Av. O.Pers. *h* before prim. Ar. *a ā, i ī, y* Av. O.Pers. *hama-* 'equal': Skr. *samā-*. Av. *haenā-* O.Pers. *hainā-* 'army': Skr. *sēnā-*. Av. *hindu-š* O.Pers. *hndū-š* (§ 197 rem) 'country of the Indus': Skr. *sindhū-š* 'river, Indus'. Av. opt. *hyāp* 'it may be': Skr. *syāt*. O.Pers. *hya* 'qui' (relat.) · Skr. *syá* 'that'. In Av. also before *u, ū*, and in the Gāpā dialect before *v*. *hu-* 'well, very, rich': Skr. *su-*. Gāp. *hva-* 'own' · Skr. *svá-*.

For *hy-* Gāp. also *xy-*. For Gāp. *hv-* Late Av. *xw-*. See its treatment medially.

In O.Pers. *h* is wanting before *u* and *ux* = *u*. *u-* 'well': Av. *hu-* Skr. *su-*. *uva-* 'own': Av. Gāp. *hva-* Skr. *svá-*. Cp. medially.

Prim. Ar. *sm-* = Av. *m-* (intermediate stage **hm-*): *maranti* 'is mindful': Skr. *smárati*, *mahu* 'sumus' · Skr. *smási* Prim. Ar. *sr-* = O.Pers. *r-*: *rauta* neut. 'river' · Skr. *srótas* neut. It cannot be decided whether *s* had also disappeared in O.Pers. before *m* and in Av. before *r*

Medially.

Av. *h* after prim. Ar. *a*-vowels before *i ī, u ū*. 2. sg. *bara-hi* (Gāp. *bara-hī*) 'fers': Skr. *bhūa-si* Goth. *buiri-s* O.Bulg. *bere-si*. *ahura-* 'master': Skr. *ásura-* 'alive, spiritual, spirit'. *yāhu* loc. pl. from stem *yā-* 'quae': Skr. *yá-su*.

Av. *wh* between *a*-vowels. Sg. instr. *manawh-a* dat. *manawh-ē* gen. *manawh-ō* (*manah-* neut. 'sense, mind', Gr. μένος) = Skr. *mānas-a, -ē, -ō*, prim. Ar. **manas-a, -a₂, -as*, cp. loc. *manah-i* = Skr. *mānas-i*. Conj. 3 sg. *awh-aþ* from *ah-* 'be': Skr. *ásat* Lat. *erit*. *yāwham* gen. pl. from *yā-*: Skr. *yá-sām*, cp. Av. loc. *yā-hu*.

O.Pers. *h* corresponded to this Av. *h* and *wh* except before *u*. 2. sg. conj. *bawā-hy* 'sis': Av. *bawā-hi* Skr. *bhāvā-si*.

nāha-m acc. 'nose': Av. *nānāha-* Skr. *nāśa-*. *h* is wanting before *u*, as initially (see above). *aura-mazdah-* Ormazd: Av. *ahura-*. It is improbable that *h* was here also entirely unpronounced, cp. below on *uv* = prim. Ar. *sū*.

Rem. 1. *h* remained here and there unwritten in O.Pers. also before other vowels than *u*, e g imperf. *a-īštātā* 'he placed himself', cp. Av. pres. *hištātē*; *pātīy* (probably to be read *pūatīy*) for *pīhatīy* 'he announces' beside imperf. 3 sg. *apāha*.

Av. *h* before *r* (also written *ṛ*, *ry*, *ṛh*). *ha-zaiēra-* 'thousand': Skr. *sa-hāśra-* Gr Lesb. *χέλλιοι*, Indg. **gheslo-*.

Av. *hm* O.Pers. *m* from *sm*. Av. *ahmī* O.Pers. *amīy* 'sum': Skr. *ās-mi*. Av. *ahmākem* O.Pers. *amācam* gen. 'of us': Skr. *asmākam*.

Av. *ñh* Gāp. *hy*, O.Pers. *hy* from prim. Ar. *sū*. Av. *vañhō* Gāp. *vahyō* 'melius'. Skr. *vās-yas*. O.Pers. gen. sg. *kāra-hyā* (*kāra-* m. 'people, army') Gāp. *haoma-hyā* (*haoma-* 'soma-drink'): Skr. *sōma-sya*. For this and the initial *hy* in Gāp. also *xy*: *axyā* beside *ahyā* 'huius': Skr. *asyā*; *xyāp* 'sit': Skr. *syāt*.

Prim. Ar. *sū* became Av. *xw* and *xuh*. *haraxwanti-* = Skr. *sārasvat-i-* prop. name, cp. initial *xw*, as *xwa-* 'own' = Gāp. *hva-*. 2 sg. imper. mid. *bara-xuha* = Skr. *bhāra-sva*, rt. *bher-* 'bear'. The duality *xw* : *xuh* was originally probably such that *xw* made its appearance under the conditions by which *s* without *u* passed into *h*, but *xuh*, where *s* without *u* had become *ṛh*. Also for medial *sū* in Gāpā *hv* : imper *gūša-hva* 'hear', cp. *hva-* 'own'. In O.Pers. *uv* from *sū*. 2. sg. imper. *puti-paya-uvā* 'protect thyself': Skr. *-sva*, cp. *uva-* 'own'. The pronunciation of this *uv* is not clear, it follows however from Gr. *ἑωκουσία* = O.Pers. *wārazmī-š* and similar forms, that a spirantal element was not wanting. Cp. § 159 p. 143.

4. Aryan final *-s* was entirely lost in O.Pers. (but not so *-š*, cp. *kūrū-š* Cyrus) Nom. sg. *aniya* 'alius' (stem *aniya-*): Av. *anyas(-ca)* *anyō* Skr. *anyās anyō*. Nom. acc. sg. neut. *rauca* 'day' (st. *raucah-*): Av. *raocas(-ca)* *raocō*. 2. sg. impf. *gaudaya* 'thou concealedst': Av. *-ayas(-ca)* *-ayō*. It is not clear whether prim. Iran. *-s* was dropped here or whether we have to do

with the offspring of an already prim. Ar. further development of *-as* (see § 556, 3).

Rem. 2. If it were certain that the nom. *napā* 'grand-child' had arisen from **napās* and were identical with Skr. *nāpāt* from **napāts*, the form *anya* would be supported as the regular continuation of prim. Pers. **anyas*.

Armenian.

§ 559. *s* was retained before *t*, *x*, in combination with *s* and after (dropped) *n*, *m* *astl* (gen. *astel*) 'star': Skr. *stṛ-* Gr. *ἀστήρ* Lat. *stella* Goth. *stairnō* 'star' *sterj* 'barren' (of animals): Skr. *starī-* Gr. *στέρια* Lat. *sterili-* 'unfruitful', Goth. *stairō* 'barren woman'. *z-gest* 'dress' · Lat. *ves-ti-* etc., see § 555. *szalem* 'I go astray, err': Skr. *skhālami* 'I stumble', Gr. *σφάλλωμαι* 'I stumble, fail', rt. *sqhel-*. 2. sg. *es* 'art' from **es-si*: Gr. Hom. *ἔσοι*. *amis* (gen. *amsoy*) 'month': Gr. Lesb gen sg *μῆν-ος* from **μηνσ-ος*, Lat. *mēns-i-*, O Ir gen *mīs*, cpf. **mēns-*. Acc. pl. *eris* 'three' from **tri-us*: Goth. *pri-us*. *us* (gen. *uoy*) 'shoulder': Skr. *śsa-* 'shoulder', Umbr *ouse* loc 'in umero', Goth. *ams* m. 'shoulder', Indg. **ómso-*.

§ 560. Initial *s* disappeared before sonantal vowels and before nasals. *al* 'salt': Gr *ἄλ-ς* Lat. *sāl* O Ir *salann* Goth. *salt* O.Bulg. *solŭ* 'salt' *erŭn* 'seven' Skr *saptá* etc., see § 555. *amaŭn* 'summer' OHG O Icel *sumar* 'summer' (§ 232). *m-i* (gen. *m-iof*) 'one' from **sm-*: Gr. *μία* 'one' fem from **σμ-ια*, *μῶννξ* 'with single uncloven hoof' from **σν-ωννξ*, Indg. **sm-* weak stem-form beside *sem-* (Gr. *ἔρ*). *nu* (gen. *nuoy*) 'daughter-in-law' Skr. *snuṣā-* OHG. *snur* O.Bulg. *snŭcha* 'daughter-in-law'. *neard* (gen. *nerdi*) 'nerve, sinew': Skr. *snāvan-* 'string, sinew': Av. *snāvar* 'sinew'. *h-* occurs however before vowels in two words at least without any apparent reason: *hun* 'old': Skr. *sāna-* etc., see § 555; *h-* from **hu-* prefix, e. g. *h-lu* 'obedient': Skr. *su-* O Ir *so-* *su-* 'well, very'.

þ- probably from *sp-* in *þoit* 'σποιδή'. *č-* from *spk-* probably in *čuk* 'spattle' *e-čuk* 'he spat': Gr. *πτύω* from **(σ)πλῑ-μω* Lat. *spuō* Lith. *spidu-jū* 'I spit' (cp. § 149).

č- from *sy-* (cp. *g(u)* from *u*, § 162). *Koir* 'sister': Skr. *svāsar-* Lat. *soror* from **syesōr* (§ 172, 3) Cymr. *chwaer* Goth.

svistar Pruss. *swestro* 'sister', Indg. **syésor*-. *Ēirtn* (gen. *Ērtan*) 'perspiration' (-*rt*- from -*tr*-, § 263) : Skr. *svidyāmi* 'I perspire', Gr. *ἰδρωέ* Lat. *sūdor* from **syoid-ōr* (§ 170 p. 150.) Cymr. *chwys* 'perspiration' OHG. *sweiz* 'perspiration', *rt.* *syeid*-. *Ēun* (gen. *Ēuoy*) 'sleep' : Skr. *svāpna-s* Lat. *somnu-s* from **snepno-s* (cp. *soror*) O.Icel. *svefn* 'sleep'.

Rem If *veç* 'six' in Armen arose from **syēks*, the duality *R*- and *r*- = *sy*- must probably be placed on a level with the duality *g* and *c* in *loganam* and *hai* (§ 162) But it may also represent a pre-Armenian form **yrks*, see § 589, 3

§ 561. Medially and Finally.

epem 'I cook' to Gr. *ἐπιμαίνω-v* with orig. *ps*?

c = Indg. *ks* and *sk* *veç* 'six' : Gr. *ἕξ* Lith. *szesz-ì* (cp. § 560 rem). *harc* 'quaestio' *harc-ane-m* 'I ask' : Skr. *prchāmi*, Lat. *poscō*, OHG. *foiscu*, prim. f. **pr(h)-sk*-. See § 408.

The *s* in *gišer* 'night' is not clear : Gr. *ἑσπέρα* Lat. *vesper* O.Ir. *fescor* Cymr. *ucher* Lith. *užkara-s* O.Bulg. *večerŭ* 'evening'.

The *j* in *arj* 'bear' (Skr. *ṛkṣā-s* Gr. *ἄρκτο-ς* Lat. *ursus*) probably arose from *č* (p. 358 footnote 1), but on account of Gr. *ἄρκτο-ς*, it is questionable whether the Indg. prim. form contained *s*, cp. § 554.

-*y*- from -*sz*-. Gen. *mardo-y* (*mard* 'man, homo') : Skr. *mṛtā-sya*, Gr. Hom. *μῆροιο* from **a-ayn*

Intervocalic *s* disappeared *kou* 'sister', pl. *kor-k* : Skr. *svāśat svāśār-as*. *nu* 'daughter-in-law' : Skr. *snuṣā*.

s disappeared between a vowel and *h* (Indg. *q*), *r*, *m*, *n* *mukn* (gen. *mhan*) 'mouse, muscle' : Skr. *muṣ-kā* 'testicle' *māśaka-s* *māśukā* 'rat, mouse', Lat. *mus-culu-s*, O.Bulg. *myšica* 'arm'. *bok* 'bare footed' prim. form **bhos-qo-s* : OHG. *bar* 'naked, only' prim. Germ. **bazā-s*, O.Bulg. *bosŭ* 'bare footed'. Gen. *ker* 'sororis' : Goth. *swists*, prim. f. **syesr-os* or -*es*. *em* 'I am' : Skr. *āsmi*, Indg. **és-mi*. Pronominal dative ending -*um*, e. g. *in-um* 'to my' or -*um* 'to which' : cp. Skr. -*a-smāi* in *tā-smāi* 'to the', Pruss. -*e-smu* in *ste-smu* 'to this'. *z-ge-nu-m* 'I dress' : Gr. Ion. *ἐντρυ* from **fta-nū-mi* (§ 565), *rt.* *ves*-, see § 555.

s disappeared after *r* (probably only under certain conditions).

i ver 'up, above, over', *i veroy* 'above': Skr. *vārṣṭyas-* 'higher' Lith. *virsz-ù-s* 'the upper part, point' (Hübschmann Ztschr. d. deutsch. morg. Ges. XXXVI 121). *tar-am-im* 'I cause to fade, dry up': Skr. *tarś-a-s* 'thirst'. Gr. *τέρσομαι*, 'I become dry', Lat. *torreō*, Goth. *ga-þairsan* 'to be arid, gape from dryness', rt. *ters-*. But beside this appears also *taršam-im*, the relation of which to *taram-im* is not clear to me.

s disappeared finally after vowels. Nom. sg. *mard* 'homo': Skr. *mṛtá-s*. Gen. sg. *haur* 'of a father': Gr. *πατρός*. But acc. pl. *z mards* Indg. **mṛtó-ns*, cp Goth. *vulfu-n*.

§ 562. Indg. *s* seems to have been assimilated to the *k* at the beginning of the following syllable in *skesur* (gen. *skesri*) 'mother-in-law': Gr. *ἐκνόα*, Goth. *swigar*, Indg. **suekrā-*; *sk-* thus = *kū-*, see § 162. Cp. Skr. *śvaśrā-* § 557, 4 and Lith. *szeszura-s* § 587, 2

Greek.

§ 563. *s* was preserved down to historical times in the following cases.

1. In combination with voiceless explosives. *σπύρω* 'I pant, gasp'. Skr. *sphurāmi* 'I push away with my foot, pant, tremble', Lat. *spurnō*, OHG *spuio* 'spui', Lith *spiriū* 'I push with my foot', rt. *spei-* *ἀλείνω* 'I shall anoint'. Skr. *lēpsyāmi* 'I shall spread upon, besmear', Lith *lįpsiu* 'I shall remain sticking', rt. *leip-*. *ἵσ-ται* 'sits': Ski *ús-tē* *ἵσ-θαι* 'thou wast'. cp. Skr. *ās-i-tha* (cp. § 553) Aorist Hom *πιάσασθαι* 'to eat, consume' from **πατ-σασθαι*, to pres *πάσθωμι*; with reduction of the *σσ* to *σ* Hom. *ἰπιάσωντο* (cp. § 490) *πάωμι* 'I go'. Ski. *gáchāmi*, Indg. **gm-sḥō*, rt. *gem-*. *ἀΐων* 'axis'. Skr. *āḥ-s-a-s* etc., Indg. **āks-*, see § 555 *σκάνδαλον* 'stumbling-block': Skr. *skāndāmi* 'I jerk, leap upon', Lat *scandō*, O.l.r perf *scand* 'he leapt', rt. *sqand-*. *σφάλωμι* 'I stumble, stagger, fail'. Armen. *szalem* etc, rt. *sqhel-* (§ 553). Fut *λείνω* 'I shall leave': Skr. *rēk-śyāmi* 'I shall leave, give up to', Lith. *lįksiu* 'I shall leave', rt. *leig-*.

Rem 1. For the *στ* in *τέκτωι* 'carpenter' *ἄρκτο-ς* 'bear' *κτίλοι-ς* 'a founding' (Skr. *tákṣa* *ḥkṣa-s* *kṣi-ti-ṣ*) etc see § 554.

2. In combination with *s*. Hom. aor. ζέσ-σ-α, to ζέω 'I seethe, bubble': Skr. *yás-āmi* 'I bubble seethe, boil', OHG. *jesan* 'to ferment, froth', rt. *jes-*. Hom. loc. pl. ἐπес-σι (ἐπος 'word'): cp. Skr. *vācas-su*, § 557 rem. This σσ became σ at the same time with the σσ = *ts* (above n. 1 and § 490) and σσ = *tš* (§ 489). Hom. already ἔπесσι etc., Att. only σ, ἔπесσα ἐπесσι.

3. With preceding *ρ* (Indg. *r*, *ṛ*, *ṛ̥*). Aeolic θέροςος (cp. Θερόσινης) Att. θάρροςος 'boldness', rt. *dher-s-*, see § 555. σ-aorist Hom. ἔφθερσα (φθερίω 'I destroy'): cp. Skr. *ābhārsam* (*bhārami* 'I bear'). ἑρση 'dew': Skr. *varś-ā-* 'rain'. ἄρσην Ionic ἑρσην 'masculine': cp. Skr. *ṛśa-bhā-* 'masculine, bull' Av. *aršan-* O.Pers. *-aršan-* 'man, male' or Skr. *vrśan-* 'masculine, bull'. λόρσ-η 'head, temple' Skr. *śirś-ā-m* 'head', Indg. *hṛs-*, see § 306. Probably also with λ. τέλσ-ο-ν 'boundary', which either represents the weakest stem-form of τέλος (τελεσ-) with *o* extension or, what is more probable, belongs to Skr. *lārś-āmi* 'I furrow, plough' (rt. *qels-*, § 427*b*) and was only popularly connected with τέλος. Hom. aor. ἐτέλσα, to pres. ἐέλλω 'I move, drive'.

ρρ from ρσ in later Attic: θάρρος, ἄρσην, κόρρη.

Rem 2 Hom. ἔκρεσα, Att. ἔφθερσα ἐπτεσσα beside Hom. ἔκρεσα ἔφθερσα ἐκρσα were new forms, made after the analogy of forms like ἔπτεσσα ἐπесια (from nasal stems),

4 In the combination *μσ*, whence σσ πίσσω from *πιπσ-χω 'I bruise, pound' Lat. *punsio pūso*, Skr. 3 pl. *piś-ānti* 'they pound' 1. sg. *pināsmi* (cp p 410 footnote 1) *πίσσωσι* from *πι-πσ-χο-μαι 'I go away, return home' beside *πίσσωμι* from *νεσ-ο-μαι: Skr. *nās-ami* 'I approach some one, I unite myself to some one', OHG. *gi-nesan* 'to recover, remain alive'

5. Finally ἵππος 'horse' Skr. *aśva-s*, Lat. *equo-s*. ἡδύς 'sweet' Skr. *sadulā-s* *εγερε-ς* 'thou didst bear': Skr. *ābhara-s*. Acc. pl. masc. Cret *τό-τε* Att *τό-ς* 'the' Goth *ḥu-us*. Nom. κύκλ-ων 'round-eyed', like Lat. *vōx* Av. *vāxs* 'voice' Nom. νεό-της 'youth': Lat. *novi-tās*, Indg. **tāt-s*.

6. In the initial combination *sm*, σμερδαλίος 'terrible' OHG. *smerto* 'pain' Mid. Engl. *smerte* 'sharp, bitter'. Beside these also the assimilation of the σ to μ, as in με- 'to

smile' *φιλο-μυειδής*, to Skr. *smáy-a-tē* 'he smiles'; *μία* 'una' from **σμ-ια* fem., to *ἐν* neut. from **sem*; which is to be explained from the different conditions of sandhi (cp. § 589, 3).

§ 7. It is not quite certain that initial *sm* became *σσ*, *σ*. The following comparisons have been made *ἴσσο-ς ἴσο-ς* Cret. *ἴσσο-ς* 'equal' with Skr. *viṣu* 'in both directions' *viṣuva-m* 'aequinoctium' ¹⁾ and Arcad. *ἡμι-σσο-ς* 'half' with Av. *pri-špa-* 'third part' (on *ἡμισυ-ς* see Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 187)

Rem. 3 Imper. *φέρεο φερον* not — Skr. *bhāra-sra*, but = Av. *buru-waha* Indg. **bhé-re-so ἴο-ς* 'arrow' to Ski. *iṣu-ḥ* 'arrow', but it did not arise from **ἴο-ς* but either *o-* and *u-*stem existed side by side from the beginning, or *ἴο-ς* had been carried over into the *u-*declension from **iṣ-*, cp. *νός-ς* Lat. *nuru-s*, *νί-ς* beside *νύ-ς*

If the above comparisons are right, it would then be possible to explain the initial *σ* = *sm* instead of *f* = *h* (§§ 166. 564) in certain words, e. g. in *σάλος* 'groundswell, fluctuation': OHG. *swellan* 'to swell'; *σίνομαι* 'I rob': OHG. *swīman* 'to disappear'; *σιγή* 'silence': OHG. *swīgēn* 'to keep silent' (rt. *σμά'χh- sma'ig-*). The *σ* would have its regular position only medially (in the inner part of the sentence), cp. *νορί-σσάλος, ὁ σάλος, ἐκ σάλου, ἐσάλειον, ἐσίνόμην*. Cp. Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 359.

Rem. 4 We thus arrive at an explanation of *σῦ-ς* beside *ῥ*. 'pig'. Corresponding to *πλάτος* 'fat hog' from **σλ-ματο-* (cp. Goth. *sw-ein* 'pig', O. Bulg. *su-ina* 'suillus') there existed once the form *σλ-ος* beside *ῥ-ός*, (cp. Goth. *sw-ein* as opposed to Lat. *su-inu-*, like Ved. *dru* beside *divá* 'two'), the *σ* of which was retained in the inner part of the sentence and then was transferred to *ῥ*: *ῥός*. Cp. Osthoff loc. cit.

§ 564. *s* became *h* in prim. Greek initially before sonants and between sonants, and then in the latter case disappeared altogether.

ὁ 'the': Skr. *sá* Goth. *sa*. *ἵμάς* 'strap, rein': Skr. *si-mán-* 'parting, boundary', OS. *sī-mo* 'cord, rope', O. Bulg. *si-lo* 'cord

1) Bechtel (Philol. Anz. 1886 p. 15) puts **ῥιθ-σφο-* down as the prim. form, which he connects with *εἰδομαί τινα* 'I resemble some one'. This would do very well as regards meaning, but the assumed suffix formation is not justifiable.

rope'. ὄς 'pig': Lat. *sūs*, OHG. *sū* 'sow' (on *ō-* see § 563 rem. 4). ἀμόθεν 'from some place or other': Goth. *sums* 'anyone', opf. **sum-ō-*.

Hom. ἦα (Att. ἦ) 'I was': Skr. *ās-am*, Indg. **és-η*. γένε-ος γένους 'generis': Skr. *jānas-as* Lat. *generis*. 2. sg mid. φέρει-αι φέρεη (φέρω 'I bear'): Skr. *bhāra-sē*. ᾔδε-α 'I knew': Skr. *āvēdi-š-am*.

Rem 1 Sometimes *σ* seems to have remained unaffected between vowels, as in *τίθε-αι* beside *φίρε-αι*, nor Att. *ἐποίηα* beside El. *ἐποίηα*. On this point see the coincidence

Initial *h* passed into the spiritus lenis in prim. Greek, if an aspirated tenuis or *h* = *s* stood in the next syllable or the next but one. ἔχω 'I hold, have' fr. **éχω* (cp. *ἔξω*, *έ-σχ-ο-ν*): Skr. *sāhē* 'overpower', Indg. act. **séghhō*; ἔ-σχω from **i-sχ-w*. ἐδεθλο-ν 'seat' beside *ἔδορ* 'seat' Skr. *sīdas-* 'seat, a sitting'. ἄ-λοχο-ς 'consors tori' beside *ἄ-παξ* 'once', *ά-* = Skr. *sa-* 'with', Indg. **sm-* αἰώ 'I dry, wither' from **av'ho*, older **av'ho* (cp. fut. αἰώω). Lith. *saiš-u-s* 'dry', OHG. *sōrēn* 'to wither, dry up', rt. *saius-*. *εγω*; *ἔξω* and *αἰώ*: αἰώω — *τριχός*: *θριξ*.

Rem 2 *αρω* beside *αῶω* and Att. (inscript) *εχω* beside *ἔχω* were formed after *αιωω*, *εξω*. Conversely *αῶω* for *αιωω*, *πυύσσω* for **φυσσσαι* (§ 496). In like manner each of the two forms *ά-* and *ά-* 'with' went beyond its original sphere, e.g. *ά-θυόο-*; after *ά-πα*, etc., conversely *ά-πε-δο-ς* after *ά-λοχο-ς* *ά-δελφά-*, etc. (cp. rem 3)

Initial *sm-* became voiceless *f-*, and this became *h-*. *φοῖ* *Fé*, *οῖ* *F* 'sibi, se': Skr. *svā-*. Cp. § 563, 7 on *σάλας* etc.

Initial *sl-* became *h-*. *ῥ-μύρ* 'thin skin, sinew': Skr. *syā-man-* 'string, strap'. Medial *sl* became *l*, which disappeared after Homer. Hom. *τοῖο* Att. *τοῖ* 'of the' from **το-σλο*: Skr. *tá-sya*. See § 131.

Prim Gr *h-* (= Indg. *s-*, *sm-*, *sl-* and *l-*, § 129) was lost in Lesbian according to the testimony of the old grammarians: *ο* = *o* etc. (Meister Griech. Dial. I 100 ff.). *h-* seems to have been reduced in Ionic-Attic at an early period. It disappeared altogether in the christian era.

Rem 3. Besides the forms quoted in rem. 2 there are still many others with *h-* where the spiritus asper might be expected. In some cases it

seems to be merely a question of inexactness in the representation of the sound. In other cases it is more or less clear that they have been formed by analogy. Thus Att. *ἀλκυών* 'kingfisher' beside *ἀλκυών* (Lat. *alcedō*), after *ἀλς* from **anl̥s* (de Saussure's comparison of *ἀλκυών* with OHG. *swā-lawa*, Mém. de la soc. de lingu. VI 75, does not convince me), Dor. *ἀμές*; Att. *ἡμεῖς* (Skr. *asma-*) after *ἑμές ἑμεῖς* from **lusme-* (to Skr. *yuṣma-*, § 129); *ἦσται* 'sits' (Skr. *āst̥h*) after forms from *ἵδ-* 'sit' Indg. *sed-*; Heracl. *ὀκτώ* 'eight' (Lat. *octō*) after *ἑπτά* 'septem'. Further *εἰπόμεν* for **ειπόμεν* (from **z-(h)επαμέν*) after *ἐπόμεν ἔπομαι*, and many others.

§ 565. Initial *s* before *n* became assimilated to this in prim. Greek, e. g. *νίq-α* acc. 'snow': Lith. *snūga-s* etc., see § 555. The fuller initial was still preserved in *ἀγα-ννηφο-ς* 'deeply covered with snow' ἔ-ννη 'ncbat' (O.Ir. *snā-the* 'filum', OHG. *snuor* 'thread, string') (§ 654, 4).

s, between a sonant and following nasal or between a nasal and following sonant, became assimilated to the nasal in prim. Greek. The stage of assimilation remained in Lesbian and North Thessalian, whilst in the other dialects a reduction of the nasal, partly with 'compensation lengthening' (cp. § 618), took place. **φαφεσ-νος* 'shining', to *φάος*: Lesb. *φάτερο-ς*, Ion. *φατινό-ς*, Dor. *Φατηνό-ς*. **ἔσ-μι* 'I am' (Skr. *āsmi*) Lesb. *ἐμι*, Att. *εἰμι*, Dor. *ἦμι*. *ἰῶμα* 'girdle' from **ῶσ-μα*: Lith. *jūs-mū* 'girdle', rt. *jōs-*. Aor. **ἔμεν-σα* 'I remained' **ἐν-μι-σα* 'I allotted': Lesb. *ἐμεννα ἐνεμνα*, Att. *ἐμεννα ἐνεμνα*, Dor. *ἐμηνα ἐνημνα*. Gen. **μηνο-ς* 'of the month' (O.Ir. *mīs*): Lesb. *μην-ος* (Thess. *ἑσπερο-μενν-ιά*), Att. Dor. *μην-ός*.

σ frequently came to stand before *μ* and *ν* again by form-association. Thus were formed *ἔσμι* 'sumus' beside regular *εἰμεν* after *ἵστέ ἔστι*, *ἡμφι-εσμαι* 'I am dressed' (rt. *ves-*) beside regular *εἶμαι* after *ἡμφι-εσται* etc. This *σμ* as well as that which arose from *tsm* (as in *ἄσμενο-ς* 'rejoicing' from **στατ-σ-μενο-ς*, to *ἡδομαι*, see § 566; *ὀσμή* 'smell' = **otsmā*, that is, **od+σμά*, beside *ὀδ-μή*) passed into *zm*, which is shown by the spelling *ζμ* and Cret. *κόρμος* = *κόσμου-ς*, the *ρ* of which in the first instance arose from *z* (cp. *Θεορδότησιο-ς*, § 593). On the other hand the new *σν* became *νν*. Thus in Att. **ἰσνῶμι* took the place of the regular (Ion.) *εἰνῶμι* 'I dress' after the forms *ἵσ-θηναί* etc., and this became

ἐννῦμι probably at the same time when Πελοπόννησος arose from *Πελοπόδγνησος. In like manner Att. ζώννυμι from *ζωσ-νῦ-μι, a new formation for regular *ζωνῦμι, cp. ζώνη 'belt' from *ζωσ-νᾶ, rt. jōs-, and others of the same kind.

sr became voiceless ρρ in prim Greek, which underwent simplification initially. Hom ἐ-ρρεε ῥέε 'flowed': Skr. á-srav-a-t sráv-a-t. Cp. § 266. It is doubtful whether such ρρ was anywhere medially reduced to ρ with 'compensation lengthening'.

sl became λλ, initially λ, at the same period. ἄ-λληκτο-ς μετα-λλήξαντα (Π. I 157), λήγω 'I cease': OHG. slach O.Icel slakr 'slack, lazy', rt slēg-. Lesb χέλλιοι, Ion. Att. χείλιοι (beside χίλιοι, the ι of which has not yet been satisfactorily explained), Dor. χήλιοι 'thousand', from *χεσλ-ιο-. Skr. sa-hásra- sa-hasríya-, Indg. *ǵheslo- *ǵhesl-ιο-.

§ 566. Transposition of σ seldom took place, as in ξίφος Lesb. σάιφος 'sword', Syrac ἡέ Ion. σφε 'se'.

Assimilation of *s* to following explosives or spirants, whereby the *st*, which had arisen from *tʰ* (§ 490), stood equal to original *st*. Lac ἀ-ττάσι ἀνέ-στηθι Hesych, ἀγκόρ = ἀσκόρ 'leather bag'. Cret Gortyn μέτετε 'up to' from *μεστες, which may be regarded as μεστες (cp. μέγοι-ς ἀντι-ς etc.) or as μεστ' ἐς (cp. μέστε, μέστα). Bæot ετετε = ἐστ' 'till', that is, ἐς τε, ἔττω = ἔσω 'let him know'. Cret. θθ from σθ, as διδόθθω = διδόσθω, πρόθθα = πρόσθα, Bæot. τθ, as ὀπιτθοτίλᾱ 'cuttle fish'. These θθ and τθ are probably both to be read ḥḥ; *sth* became ḥḥ. Cret. ἰθθαῦντι (?θθαῦντι) = Att ἰσθᾶσι shows the development *st* ḥt ḥḥ.

Disappearance of σ in combinations of three consonants. πτέρνα 'heel, foot': Skr. pāṛśni-§ OHG. OS. fersna 'heel'. πτύω 'I spit' from *(σ)πιτ-ιω (§ 131 p 119), in case the dropping of the σ does not come under § 589, 3 (cp. O.Bulg plju-jā 'I spit'). πτάρνιμαι 'I sneeze' from *πσταρ-, rt. pster-, Lat. sternuō. 3. sg. of the σ-aorist πάλτο (act. ἐπηλα 'I swung'), λέκτο (act. ἐλεξα 'I read') from *παλ-σ-το, *λεκ-σ-το, formed like ᾠσμενο-ς 'rejoicing' from *σῳατ-σ-μενο-ς (§ 565); cp. the coincidence. Cp. also ἐκαίδεκα, ἑκμηνο-ς etc., with ἑξ 'six'.

Italic.

§ 567. Some of the changes, which *s* underwent within Italic itself, belong to the development of the separate dialects, as is shown either by Latin or the Umbr.-Samn. dialects, e. g. Lat. *aënu-s* from prim. Lat. **a(ɫ)es-no-s*, cp. Umbr. *ahesnes* 'aënis'.

In other cases the agreement of the Ital. languages, as evinced by their monuments, justifies our ascribing the change to the period of the Ital. prim. community, e. g. *z* from *s* between vowels may be regarded as prim. Italic.

There are other affections where we are unable to say how old they are, because the material is too limited, e. g. Lat. *-br-* from *-sr-*.

§ 568. *s* was retained in all dialects.

1. Initially before vowels (including *u*) Lat *s-unt*, Umbr. *s-ent* Osc. *s-et* 'sunt': Skr. *s-anti* Goth. *s-und*, rt. *es-* 'be' Lat. *sē*, *sovo-s suo-s*, Umbr. *seso* 'sibi' *svesu* 'suum' Osc. *sifei* 'sibi' *súvad* abl. 'sua': Skr. *svá-* 'own' Lat. *suavis*. Skr. *svādú-ś* Gr. *ῥδύ-ς* OHG *swuazī* Indg. **syād-u-* 'sweet, lovely' Lat. *soror* from **syesōr*. Skr. *svāsa* etc., see § 560

2 In combination with explosives and *s* Lat *spectō*, Umbr. *speture* 'spectori': Skr. *spāś-* 'spy, watchman', rt. *uk-* Lat. *stō*, Umbr. *stahitūto* 'stanto', Osc. *stahint stant'*. Gr. *σιάν-ς* etc., see § 555. Lat. *est estōd*, Umbr. *est* Osc. *ist estud* (Gr. *ἔστω* *ἔστω*, rt. *es-* 'be'). Lat. *pistū-m pistōr*, Umbr. *pistū* 'pistum' Skr. *piśtā-* 'rubbed, ground'. Lat. *scabō*: Goth. *skaba* 'I scrape', Lith. *skabēti* 'to cut', cp § 346. Lat. *gnō-scō nō-scō*: Gr. *γν-γνώ-σκω* 'I get to know'. Lat. *serpsī*: Skr. *á-sārps-am* and *á-srāps-am* (pres. *sārpāmi* 'I creep, crawl'), Gr. *ἔρψα* (*ἔρπω* 'I creep, go'). Preposition prim. Ital. **ops*: Lat. *obs-trūdō* read *opstrūdō*, *os-tendō*, Umbr. *os-tendu* 'ostendito'. Initial *ps-* seems to have become *s-*: Lat. *sabulū-m* according to Osthoff from **psaflo-m*: Gr. *ψάμμο-ς* 'sand' from **ψαγ-μο-ς*, to *ψῆφο-ς* 'small stone'¹⁾. Lat. *con-cussī* from **cutsī*, to *con-cutiō*, see § 501.

1) It is not probable that *ps-* has become *p-* in *pulpure* and others (Stolz Lat. Gr. § 63, 2).

Lat. *dīxī*: Skr. mid. *ádīkṣī* (*dīśāmi* 'I direct, show'), Gr. *ἐδείξα* (*deíxanōmi*). Nom. Lat. *vōx*: Av. *vāxš*, Indg. **uōqs* 'voice, word'; Osc. *meddīss* 'meddix'. Initial *ks-* has perhaps been simplified to *s-* in Lat. *su-b s-uper*, Umbr. *s-omo* 'summum', to Gr. *ἐξ-ύπερθε* (for other quite as uncertain or still more uncertain examples see Osthoff Morph. Unt. IV 266, Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 612). Lat. *ges-sī* beside *ges-tu-s*, *hausī* beside *haus-tu-s*. From prim. Ital. **is-so* **is-sā* or **es-so* **es-sā* '*iste, ista*'²⁾ comes the Umbr. Osc. stem *is(s)o-* *es(s)o-*, as in Umbr. *isso-c eso-c* 'sic' *essu esu* abl. 'hoc' *esa* 'hac', Osc. *eseī* loc. 'in eo'.

3. In *-ns-*. Lat. *mēns-i-s*, Umbr. *menzne* 'mense' (*-nz-* from *-ns-*, see § 209): Gr. Lesb *μῆνν-ος* (§ 565). Lat. *cēns-eō*, Osc. *censamur* 'censetor': Skr. *śqs-āmi* 'I pronounce solemnly, recite'. Lat. *anser*: Skr. *hqsā-s* OHG *qans* Lith. *žqst-s* 'goose'. Lat. *pīns-ō pīns-iō* Skr. 3 pl *pīś-ānti* (§ 556)

So also original *s* after original *m* Lat. *sūmpsī* with ex-crescent *p* (§ 228) Umbr. *uze onse* loc. 'in umero' (Goth. *ams* 'shoulder').

Rem. It is however questionable whether orig. *-ms-* had not become *-ns-* in prim. Italic, just as *-nt-* became *-nt-* (§ 207), so that these examples would not come into consideration for the prim. Indg. combination *-ms-*. Lat. *sūmpsī* may have been a new formation like *sūmptu-s*. Lat. *umeru-s* can scarcely come from a prim. Ital. **omso-*. The pre-Italic form seems to be **omso-* and the Umbr. word may have arisen from this by syncope (§ 633). The same relation would follow for Osc. Niumsiēis 'Numern' beside Lat. *numerus*. Cp. §§ 209 269 rem. and § 570 rem. 2 on *tenebrae*.

4. Often finally (cp. § 655, 9). Nom. sg. Lat. *hortu-s*, Umbr. *pihaz pihos* 'piatus' Osc. *hūrz* 'hortus': cp. Gr. *λύχο-ς*, Gen. sg. Lat. *familiās*, Osc. *moltas* 'multae': cp. Gr. *χώρα-ς*.

§ 569. *s* between sonantal vowels became *r* in Latin at the beginning of the historical period; *s* is still found in the

2) Neut. nom. acc. **is-tod* or **es-tod*, masc. acc. **is-tom* or **es-tom*. The first part of the compound was related to the *s-* in Pruss. *s-tesse* etc. *t* was carried over to the nom. sg. masc. fem. in Lat., *iste, ista*, conversely in the other dialects *s* was carried over from these cases into the others. Cp. Danielsson Pauli's Altital. Stud. III 158 ff. and the addendae.

oldest period. In Umbr. *s* and *r*, in Osc. *s* and *z* (= French, Slav. *z*). *r* arose everywhere first of all from *z* (cp. Lat. *mergu-s* from pre-Ital. **mezgo-s*. § 594), and *s* in the old Ital. monuments is an inexact expression for *z*. The change to *z* was probably completed in the prim. Italic period.

Lat. *erō* O Lat. *esō* conj. (fut.) to *sum* · Skr. *āsāni*, Gr. *ἔσθ*. Acc. *mūr-em* (nom. *mūs*): Skr. *mūs*- OHG *mūs* 'mouse'. *aur-ōr-a*: Skr. *uś-ās*- Gr. Lesb. *αὔ-ας* 'dawn' Gen. *gener-is*: Skr. *jānas-as*, Gr. *γένε-ας* *γένε-ας*. *vūder-a-m*: cp. Skr. *á-vēdiṣ-am* Gr. *ἡδε-α*. With *s*, inscript. *Lases* beside *Lares*, in grammarians besides *esō* also *āsa*: *āra*, *arbosem* *arborem* etc. Cp. further *ūr-ō*: *us-tu-s*, *quer-or*: *ques-tu-s*, *quaer-ō* *quaes-ton* *quaesō* (from **quaes-sō*); *honōr-is* · *honōs* *hones-tu-s*; *dir-imō*: *dis-tineō* *dis-silō*.

Rem. 1. The process of rhotacism was at an end at the time of Appius Claudius (Censor 442 U C) From the report that he removed from the alphabet the letter *Z* we may conclude that *z* was also written in Lat., as in Osc., for the voiced sibilant

Umbr. *r* and *s* *eru erom* 'esse', rt. *es-* *fu-r-ent* 'erunt', cp. *fu-s-t* 'erit'. *hapinaru* gen pl. fem. 'ovium': Skr. *tāsām* 'harum' *asa asa* abl 'arū'. The spelling of the latter word with *s* was a graphic archaism, or it was borrowed from another dialect without rhotacism. On the change between *s* and *r* finally see § 655, 9.

Osc. *z* and *s* *ezum* 'esse', Umbr. *erom* *rensa-zet* 'censebunt' *tribarakattu-set* 'aedificaverint', cp. Umbr. *fu-rent*. *egmazum* 'rerum', cp. Umbr. *hapinaru*. *Fluusai* dat. 'Florae'. *asas* pl. 'arae'. To which Pelign. *coisatens* 'curaverunt', Lat. *coirāre* *coerare* *cūrāre*, perhaps to Gr. *τειν-μέρο-ς* 'sorrowful, troubled', *τι(σ)-* from **qis-* (§ 427, b)

In Lat. *r* = *s* also before *u*. *Minerva* from **Menes-uā*, cp. Skr. *mānas*- Gr. *μῆν-σ* 'sense, mind' *furvo-s* beside *fuscu-s*, in case the latter has not arisen from **fursco-s*. *lārva* (*lārui*) possibly connected with *Larēs* (*Lases*).

Rem. 2 In Lat. *r* = *s* often came through analogy into positions, especially finally in which it could not have arisen regularly. *honor* beside *honōs*, *arbor* beside *arbōs*, *māior* for **mājōs*, after *honōr-is* etc. Cp. also

veternu-s *veterrimu-s*, to *vetus -eris* = Gr *ἔτος -eros*, through association with *hibernu-s* *acerrimu-s* etc. with old *r*. *pūbertās* to *pūbēs -eris*, after *ūbertās* with old *r*

Rem. 3 After the conclusion of the process of rhotacism *s* often came to stand again between vowels and now remained unaffected, e g. *quasō* from **quaes-sō*, *hausi* from **haus-si*. The assumption is unsatisfactory that *nasi-s* (cp. *nār-ēs narium*, *nās-turtu-m*, Skr *nas-* OHG. *nasa* 'nose', Ags *næs-āyrla* 'nostrils', Lith *nósi-s* 'nose') was formed anew from a nom. sg. **nās* (cp. *aurōr-a* etc.); the *s* in Slav. *nosŭ* is also strange (§ 588, 2), did *s* arise in both languages from a form with *-s-s-* (stem **nās(e)s-*, cp. Skr *vats-ā-*)?

§ 570. *s* before nasals and liquids.

sn. *s* disappeared in Lat., but was retained in Umbrian. Lat. *nāre*, Umbr. *snata* 'umecta': Skr. *snā-mi* 'I bathe, wash, water', O.Ir. *snám* 'a swimming'. Lat. *ninguit nix*: Lith. *snėga-s* 'snow'; if Umbr. *ninctu* is really related to *ninguitō*, we have here a different treatment of initial *sn-* which may possibly depend on different conditions of sandhi. Lat. *nuru-s*: Skr. *snuṣṭ* OHG. *snura* 'daughter-in-law'. *aēnu-s* *aēneu-s*, Umbr. *ahesnes* 'aēnis', to *aes aeris*, Skr. *āyus-* neut. 'metal, iron'. Lat. *pēni-s* from **pes-ni-s*: Skr. *pās-as* neut. Gr. *πέος* neut. 'penis'. Lat. *dē-gūnō* beside *dē-gus-tō*, rt. *gēus-*. *dī-numerō* from **dis-n*. In *satin* from *satis-ne potis-ne*, *viden abin* from *vidēs-ne abīs-ne* the long vowel was shortened after the dropping of the *s* and the final *-e*.

sn, tsn *luui*, O.Lat. inscript. *losna*, from **louc-snā*: Av. *raoxšna-* 'shining' *šēnī* from **sex-nī* *ēnūtiō* from **ex-n*. *penna*, O.Lat. *pesna*, from **pet-snā*, rt. *pet-* 'fly'.

sm. *s* disappeared in Lat., but was retained medially in Umbr.-Samn. Lat. *merda* 'dirt': Lith. *smirdėti* 'to stink' *mī-ru-s* 'wonderful': Skr. *smāy-a-tō* 'smiles' *prīmu-s*, Pelign. *prīsmu* 'primo' or 'primum'. Lat. *dī-mopeō* from **dis-m*. Umbr. *pusme* 'cui': Skr. *kā-smāi* 'to whom?'; do the Lat. adverbs *quom cum* and *quam* also belong here? Osc. *posmo-m* 'postremum', cp. Lat. *pōne* from **pos-ne*.

Rem. 1. It is uncertain whether *Casmēna* = *Camēna* and *dusmō* = *dūmō* (*dusmo in loco*) in Paul. Fest. are examples of the retention in Lat. itself of *s* in this combination *sm*. Corssen Krit. Beitr. 481 regards

co-mittere = *committere* in the same source as containing — but hardly rightly — a *cons-*, formed like *abs o(b)s-*, Osc. *az* etc. Cp. also Bücheler *Rhein. Mus.* XXXVI 241 f

xm. *sub-tēmen* from **-texmen*. *sē-mēnstri-s* from *sex-m.* *ēmergō* from **ex-m*.

sl. *s* was lost in Lat. *languēd* : OHG. *slach* 'slack, lazy', rt. *slēg-* (§ 565). *lūbricu-s* : Goth. *sluþan* 'to slip'. *dī-luō* from **dis-l.* *pilu-m* 'pestle' from **pins-lo-m*, *alu-m* from **anslo-m*, see § 208.

xl, tsl. *ala* from **axla*, to *axilla*, OHG. *ahsla* 'axle'. *vēlu-m* from **vexlo-m*, to *vexillum*. *ēliqō* from **ex-l.* *scāla* from **scant-slā*, to *scandō*.

According to some scholars (see Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XXVII 328. XXVIII 270) *s* disappeared in Lat. before nasals and before *l* without compensation lengthening (or with later shortening of the lengthened vowel), if the vowel was unaccented. The least doubtful examples are *Camīna* (rem. 1), *o-mittō* from **o(p)s-mittō*, *corpulentu-s* from **corpos-lēnto-s*, *colīna culīna* from **co(c)-sl-īnā*. It is here a question of later Lat. accentuation (§ 681), and on account of *o-mitto* it would have to be assumed that a short vowel had regularly arisen in *dī-númerō ē-mérgō* etc, quoted above, and that the long vowel was due to the analogy of forms with *dī-e-*.

Initial *s* also disappeared in cases where it came to stand before *l* after the dropping of *t*, but not until a later period. *stlīs, slīs, līs.* *stlocus, locus* Cp. also *lien.* Gr. *σπλήν* 'spleen'. See § 503. L. Havet, *Mém. de la soc. de lingu.* V 229 f., derives *ūlcō* from **in slocō*, like *pilu-m* from **pmslo-m* § 208, 2.

sr became *þr*, further *fr*, whence medially Lat. *br*. Examples only in Latin. *frīgus* : Gr. *φρύγος* 'frost', cpf. **srīgos.* *frāgu-m* : Gr. *φάξ -γός* 'berry'. *sobrīnu-s* from **suesr-īno-s*, to *soror* : Skr. *svasar- svasr-*, Indg. **syésor- *suesr-*. *cerebru-m* from **ceres-ro-m*, to Skr. *śīras-* 'head'. *fūnebri-s* from **fūnes-ri-s*, to *fānu-s -eris, fūnes-tu-s.* *crābrō* from **crās-rō* : Lith. *szirsz-ĩ* etc., see §§ 303. 306. *membru-m* from **mēms-ro-* : O.Ir. *mūr* 'a piece of flesh' (§ 574); **mēms-ro-* became in Ital. first of all **mensro-* (§§ 207.

812), hence **menpro*- **memfro*- *membro*-. *tenebrae*: Skr. *tāmisrā*-*tāmisra-m* 'dark, dark night'.

Rem. 2. The *n* for *m* in the last word is best explained by assuming an orig double from **temsrā*, whence **tenera*- (cp. OHG. *dinstar* 'dark' from prim. Germ. **pīms(i)ra*- and Lith. *īmsra-s* 'like a sorrel-horse'), and **temsrā*-. The *n* in the first form was transferred to the latter.

Rem. 3. *di-ruō* was formed after *dī-luō* *dī-moveō* etc. or arose regularly through *-sr-* (*-zr-*) being treated differently at a later period than in the cases mentioned above. In the latter manner the difficult form *rēr* *rēris* (to Gr. *ῥῆρ* Lith. *rasarā* etc.) might also be explained by assuming, along with L. Havet (*Mém de la soc de lingu.* V 447), that a stem-form **uefr*- **uebr*- = Indg. **ues-r*- was transformed to **uesr*- (**uezr*-) after the analogy of the nom. acc. *ueser* (**uezer*) and that from this arose *rēr*-, which, being carried over from the oblique cases, gave rise to the nom. acc. *rēr*. Or does *ver* belong to O. Icel. *vār* 'spring'?

§ 571. *rs*, *ls*. In Lat. *s* became, if it was not protected by a following consonant (*tostu-s* from **tors-tu-s*), assimilated to the liquid, probably after it had first become *z*. *rs* was preserved in Umbr.

rs Lat. *terreō*, Umbr. *tursitu* 'terreto': Skr. *trāsami* 'I tremble at', Gr. *τρέω* (aor. IIom. *τρέσ-σαι*) 'I tremble, flee' *ἐτρέσεν* *ἐφόβησεν* Hesych., O. Ir. *tari-ach* 'timid' (?); the root form *ters*- instead of *tres*- seems to be a secondary formation after the analogy of the form *tys*- (Umbr. *turs*-). Lat. *fār* *farris*, *farreu-m*, Umbr. *farsio* 'farrea', stem *far-s*- to Germ. **bar-iz*- 'barley' (O. Icel. *barr* neut., Goth. *bariz-eins*). Lat. *errō*: Goth. *airzeis* OHG. *irri* 'astray'. *cerrēs*: Lith. *veřszu* 'calf', Skr. *vřśa-s* 'bull', rt. *uřs-*. Lat. *verrō* O. Lat. *iorrō*: O. Bulg. *vrřcha* 'I thresh', rt. *uřs-*. Lat. *ferre* from **fer-se*, cp. *es-se*. *torreō* beside *tostu-s*. Gr. *τέρσομαι* 'I become dry'.

Rem. Observe that *rs* = *rs̄*, *rs̄s*, *rs̄k* remained in Lat. *vorsu-s*: Skr. *vřśā-s*, Indg. **vřśtu-s* *ars̄i* to *ardō*. *ursu-s*: Skr. *řśka-s* (cp. however § 554). Cp. Umbr. *trah-rvřfi* 'transverse' (§§ 209, 501).

ls. Lat. *collu-m* 'neck': *hals* (stem *halsu-*) 'neck'. *velle* from **vel-se*, cp. *es-se*.

Lat. *ru* *ln* from *rsu* *lsn*. *cernuo-s* from **cers-nuo-s*, to *cerebru-m* (§ 570). *alnu-s* from **als-no-s*, probably to Lith. *ėlks-ni-s* m. 'alder' (with excrement *k*), further OHG. *elira* Ags. *alor* (*r* from *z*) O. Bulg. *jelřcha* 'alder'.

§ 572. *-ss-* = Indg. *-ss-* remained after short syllables, but, like *ss* = *t^ht ts* (§ 501), became *s* after long syllables, e. g. *haesī* from **haes-sī* (*haereō*) beside *ges-sī* (*gerō*).

differō from **dis-ferō*.

Old Irish.

§ 573. Initial *s* was retained before sonantal vowels; as so, too, in Gallic, while in Britann. — first probably only after final vowels — it became *h* *su-* *so-* 'bene', e. g. *su-thain* 'perpetuus' (*tan* 'time'), Gall. *Su-cai u-s* (prop. name) Cymr. *hy-gar* Bret. *he-gar* 'oomis, benignus, amicus': Skr. *su-* *sēt* 'way', Cymr. *hynt* Bret. *hent*: Goth. *snīps* 'way, course, time'. *samail* 'resemblance', Cymr. *hafal* 'similar' (§ 243, 4): Skr. *samā-* 'even, equal', Gr. *όμοῦ* 'together' *ἅμ-α* 'at once', Lat. *simul-s*, Goth. *sama* 'the same', O Bulg. *sq-* 'with' *samū* 'self'.

sy appears initially as *s*, as *suir* 'sister': Cymr. *chwacer*, Skr. *svāsar-*, medially as *f* (*b*), as perf 3. sg. *do-sefainn* 'I hunted, drove', rt. *syend-*. See § 175 p 154

§ 574. *sn-* *sm-* *sr-* *sl-* were retained initially *snāim* 'I swim': Skr. *snā-mi* *snehtu* 'snow': Goth. *snāws*, it. *sneigh-*. *smīr* 'marrow': Goth. *smāirþr* 'fat, fatness' OHG. *smero* (gen *smerwes*) 'fat, grease'. *smech* 'chin': Lith *smakrà chin* (§ 557). *sruth* 'stream': Skr. *srāv-a-ti* 'flows' etc., see § 555. *ro slecht* 'destructus est', cp perf. *ro se[s]lach* 'I struck down': Goth *slaha* 'I strike' (§ 576 p 431)

Medial *-sin-* became *-mn-*. 1 pl. *ammi* 'sumus', cp. Gr. *ἐμὲν* Skr. *smās*; 1 sg. *im am* 'sum': Skr. *āsmi* (cp. Zimmer Kelt. Stud. II, 133).

mīr 'a piece of flesh', according to Thurneysen from prim. Kelt. **mēnsr-*, to Lat. *membru-in*, Skr. *māśā-* etc., see §§ 570. 585 rem. 3.

s remained, except when originally final (§ 576), after nasals which themselves disappeared (§ 212) *gēis* (gen. du. Mid. lr. *gēsī*) 'swan': Skr. *haśā-s* OHG. *gans* 'goose'. Gen. sg. *mīs* (nom. *mī*) 'of a month': Lat. *mēns-is*.

s became assimilated to a preceding *r*. *err* (gen. *erre*) 'tail': OHG. *ars* 'rump', Gr. ὄρρο-ς 'tail, rump'. Cp. also *orr* from **or(c)-s* § 518.

§ 575. *s* in combination with explosives and *s*.

It disappeared initially before *t*. *tiagaim* 'I stride, go': Skr. *stighnutē* 'leaps upon, climbs up' (not found), Gr. στείχω 'I stride, go', Goth. *steiga* 'I climb', Lith. *staigyti-s* 'to hasten'. -*tau* 'I am': Lat. *stō* etc., see § 555. Cp. on the other hand O.Bret. *strouis* 'stravi' Goth. *stráuja* 'I strew, spread out'; Bret. *sterenn* 'stella' Corn. *steyr* 'stellae'. Skr. *str-* 'star' etc., see § 559.

Medial *st* and *ts* became *ss* (*s*). *ro closs* 'I was heard' fr. **khus-to*. *s*-fut. *ro fessur* 'I shall know' fr. **uit-s*, rt. *uexd*-. See § 516.

sc. *scaram* 'I separate, sever': Lith. *skirti* 'I separate, sever'. *ro se-scaind* 'he leapt': Skr. *ca-skānda*. *cum*-masc 'a mixing, mixing oneself' *con-mescatar* 'miscentur': Lat. *miscēō*, OHG. *miskēn* 'to mix'

ks became *ss* (prim Kelt. probably *xs*). *dess* 'on the right hand': Goth. *talhsva* Gr. δ.ξίω-ς. *s*-fut. 1. pl. *for-tiasam* 'shall help', to *tiagum*, cp. Gr. στείξω. See § 517.

ss -*accastar*, that is, **ád-ces s-a-thar* 3. sg. of the pass. *s*-conjunctive of *ad-cin* 'I see', cp. *ad-ihess* 'visum est', the *ss* of which arose from *st*

§ 576. *s* was dropped between sonantal vowels, the intermediate stage was *h*. This phenomenon occurs also in Brittonic. *siur* 'sister', Cymr. *chwaer*, prim f. **syesōr*. O Ir. *iarn*, O.Cymr. *hearn* (the *h* prefixed from the inner part of the word — **iharn* **eharn* - ?) 'iron', prim Kelt. **isarno-* in the place name *Isarnodori* i. e. 'ferrei ostii': Goth. *eisarn* 'iron' a Keltic loan-word. *ro clouthar* 'audiat', to *ro closs*, Skr. *śruṣ-ti-ś* etc., see §§ 516. 576 *au ō* 'ear': Lat. *auri-s* Goth. *ausō* neut. Lith. *ausi-s* O.Bulg. *ucho* 'ear'. 2. sg. *beri* 'fers' fr. Indg. **bhèresi*, Skr. *bhāraṣi*.

s was treated in the same manner after vowels before liquids and nasals. Perf. *ro selaig* 'he struck down' i. e. *seslang*, see § 574. *senaich* 'stillavit' i. e. *sešnaich*, to *snigid* 'it drops'.

Every final *s* was dropped, both orig. postvocalic *s* and the *s* which arose from *-ks*, *-ts*, *-ns*. This dropping of *s* was late, since the Ogam inscriptions still have final *s*, as this also is still found in Gall. O.Ir. *Lugdech* = Ogam inscript. *Lugudeccas*, gen. sg. to nom. sg. *Lugaid* = **Lugudex* (*c*-stem); O.Ir. *tarb* 'bullock' = Gall. *tarvo-s*. *bō* 'cow': Skr. *gāu-ś* Gr. *βοῦ-ς* 'bullock'. *rī* (gen. *rīgī* 'king' Gall. *Dubno-rīx*: Lat. *rēr. se* 'six' = Lat. *sex*, beside *sessē* 'sextus'. *oen-tu* (dat. *oentid*) 'unitas' from **-tūt-s*: cp. Lat. *servitūs* (gen. *-tūt-is*). *mī* (gen. *mīs*) 'month' from **mēns*. Gr. *μῑς* from **μηνς* (§ 611). Acc. pl. *fīru* 'vīros' (nom. sg. *jer*). Goth. *vaira-ns*. This loss of final *s* was later than the change of initial explosives to spirants which was caused by a preceding vowel; for the latter change does not show itself in cases where *s* was final (§ 658, 1)

Germanic

§ 577. *s* was generally still intact in prim Germanic. The only changes, which it underwent in this period, are the change of it to *z* by Verner's law and the assimilation of *sm* to *mm*.

§ 578. Initial *s*.

s before sonantal vowels. Goth. *sunu-s* OHG. *sunu* *sun* OS. Ags. *sunu* O.Icel. *sunr* 'son': Skr. *sūnī-ś* Gr. *υῑό-ς* 'son', O.Ir. *su-th* 'birth, fruit', Lith. *sūnù* s O.Bulg. *synū* 'son'. Goth. *saian* OHG. *sāan* 'to sow': Gr. *ῥῑα* 'a throw', Lat. *sēmen*, O.Ir. *sūl* 'seed', Lith. *sėjū* O.Bulg. *sēja* 'I sow', rt. *sē*.

sū, sū. Goth. *sunjan* OHG. *sunwan* 'to sew': Skr. *syū-tā-s* Lith. *siū-ta-s* 'sewn', Indg. **sū-*, cp. § 143. Goth. *svistar* OHG. *swester* 'sister': Skr. *svāsa*. OHG. *swēiz* 'perspiration, sweat': Skr. *svēda-s* 'sweat'.

sn, sm, sl, sr. Goth. *snāivs* OHG. *snō* 'snow': Lith. *snėga-s* 'snow', cpf. **snoigho-s*. Goth. *snō-rjō* 'wicker-work, basket' OHG. *snuo-r* 'string, cord': O.Ir. *snā-the* 'filum'. Goth. *smair-þr* 'fat' OHG. *smero* 'fat, grease': O.Ir. *smur* 'marrow'. MHG. *smiegen* 'to ply, bend' OHG. *smoccho* 'underdress, shirt': Lith. *smūkti* (indic. *smunkū*) 'to slide' O.Bulg. *smykati* *sę* 'to creep, slip'.

Goth. *slēpan* 'to sleep' OHG. *slaf* 'slack' *slāfan* 'to sleep': O.Bulg. *slabŭ* 'slack'. OHG. *slingan* 'to wind to and fro' *slango* 'snake': Lith. *slenkù* 'I crawl' O.Bulg. *slakŭ* 'bent'. *sr-* became, as medially (§ 580), *str-*. OHG. *stroum* O.Icel. *straumur* 'stream': Skr. *srāv-a-ti* 'flows'.

sp, st, sk. Goth. *speivan* OHG. *spīwan* 'to spit, vomit': Lith. *spiū-ju* 'I spit'. OHG. *spuon* 'to succeed, have success': Skr. *sphāyami* 'I swell, thrive', O.Bulg. *spěŋa* 'I succeed'. Goth. *staks* 'point of time' OIHG. *stih* 'point': Gr. *στίζω* 'I prick', Lat. *in-stigare*. Goth. *us-skāus* 'provident, sober' OHG. *scomwōn* 'to look, view' Gr. *θυο-αγός* 'sacrificing priest'. Goth. *skei-nan* OHG. *sri-nan* 'to shine': Gr. *σνῆ* 'shadow'

§ 579. *s* in combination with Indg. voiceless explosives medially and finally.

OHG. *aspa* 'aspen-tree'. Lett. *apse* Pruss. *abse* O.Bulg. *osna* (from **opsnā*, § 545); it is uncertain whether the original order was *sp* or *ps*. OIHG. *wafsa* 'wasp': Lith. *vapsù* 'gad-fly'. OHG. *refsen* 'to chastise, blame, punish' prim. Germ. 1. sg. pres. **rafsjō*: Skr. *rāpas-* neut. 'bodily injury'.

Goth. OHG. *ist* 'is'. Gr. *ἐσ-τι*. Goth. *bat-ists* OHG. *bezz-ist* 'best': cp. Gr. *μὲγ-ιστο-ς*. Prim. Germ. *ss, s* from *ts*. OHG. *zan* 'tooth' from prim. Germ. **tans* Indg. **dōnt-s*. See § 527 p. 382.

Goth. *fisks* OHG. *fisc* 'fish': Lat. *piscis* O.Ir. *iasc* 'fish'. OHG. *forsecōn* 'to ask': Lat. *poscō*. Goth. *auhsa* OHG. *ohso* 'ox': Skr. *ukṣā* 'ox'. Goth. *saihs* OHG. *sehs* 'six': Gr. *ἕξ* Lat. *sex*.

So also *s* in combination with Indg. *s* probably remained unchanged in prim. Germanic

Rem. I do not know any sure examples Goth. *is* 'thou art' may represent either **iss(r)* (Gr. Hom. *ἴσσι* Armen. *es*) or **is(s)* (Skr. *ási* Gr. *ἴς*). Does the genitive *-s* of *a*-stems (Goth. *vulfs* OHG. *wolfes* O.Icel. *ulfs* 'wolves', Norse run. *godagas* proper name) go back to *-ss*?

§ 580. Medial *sr*, like initial *sr* (§ 578), probably became *str* before Verner's law came into operation (see § 581). Goth. stem-form *svistr-* O.Icel. *systir-* 'sister' (gen. *svistrs* etc.) = Skr. *svasr-* Lat. *sobr-* (§ 570) O.Bulg. *sestr-* (§ 585, 2), Indg. **syasr-*;

from here *t* was carried over into the forms, in which *s* and *r* were not in direct combination, hence e. g. nom. sg. Goth. *svistar* O.Icel. *syster systir* OHG. OS. *swestar*. OHG. *dinstar* Mid. Du. *deemster* 'dark': Skr. *tamisra-m* 'darkness', Lat. *tenebrae*, see § 570.

§ 581. In prim. Germ. *s* became *z* except in combination with voiceless explosives and spirants, if the sonant, directly preceding it, did not bear the principal accent of the word. This process of changing voiceless into voiced sounds concerned at the same time the spirants *f*, *þ*, *χ*, see § 530. *z* remained in Goth. but in the other dialects mostly became *r*.

Rem. Thus Indg. *s* partly fell together with Indg. *z*. See § 596.

First the *s* which remained unchanged. Goth. *kīusa* OHG. *chusu* 'I test' prim Germ **kēusō*: Skr. *jōśāmi* 'I taste, enjoy', Indg. **gēusō*. OHG. *mūs*, pl. *mūsi*, 'mouse': Skr. *mūṣ-* pl. *mūṣ-as*.

z. Compar. in *-iz-ō*, Goth. *jūhaza* O Icel *ðre* OHG. *jun giro* 'younger', prim Germ **jū(ia)χ-iz-ō* (s § 530 p. 387): cp Skr. *-iṣ-* Gr. *-ια-* in the superlative. Goth 2. sg. indic pres. pass. *batraza* (*batran* 'to bear'): cp Skr. *bhārasē*. Goth. *riqiz-a-* (nom. acc. *riqis*) O.Icel. *rakkr* neut. 'darkness': Skr. *rājas*, Gr. *ῥαῖος*. Goth. *ūz-a-* OHG. *ēr* 'ore, metal' O Icel *eir* 'copper' prim. Germ **az-a-* from **aχ-iz-a-* (§ 635). Skr. *āyas-* Lat. *aes aeris*

Gothic, by levelling out, mostly gave up again the grammatical change *s* : *z(r)* in the verb To Skr *jōśāmi* 1 sg. pres., *jūjōśa* pf. indic 3 sg. *jūjūśimā* 1 pl., *jūjūśānā-* partic corresponded in prim. Germ. **kēusō*, **kāusi*, **kuzumī*, **kuzanā-*. Hence regularly OHG. *chusu*, *chōs*, *churum*, *choran*, O.Icel *kys*, *kous*, *kørom*, *køremn*. On the other hand Goth *kīusa* *kāus*, *kusum*, *kusans* with *s* in stead of *z* in the two last forms, an innovation, which at a later period also made its appearance in the other dialects Correspondingly Goth. *nasjan* 'to rescue' with *s* for *z* after *nisan* as opposed to OHG. Ags *nerian*, prim. Germ 1. sg. **nozīzō*.

The contrast, between Goth. *ausō* 'ear' MHG *æse* 'ear' and OHG. *ōra* 'ear', and between OHG. *haso* and Ags. *hara* 'hare' etc, was also caused by an old difference of accentuation.

Goth. *z* regularly passed into *s*, if it came to stand finally,

cp. § 531. 2. sg. *bairis* from **bairiz(i)* = Skr. *bhāraśi*, cp. O.Icel. *ber-r*. Nom. *riqis* from **riqiz(-a-n)* beside gen. *riqiz-is* (the spelling *riqiz* is inexact, just as Mod.HG. *raub* instead of *raup*, after *raubes* etc., Lat. *urbs* instead of *urps*, after *urbis* etc.). Adv. *áris* 'earlier' beside nom. sg. *áriz-a*.

§ 582. The change of *s*, mentioned in § 581, can also be traced in the combinations *rs*, *ls*, *sl*, *sn*, *ms*. The differences, which had regularly arisen in prim. Germ., were obliterated here also partly by levelling out and partly by processes of assimilation.

rs and *rz* (West Germ. *rr*). OHG O.Icel *ars* 'buttock' prim Germ. **arsa-z* = Gr. Att. ὄρσο-ς from *ὀρσο-ς. Goth. *vairsaiza* Ags. *wiersa wyrsa* from **wiers-(r)a* 'peior', prim. Germ. **wirs-iz-ō*. O.Icel. *hjarse hjarsi* m. 'giddiness' prim. Germ. **χērs-ē* from Indg. **kērs-en-* (cp also Lat. *cernuo-s* from **cers-n-*, § 571) beside **kērs-én-* (see below), to a neuter **kēres-*, represented in Lat. *cerebru-m* (**ceres-ro-*, § 570). Goth. *ga-pairsa* 'I am withered, gape from dryness': Gr. τέρσομαι (the accent of which does not come into consideration here) OHG. *fersana* OS *fersna* 'heel' prim. Germ. **fērsuō*, Ags. *fyrns* 'heel' prim Germ. **fērsni-z* · Skr. *pāśni-ś* 'heel' Gr. πτέρνα 'heel, foot'; the *z* in Goth. *fairzna* is strange Goth *airzjan* OS. *irrian* OHG *irren* 'to mislead' prim. Germ 1 sg **irziūō*, Goth. *airzeis* OHG. *irri* 'astray' prim Germ. **irziū-* Lat. *errāre* from **ers-are*. Goth. *marzjan* 'to vex' OS. *merrum* OHG *merren* 'to delay, hinder, disturb' originally 'to make one unmindful' seems to have been an old causat. verb, related to Skr *māś-yāmī* (perf. *ma-māś-a*) 'I forget, neglect' *māśā* adv. 'in vain, fruitlessly, erroneously' OHG. *hurni* neut. 'brain' from **irz-n-ū-* 'belonging to the head' (cp. O.Icel. *hjarse* above) OHG. *hornaz* 'hornet' prim. Germ. **χurz-n-āta-z* from a **kērs-en-* *kērs n-* = Lith *szirsz-ū -ēns* O Bulg. *srīš-en-ī* 'hornet, gad-fly', beside Mod HG. *horsel* Dutch *horzel* · Lith. *szirszly-s*; cp also Lat *crābrō* (§§ 303 306. 570)

Rem 1 Goth 1. pl *ga-daursum* 'we dare' for **-dau-zum* (= OHG. *gi-turrun*, Skr *dadhṛīmā*) after sg. *ga-dars* (Skr *dadhārā*), like *kusum* for **kuzum* (§ 581) Goth. *paursu-s* 'parched, dry' for **paürzu-s* after

ga-hairsan etc., cp. O.Icel. *þurr* O.Swed. *þörr* OHG. *durri* 'withered, dry', Skr. *ṛṣ-ū-ṣ* 'greedy, gaping with thirst'

ls and *lz* (West Germ. *ll*). Goth. *hals*, gen. *halsis*, OHG. *hals* 'neck' prim. Germ. **hālsa-* : Lat. *collu-m* from **colso-m*. Goth. *ga-talzjan* 'to teach, instruct', to *un-tala-* (nom. *untals*) 'disobedient'; *talz-* may represent a nominal *-es-stem*. OHG. *bellan* 'to bark' Ags. *bellan* 'to bark, scream, howl' Low German *bulle* 'bull' point to a prim. Germ. pres. **bēlsō* pret. pl. **bļeumī* : Lith. *baḷsa-s* 'voice, sound', Skr. *bhāśami* 'I bark' (cp. § 259), Indg. **bhēlsō*; the *ll* = *lz* in *bullun* 'barked' etc. had crushed out the regular *ls* of the pres and sg. pret

sl and *zl* (*ll*). I do not know an example for *sl*¹⁾. *zl* in MHG. *krol*, gen. *krolles*, 'curled, curled in locks' *krolle* 'curl, lock' Mid. English *crullen* 'to curl', prim Germ **kruz-lā-*, to MHG. *krūs* 'crisp, curled' Mid. English *crūs* 'crisp, angry'. Cp. also O.Icel. *hrolla* 'to tremble, quake' beside *hrjōsa* 'to shudder', to Gr. *κρῠόεις* 'awful, causing shudder' *κρῠο-ταίρω* 'I make to freeze!'

sn and *zn* (OHG. *rn*) Goth. *asneus* OHG. *esni* Ags. *esne* 'day-labourer' prim. Germ **ús-nīa-*, as opposed to OHG. *arn* (gen. *arni*) 'harvest' O.Icel. *önn* 'season for working in the field' from prim. (Germ. forms with unaccented root-syllable; cp. Goth. *asans* 'harvest, summer' Goth. *razn* O.Icel. *rann* Ags. *ærn* (from **ærzn*, and thus from **razzn*) 'house' prim. Germ. **raz-nā-*, to OHG. *ras-tu* 'rest, repose, a certain distance' Goth. *ras-ta* 'a certain distance'. OHG. *lirnēn lernēn* Ags. *leornian* OS. *lirnōn* (cp. OS. *mēda* § 596) 'to learn', would have been in Goth. **lirnan* pret. **lirnodā*, to Goth. *lāis* 'I know' OHG. *lēren* 'to teach', rt. *leis-*.

ms and *mz*. (Goth. *ams* (st. *amsa-*) m. 'shoulder' : Skr. *āsa-* 'shoulder'. Goth. *munza-* 'flesh' : Skr. *māśa-m* Pruss. *mensā menso* O.Bulg. *męso* 'flesh'.

Rem. 2. Did the *s* in *ns* once become *z*? For *nz* I do not know any other examples besides Goth. acc. pl. *hounz-uh* 'all' *þanz-ei* 'which',

1) The nominal suffix *-sīa-* must be left out of the question, since this probably represents an Indg. *-t+ilo-*. See Kluge's *Nominale Stammbildungslehre* p. 64.

but *ns* cannot have been prim. Germ. in this case (§ 583) In numerous cases *ns* appears on all sides where *nz* or its further development might be expected, e. g. OHG. part *dunsan* 'swollen' (*dinsan* Goth. *þinsan* 'to draw, pull': Skr. *taṣāyāmi* 'I pull to and fro, shake', Lith. *iṣiū* 'I stretch by pulling', rt *tens-*). I conjecture that *ns* had been developed to *nts* (as in Umbr. in Lith. dialects and elsewhere) at the time when Verner's law operated *s* could not become voiced with this articulation.

Owing to Goth. *þamma* 'to the', beside Skr. *tāsmād tāsmā* Pruss. *steemu* etc. Umbr. *p us me* 'cu', and Goth. *im* O Icel. *em* 'I am', beside Skr. *āsmi*, it may be assumed that *sm* became *mm* in prim. Germ., *im* first of all from **imm*. Otherwise, but not convincing to me, Osthoff *Zur Gesch. d. Perf.* 428.

§ 583. Final *s* (Indg. *-s* and *-z* — see § 645 finals 3 — may at that time partly or entirely have been levelled out to *-s*) was also subject to Verner's law. This law thus gave rise e. g. in the nom. pl. of Germ. *a-* and *ō-*stems to *-ōz* beside *-ōs* (Skr. *-ās*), and in the gen. sg. of *i-*stems to *-aiz* beside *-āis* (Skr. *-ēṣ*). Such doublets were then treated differently in the separate dialects.

In Gothic, *-z* became *s* (**wulfōz* 'wolves' **ga-gumþaiz* gen. 'of a meeting, synagogue' **bairaiz* opt 'feras' became *wulfōs ga-gumþāis bairāis*) either at the same time with the *z* which became final at a later period (e. g. **bairiz(i)* 'thou bearest', § 581 p. 534 f.) and thus fell together again with the *s* which had remained unchanged (*mundōs* nom 'existimatae' = Skr. *matās*, Indg. **mytās*). Or else, before the dropping of the final short vowels (§ 660, 1), a generalisation of the *-z* first took place, as in Norse, so that c. g. **mundōz* was also spoken instead of regular **mundōs*, and then later *-z* everywhere became *-s*. I am in favour of the latter assumption. For thus can be best explained why *z* regularly appears for original final *s*, when a particle is attached to it (e. g. *is* 'he': *iz-ei*; *weis* 'we': *weiz-uh*; *hoas* 'who': *hvaez-uh*, *vileis* 'velis': *vileiz-u*), whilst *s* appears in *vas-uh* beside *vas* 'he was', where *s* had only become final at a later period (**vasi*, prim. form **we-yōs-e*).

-z, as absolute final, was dropped in West Germanic, whilst *-s* was retained. *-z* had frequently been extended beyond its original sphere and had supplanted *-s*. Nom. pl. OHG. *geba* OS. *geba* Ags. *zifa* 'gifts' = Goth. *gibōs*. Nom. sg. OHG. OS.

Ags. *sunu* 'son' = Goth. *sunu-s*. In OHG. the *z*-form was generalised in the nom. pl. of *a*-stems, *taga*, in OS. and Ags. the *s*-form, OS. *dagos* Ags. *dazus*. Likewise the *-s* in the OS. gen. sg. *burges nahtes kustes* etc. is probably to be regarded as Indg. final *-s*. OHG. nom. *sū* 'sow' from **saz* for older **sū-s*. Where *r* = *z* occurs in West Germ., as OHG. *ir er* (Goth. *is*), *wir* (Goth. *weis*), *zar- zer- zir-* (Goth. *tuz-*), this mode of treating the *z* was occasioned by the close connexion with following words and by the different stress which the pronouns and particles had in the sentence and in compounds. Cp. Paul in Paul-Braune's Beitr. VI 550 ff.

Prim. Germ. *-z* was generalised in Norse, whence *-r*, e. g. *syrr* 'sow' (dat. acc *sū*), *ulfur* 'wolves', *gjafar* 'gifts'.

Nothing prevents our assuming that *-z* became generalised in the nom. sg. in the prim Germ. period.

Baltic-Slavonic.

§ 584. Indg. *s* remained generally intact in the period of the Balt-Slav. primitive community.

The changes in this period were:

ks became *šš*, whence Lith *sz*, O.Bulg *s* Lith. *aszi-s* O.Bulg *osī* 'axle': Lat. *axi-s*, cpf. **aksi-*. See § 414. 544 p 398.

Primitive Balt.-Slav. *šš* = Indg. *sk* is less certain, as Lith. *maisyti* O.Bulg. *měsiti* 'to mingle, mix'. See § 414 rem.

§ 585. *s* remained unchanged in Balt. and Slav in the following positions:

1. Initially before sonants and consonants (except *sx*). Lith. *septyni* O.Bulg. *sedni* 'seven'. Skr. *saptá*. Lith *sūnū-s* O.Bulg. *synū* 'son': Skr. *sūnū-ś*. Pruss. *swai-s* 'his' O.Bulg. *svatū* 'relation' *vojī* 'own': Skr. *svá-*. Lith. *sesū* O.Bulg. *sestr-a* 'sister': Skr. *svāsar-*. Lith *snėgu-s* O.Bulg. *sněgū* 'snow': Av. *snaēžaiti* 'it snows', rt. *sneigh-*. Lett. *smēi-ju* 'I laugh' *smai-da* 'a smiling' O.Bulg. *sině-ja* *se* 'I laugh' Skr. *smāy-a-tē* 'he smiles'. Lith. *smūkti* 'to slide' O.Bulg. *smykati* *se* 'to creep, slip': MHG. *smiegen* 'to wind, bend'. Lith. *srav-à* 'a flowing, bleeding' O.Bulg. *stru-ja* 'a flowing' (with excrement *t*, cp. 2.) : Skr. *srāv-a-ti* 'flows'. Lith.

slenkū 'I creep' O.Bulg. *slakū* 'crooked' : OHG. *slingan* 'to wind to and fro' *slango* 'snake'. Lith. *spėjū* 'I have time, leisure' O.Bulg. *spējā* 'I have success' : Skr. *sphādyāmī* 'I swell, thrive'. Lith. *staigyti-s* 'to hasten' O.Bulg. *stignati* 'to come somewhere' : Gr. *στειχῶ* 'I stride, go'. Lith. *skabėti* 'to cut' O.Bulg. *skoblī* 'radula' : Lat. *scabō*.

2. Medially in the combinations *sy*, *sm*, *sn*, *sr*, *sl*, *st*.

sy. Lith. *ēs-va* O.Bulg. *jes-vě* 1 du. 'we two are' : cp. Skr. *s-vās*.

sm. *es-mī* O.Bulg. *jes-mī* 'I am' : Skr. *ās-mi*. Lith. *jūs-mi* 'I gird' *jūs-mū* 'girdle' : cp. Gr. *ζῶμα* from *ζῶσ-μα (§ 565), rt. *jōs-*. Lith. *ges-mė* 'a low glimmering fire', to *gėsti* (pret. *gesaū*) 'to expire, go out'. O.Bulg. *kosmū* 'hair' beside *kosa* 'hair' (cp. § 588 rem. 4) : OHG. *hār* 'hair' from prim. Germ. *χḗzū-?

Rem 1 The datives Lith. *tāmui tām* and O.Bulg. *tomū* 'to the' beside Pruss. *s-tesmu* Skr. *tāsmā* have not lost their *s* regularly, but are new formations after the analogy of other cases with *m*-suffixes without *s*. See the accidence

sn. Lith. *prus-nà* 'mouth' (*praus-iū* 'I wash my face') O.Bulg. *prys-na* 'spargo' : Skr. *pruṣ-mi-tō* 'squirts, trickles, wets'. Lith. *pa-klus-nū-s* 'obedient' (cp. Pruss. *po-klus-ma-n* acc. 'obedient'), to *klausà* 'obedience'. O.Bulg. *sluchū* 'a hearing, obedience', Indg. *kleys-*; on the initial Lith. *k* cp. § 467, 2. Lett. *saus-ni-s* 'a dried up tree', to Lith. *saūsa-s* 'dry', rt. *says-*. O.Bulg. *ves-na* 'spring' beside Lith. *vasarà* 'summer', Skr. *vas-antā-s* 'spring'. O.Bulg. *gasna* 'I expire' beside Lith. *gesaū* 'I extinguish; to which Skr. *ghas-* 'consume'? O.Bulg. *po-jas-nū* 'girdle'. cp. Gr. *ζώνη* 'girdle' from *ζῶσ-νᾱ (§ 565), rt. *jōs-*.

Rem. 2 Slav *-chn-* in *dūchnati* etc. has arisen by analogy. See § 588 rem. 2

sr became *str* (cp. *str* from *kr* § 545) in Slavonic universally, in Lithuanian only partially. O.Bulg. *sestr-a* 'sister' from **sesr-a* : Skr. *svasr-*. Lith. *tūmsra-s* 'sorrel' Skr. *tūmsra-m* 'darkness' etc, see §§ 570, 580. Lith. *nas-raĩ* *nastrai* pl. 'throat', to *nosi-s* 'nose'. Correspondingly *srovė* and *strovė* 'a flowing' (cp. 1.) etc. It is not clear in what parts of Lith. and to what extent the excremental consonant made its appearance.

Rem. 3. O.Bulg. *nozdrī* pl. 'nostrils, nose' has been directly connected with Lith. *nasraĩ*, as if *zdr* had arisen from *sr*. It is probably better to divide the word into *noz-dri* and to regard the second part as a noun belonging to the root *der-*, cp. O.Bulg. *dīra dēra* 'slit', Skr. *dāra-* 'slit, hole'. Also *mezdra* 'fine skin on a fresh wound, the fleshy part on a thing', which has been connected with Lat. *membru-m membrāna* (-*br-* from *-sr-*, § 570) and O.Ir. *mīr* 'piece of flesh' (§ 570), and regarded as a further formation of *mēso* 'flesh' (Skr. *māśa-* Goth. *mimza-*) may be compounded of **mems+drā-* (from the same root *der-*, with **mems-* cp. the Skr. stem *māś-* mstr. sg. *māś-ā* compound *māś-pācana-* 'serving for the cooking of the flesh') and have originally signified 'a skinning of the flesh'.

sl. Lith. *veislė* 'brood' *veislū-s* 'fertile', to *veisiù* 'I propagate'. Lett. *trušls traušls* 'fragile', to *trusu* 'I become bristly', Lith. *triūšai* pl. 'the long feathers in the tail of a cock'. O.Bulg. *tręšlū* part. pret. to *tręsq* 'I shake'.

Rem. 4 Slav. *-chl-* in *u-süchlū* etc. has arisen by analogy. See § 588 rem. 2.

st. Lith. *ėsi-ti* O.Bulg. *jes-ti* 'is': Skr. *as-ti* Lith. *jū-s-ta-s* 'girded': Av. *yās-tu-* Gr. ζαω-τό-ς 'girded' O.Bulg. 2. pl. of the *s*-aorist *dě-s-te*, to *dě-ti* 'to put, place': Skr. *dha-s-ta*.

3. In the medial combinations *ms*, *ns*, *ls*, *ts*, *ss*.

ms. Pruss. *mensā menso* O.Bulg. *mēso* 'flesh': Goth. *mimza-* Skr. *māśa-* 'flesh'. Lith. fut. *iñsiu*, to *imù* 'I take', O.Bulg. aor. *jēsū*, to *imā* 'I take': cp. Gr. *ένεμα* from **l-νεμ-σα* (§ 567).

ns. Lith. fut. *pįsiu*, to *pinù* 'I plait, twist', O.Bulg. aor. *pęsū*, to *pīnā* 'I strain, hang'. Lith. *žąsi-s* 'goose': OHG. *gans*. Lith. *tęsiù* 'I stretch' *tąsi-s* 'extensible': Goth. *at-pīnsan* 'to draw towards'. O.Bulg. *tręsq* 'I shake' from *tres-* (Gr. Hom. *τρέσσω*) with 'nasalinflix' or from **trem-s-* (cp. Lat. *tremō*)? Old Czech loc. pl. *Polás* (proper name, see Miklosich Vergl. Gramm. III 16), to nom. pl. O.Bulg. *poljan-e* 'field inhabitants', according to Leskien for prim. Slav. **polja-sū* (**poljan-sū*) after the analogy of *polja-mi -mū* (with regular loss of the *n* before *m*, § 219); in other cases, after vowels, Slav. *-chū* = Skr. *-su*, § 588, 2.

Rem. 5. Forms like *pęchū*, beside *pęsū*, were new formations. See § 588 rem. 2.

ls. Lith. *baŕsa-s* 'voice, tone': OHG. *bellan* 'to bark', Skr. *bhāṣāmi*, see § 582 p. 436. Lith. *skelsiù* 'I drive away, reach out'; *delsiù* 'I tarry, delay'. Lith. fut. *kėlsiu*, to *kelù* 'I raise'. O.Bulg. *glasù* 'tone, note, voice' from prim. Slav. **golsiù*, to O.Icel. *kalla* (*ll* from *lz*? § 582) 'to name, call'.

ts became *s* through the intermediate stage *ss* in both language divisions. Lith. *ėsiu* 'I shall eat', O.Bulg. *jasi* 'thou eatest' aor. *jasù*. cp. Skr. fut. *atsyāmi* 2. sg. pres. *ātsi*, rt. *ed-*. See § 544.

Rem 6. Forms like *jachù*, beside *jasù*, were new formations. See § 588 rem 2.

ss became *s* in both language divisions. Lith. fut. *lėsiu*, to *lesù* 'I pick up', Goth. *lisa* 'I gather together'. Lith. fut. *jūsiu*, to *jūs-mi* 'I gird'. cp. Gr. aor. *ἔζωσα* from **z-ζωσ-σα*, rt. *jōs-*. O.Bulg. *s*-aorist *otū-tr-siù*, to *otū-tr-sq* 'I shake off'. O.Bulg. *jesi* 'thou art': cp. Gr. Hom. *ἔσσι* *nasù* (gen. loc pl to *my* 'we') from **nās-siù*, cp. the possessive pronoun *naši* from **nās-ŕi* (§ 588. 2 3).

§ 586. Besides the cases mentioned in § 585 Indg. *s* also regularly remained in Lithuanian in the following cases:

1. After vowels and diphthongs before sonantal vowels. Lith. *lesù* 'I pick up' Goth. *lisa* *saŭsa-s* 'dry': Skr. *śōṣa-s* 'drying up, parching' (§ 557, 4), rt. *saṃs-*. Part perf. act. fem. *āṅgus-i*, to *āngu* 'I grow': cp. Skr. *vid-ūṣ-i* (indic. *vēda* 'I know').

Rem. 1. *sz* frequently appears where we should expect *s*. Concerning *maiszyti* etc. see § 414 remark *māisza-s* 'large sack, hay net', which has been regarded as a genuine Lith word and brought together with Pruss. *moasis* 'bellows' O.Bulg. *méchù* 'hide, leather bag', might have been borrowed from German (OHG *meisa* 'a frame for carrying on the back', O.Icel. *meiss* 'food basket'), with the same substitution of *sz* for Germ. *s* as in *āszila-s* beside *āsila-s* 'ass' from Germ. (Goth.) *asilus*. Cp. further § 587 rem. 2.

2. In *s*. Lith. *siūti* 'I sew' *siūla-s* 'thread': Skr. *syū-tā-s* 'sewn'. Fut. *dūsiu* 'I shall give': Skr. *dā-syāmi*, Indg. **dō-siō*.

3. in *qs*. Fut. *ūksiu* 'I shall leave': cp. Skr. *rēkṣyāmi*.

Rem 2. Such futures with *ks* are not quite reliable examples, since *s* may have been introduced by analogy just as in *gėrsiu* (§ 587 rem. 1). **ūksiu* can hardly be regarded as the regular form, even if

auksztas-s 'high' is related to Gr. *αὔξω* Lat. *auxilium*-m O.Ir. *os was* Cymr. *uch* (§ 484)

4. Finally. Nom. sg. *vilka*-s 'wolf' · Skr. *vṛka*-s. Nom. pl. *dūkter*-s 'daughters': Gr. *θυγατέρες*

§ 587. Changes of *s* in Lithuanian.

1. *rs* became *rsz*. *marša*-s 'a forgetting' *mirszau* 'I forgot': Skr. *marša*-s 'a patient enduring' *mṛśyāmi* 'I forgot, bear patiently'. *veršzi*-s m. 'calf': Lat. *verrēs* from **versēs* (§ 571), Skr. *vṛša*-s 'bullock'. *virszù*-s 'top, point': Skr. *vārṣṭyas*- 'higher', perhaps also Lat. *verrūca* 'lump, wart'.

Rem 1. Fut. *gérsmu* had been formed after the analogy of *kėlsiu* *dėlsiu* etc. Leskien (Der Ablaut der Wurzelsilben im Lit. 65) explains *garša*-s 'noise' as coming from **gard+sa*-s, to *girdėti* 'to hear'. *varsà* 'flake' is a borrowed word, see Brückner Litu-Slav Stud. I 151

2. *sz* for *s* through assimilation to the *sz* of a neighbouring syllable. *szeszura*-s 'father-in-law' from **seszura*-s: (Gr. *ἐνυρό-ς*, Indg. **syékura*-s. *szq-szlavýnu*-s beside *sq-szł* 'heap of sweepings': O.Bulg. *sq-* Skr. *sum-* 'with'. Assimilation in the opposite direction probably in *szāsza*-s 'scurf': O.Bulg. *socha* 'piece of wood' o-sošiti 'abscindere', Skr. *śāśāmi* 'I cut, slaughter'. Cp. the analogous assimilation in Skr. § 557, 4.

3. *sz(i)* from *st* became *szcz(i)* in East Lithuanian dialects. Opt. *klāuszcziuu* (*klāuszcze*) from *klāuscziau*, to indie *klāusiu* 'I ask'. Cp. *pészczia*-s from *pészcia*-s i e. **ped+ti*-s, § 544 p. 397 f. *sz* is pronounced softened (*sz'*), the course of development was *stsz'* — *št'sz'* — *sz'tsz*

4. *klāuzdama*-s beside *klāusdamas* (part. of *klāusiu* 'I ask'), just as *mēzdama*-s beside *mēsdama*-s See § 544 p. 398.

Rem 2. Has *sk* become *szk* in pure Lath. words? *jeszkóti* 'to seek' (O Bulg. *iskati* 'to seek' OHG *eiscōn* 'to seek') and the suffix *-szka*-s e g *tšov-szka*-s 'fatherly' (O Bulg. *žen-iskū* 'womanish', Goth *barn-saks* 'childish') have the suspicion of being borrowed from Germanic. Cp § 414 rem

§ 588. Prim. Balt. Slav. *s* did not remain unchanged in Slavonic in any of the positions, in which it was preserved in Lith. (§ 586), nor in those in which it underwent a change in Lith. (§ 587), the case in § 587, 2 excepted.

1. *ch* (*χ*) from *s* after *k* (Indg. *q*) and *r*.

ks became *chch*, further *ch*. Aor. *téchü* 'I ran' prim. f. **tęq-s-o-m*, to pres. *teką*. See § 462.

rch. *vrachü* 'a threshing' from **uorchü*, *vrįchą* 'I thresh' from **uįrchą*: Lat. *verrō vorrō*, rt. *uers-*. *vrįchü* 'top': Lith. *virszù-s* Skr. *várṣīyas-*, see § 587, 1. *s*-aorist *trįchü*, to *tįrą* 'I rub'.

This *ch* became *š* and *s* under the same conditions as those by which *k* passed into *č* and *c*, see §§ 461, 462. *vrįšetü* 3. sg. to *vrįchą*. *sřš-en-į* 'hornet, horse-fly' from **šįrch-en-*: Lith. *szrsz-ū*, prim. f. **frys-en-* (§ 582). *vrįsi* nom. pl. to *vrįchü* 'top' (stem *vrįcho-*). *vrįšete* 2. pl. opt. to *vrįchą*.

Rem 1 The inf. *vręšti* 'to thresh' must be explained from **uerchti*, more precisely **uerč'ti*, see § 462 rem. Cp. with it however *tįste* from **tįrste* 2 pl to *trįchü* Which of the two forms represents the regular treatment of *rst*?

2. Further *ch* (*š*, *s*) for Indg. *s* between vowels; numerous sure examples for *ch* especially after *u-* and *i-*vowels. *snūcha* 'daughter-in-law' *snūšinü* 'like a daughter-in-law' Skr. *snuṣā*, Indg. **snusā-*. *mūchü* 'moss': Lith. pl. *musai* 'mould', OHG. *mos* 'moss'. *myši* 'mouse' Lat. *mūs* OHG. *mūs*. *jucha* 'soup': Pruss. *juse* 'broth', Skr. *yāṣa-* 'saucē', Lat. *jūs*. *duchü* (voc. sg. *duše* nom. pl. *dusi*) 'breath', *duša* 'soul' from **dachā*: Lith. *daūsos* pl 'upper air' Part pret. fem. nom sg. *pek-ūši* (*peka* 'I cook') from **-ūchī*, acc sg. *-ūšą* from **-ūchįą*: Skr. *-uṣ-ī-* *-uṣ-yā-*. *pįchatü* 'to push, stamp, strike', indic. pres *pįšą* from **pįchąą*: Lith. *pes-tà* 'stamping vessel' *paisýti* 'to strike the awns off barley'. Lat. *pīns-ō*. *lęcha* 'beet root' prim. f. **loys-a*: Lith. *lýse* 'beet', Lat. *līra*, MHG. *leis leise* 'trace, track'. *socha* 'piece of wood' *o-sošiti* 'abscindere': Skr. *śāsami* 'I cut, slaughter'. Aorist ending 1. sg. *-chü* 3. pl. *-šę* (cp. Skr. *-s-am-*): *da-chü* to *da-ti* 'to give', *dę-chü* to *dę-ti* 'to place', *by-chü* to *by-ti* 'to be', *plu-chü* to *plu-ti* 'to sail', *vi-chü* to *vti* 'to wind' Suffix of the loc. pl. *-chü* = Skr. *-su*: *žena-chü* to *žena* 'woman', *vlūcę-chü* to *vlūkū* 'wolf', *paťi-chü* to *paťi* 'way' Gen. pl. *tęchü* to *tū* 'the': Skr. *tę-šam* O.Icel. *per-ra* (Goth. *pr-zē blindai-zē*). Ending of the 2. sg. *-ši* from **-chī* (not = mid. Skr. *-sē* Gr. *-(σ)αι*; for prim. Slav. **-choj*

would have become **-si*): *bere-ši* to *beraq*; cp. beside this *jasi* 'thou eatest' from **ēstī*, *jesi* 'thou art' from **essī* § 585, 3.

Rem 2 Through new formation *ch* frequently came into positions where it could not have arisen regularly. *chn* 'dūchnaqtī' 'to breathe', *sūchnaqtī* 'to become dry'. *chī*: *u-sūchliū* 'dry' *sūchli f* 'dry wood' *ch* after nasal vowels: aor *pēchū* beside *pēsū*; *achati* 'to smell' instead of **qsātī* (**an-s-*, to *v-on-ja* 'smell' cp. Lat. *ālu-m* (*h*) *ālū-e* from **anslo-* §§ 208 570) through association with *ja-chati* 'vehi' (Skr. *yā-m-* 'I drive' Lith. *jó-ju* 'I ride') *ma-chati* 'agitare, ventilare' (beside *ma-jq* 'vibro') *ch* for *s* = *ts* aor *jachū* beside *jasū* 'I ate' (§ 543) Cp. § 585 with rem. 2. 4 5 6.

Rem 3 *ch* appears often initially before vowels and *r*, *l*, *v*. Most of the words are unfortunately not etymologically clear. Some are undoubtedly borrowed words and the *ch* in them has nothing to do with *s*, as *chladū* 'coolness, dew' from Germ (Goth.) *kalds* 'cold'.

chodū 'incessus, iter' has been regarded as a pure Slav word and connected with Gr. *ōdō-* c. Skr. *ā-sād-* 'reach, attain', so, also, *chromū* 'lame' to Skr. *srāmd-s* 'lame' I know nothing which helps to explain their *ch*.

s often appears where, from what has been said above, we should expect *ch* (or *š*). Examples. *nosū* 'nose': OHG. *nasa*. *bosū* 'bare footed' Lith. *bāsas* OHG. *bar*. *po-jasū* 'girdle'. *gasuti* 'to extinguish': Lith. *gesyti*. *bēsū* 'demon': Lith. *baisū* 'fright'. *rosa* 'dew': Lith. *rasū* 'dew', Skr. *rasā* 'that which is wet, fluid', Lat. *rōs rōris*. *kosa* 'hair' OHG. *hār*? Gen. *sloves-e* (nom. *slovo* 'word'): Skr. *śrāvas-as* Gr. *ῥῆς* (*f*) *ς-ος*. I cannot find any special reason (vicinity of sounds etc.) which should have prevented *s* from passing into *ch* in these examples. I conjecture that none of these words had an *s* at the time *s* became *ch*.

Rem. 4. For some cases a plausible explanation lies close at hand. *po-jasū* after *po-jasnū*, *gasuti* after *gasnati*, *kosa* after *kosmū* or similar forms, in which *s* regularly remained *sloves-e* *sloves-i* etc. may be explained, if we take into account that for *sloves-imi* *-imi* *-imū* *-ima* there once existed **sloves-mī* *-mī* etc. and for *sloves-ichū* **sloves(s)ū* (cp. *polja-mi* from **poljān-mi* etc. § 585, 3); **sloves* could also have formed a factor, if *-s* had not already been dropped at that time (7) On *nosū* cp. § 589 rem. 3. The whole question requires a thorough investigation.

3. Prim. Slav. *š* = Indg. *ś* had, as we saw under 2., passed through the stage *chī*, in *duša pīšq* etc. On the other hand *š* is to be traced directly back to *s* in *šiti* 'to sew' from **siti* **sij-ti* = Lith. *siū-ti* and in such cases as *gašq* 'I ex-

tinguish' beside 2. sg. *gasiši* etc. (2.). This latter, younger change took place at the same time with the transition of *s_i* = Indg. *h_i* into *š*, as in *nošq* 'I carry' from root *nek-*, *pišq* 'I write' from root *pejē-* (§ 147). *gašq* : *gasiši* = *nošq* : *nosiši*.

4. *st_i*, *str_i*, *sk_i*, *sl_i*, *sn_i* became O.Bulg. *št*, *štrj*, *št*, *šlj*, *šnj*. *goštq* 'I take as guest' from **gostiq*, inf. *gostiti*, to *gostī* 'guest': Lat. *hosti-s*, Goth *gasts*. *tūštī* 'empty' from **tūshk_i*: Skr. *tuchyd-* 'empty'. See § 147.

5. If *s* came to stand before mediae, it passed into *z*. *zborū* fr. *s(ū)-borū* 'a bringing together, a uniting'. *zdēlati* fr. *s(ū)-dēlati* 'to carry out, complete'. *zdravū* fr. *s(ū)-dravū* 'healthy'. Here eventually also *nozdrī*, see § 585 rem. 3.

6. *rsn* became *rn* in prim. Slav. *črīnū* 'black' fr. **črsno-*, Pruss *kirsna-* Skr. *kṛśnā-* 'black', Indg. **qrsno-*. Cp § 302 rem. 1.

7. Final *s* was dropped *nebo* 'sky' Skr. *nābhas*, Gr. *νέφος*. Other examples in § 665,4.

Primitive Indg. changes of *s*.

§ 589. The following modifications of *s* may be regarded as prim. Indg.

1. *s* became *z* before voiced explosives and spirants, e. g. **z-dhī* 'be' imper. from rt *es-*, **menez-bhu(s)* instr. from *ménes* 'sense'. See § 590. Cp. Indg. *-bd-* from *-pd-* etc. § 469, 2.

2. *ssk* became *sk* **iskó* 1. e. **is+skó* pres. from rt. *aks-* 'seek': Skr. *ichāmi* 'I seek, wish', cp. OHG *eiscōn* 'to seek'.

Rem. 1. There is little foundation for the assumption that intervocalic *ss* has also become *s* in secondary accented syllables, as **es_i* 'thou art' (Skr. *ási* Gr. *ei*) from **es-s_i* (Osthoff *Z. Gesch.* d. Perf. 18), and that *ss* has become *ts* under certain conditions (J. Schmidt Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XXVI 343 ff. XXVII 330 ff.).

3. Initial *s* was dropped under certain conditions before consonants, possibly e. g. after *s* at the end of words, so that this reduction would be identical with the one mentioned under 2. (Cp. Skr. *duštuti-š* 'bad song of praise' = *duš+štuti-š*, Gr. *δύστηνος* = *δus+stynos*, Gortyn inscript. *ταιστεγας* = *taĩš*

στέγαις). Hence it often happens that several languages concurrently show loss of *s*- without a sufficient reason for its loss being discoverable by the sound-laws of the separate languages. Thus e. g. *steg*- and *teg*- 'cover': Skr. *sthágāmi* 'I conceal, hide', (Gr. στέγος 'roof', Lith. *stóga-s* 'roof' O.Bulg. *o-stegŭ* 'toga' + Gr. τέγος 'roof', Lat. *tegō*, O.Icel. *þak* OHG. *dah* 'roof'. Goth. *stáutan* OHG. *stōzan* 'to push' + Skr. *tudāmi* 'I push', Lat. *tundō*. Skr. *spás-* 'spy, watchman', Lat. *-spiciō*, OHG. *spehōn* 'to spy' O.Icel. *spakr* 'sensible' + Skr. *páśyāmi* 'I see', O.Bulg. *paziti se* 'cavere', rt. *spek-* *speġ-* (§ 469, 7). Gr. θυο-αόο-ς 'sacrificing priest', (Goth. *us-skáu-s* 'provident, prudent' + Skr. *a-kuvatē* 'he intends' *kavi-š* 'seer, prophet', Gr. κοίω 'I observe', Lat. *caveō*. Skr. *smārāmi* 'I intend, bear in mind' + Lat. *me-mor*, O.Ir. *maraim* 'inane' (cp. Lat. *mora*). Perhaps here belong also Armen. *vec* 'six', Pruss. *wuschts uschts* 'sextus' (to which also Lith. *ūsztis* beside *szēszios* pl. 'childbed') as opposed to Gr. ἕξ from *σφεξ Lat. *sex* etc. Cp. further Gr. ὥλιψ 'I limp' + OHG. *hinchān* 'to limp'; Gr. ἔννῃ 'nebat', O.Ir. *snīm* 'a spinning' (*ī* = Indg. *ř*) *snāthe* 'filum' (*ā* = Indg. *ō*) OHG. *smuoi* 'cord, string' + Goth. *nēpla* OHG. *nādelā* 'needle'

It is certain that *s*- often first disappeared in the separate developments of the Indg. languages, as in Skr. *utthātum* inf. 'to rise' from **ut-sthātum* (§ 557), Lat. *nāre* from **snāre* (§ 570), O.Ir. *-tau* 'am' from **stā-χō* (§ 575), and it is not possible everywhere to separate this loss from that in the parent Indg.

4. It is probable that the combinations *bh*, *dh*, *gh*, *gh+s*, which are etymologically to be presupposed for words like Skr. *dīpsati*, had experienced a change of articulation in the prim. Indg. period. But it is not yet determined what this change was. *bzh*, *dzh* etc. are to be assumed for prim. Aryan. See §§ 469, 6. 470 482. 552.

Rem 2. That *s* was dropped between explosives already in prim. Indg., is an uncertain conjecture. This theory is based on OHG. *sehto* O.Icel. *sētte sētti* Gr. ἑκτο-ς 'sextus' I grant an Indg. **syekto-s*. But it is however quite possible that this form had never had the final *-s* of **syekts*. For the present it seems to me wisest to regard the loss of *s* between explosives as a process carried out in the separate languages

Indg. *z*.

§ 590. Primitive Indg. period. So far as can be seen *z* occurred only in combination with following mediae or mediae aspiratae.

Before mediae. **ni-zd-o-* 'place of rest' (*ni-* 'down', rt. *sed-* 'sit'): Skr. *nīdā-s* 'place of rest, nest', Armen. *nist* 'seat, possession' Lat. *nīdu-s*, O.Ir. *net* 'nest', OHG. *nest* 'nest'. **ozdo-s* 'branch, twig': Armen. *ost*, Gr. ὄζος, Goth. *asts*. Rt. *mezg-* 'tie knots': OHG. *masca* 'mesh, loop', O.Icel. *mǫskve mǫskvi* 'loop', Lith. *mezgù* 'I tie in knots, knit' *māzga-s* 'knot'.

Before mediae aspiratae. **z-dhī* 'be' imper. from rt. *es-* 'be': Av. Gāp. *zdi*, Gr. ἴσθι. Instr. in *-z-bhi(s)* from *s*-stems: Skr. *uśādbhīṣ* from *uśās-* 'dawn of day', Gr. ἐρεβέσσι from *ερεβεσ-* 'darkness'.

Root forms *mezg-* and *mezgh-* 'duck, sink down' (cp. *stemb-* and *stembh-* etc. § 469, 8). Skr. *mājānu* 'I duck under' *madgū-ś* a water fowl *majjān-* 'marrow' (*g*) Av. *mazga-* 'marrow' (*g* or *gh*), Lat. *mergō merg-us* (*g*), Gallo-Lat. *mesga* 'whcy' (*g* or *gh*, cp. § 521), OHG. OS. *marg* 'inarrow' (*gh*), Lith. *mazgóti* 'to wash' O.Bulg. *mozgū* 'marrow' (*g* or *gh*).

z probably occurred finally before voiced explosives, but we are no longer able to follow it in detail (§ 645, 3).

§ 591. Aryan Indg. *z*l(h) fell together with Indg. *d'd(h)* in prim. Aryan, see § 476. At the same time Indg. *z* became *ž* under the same conditions as *s* became *š*, and then *ž* became *ǰ* in Skr., as *ś* became *ṣ*, see § 556, 1. In consequence of this change to *ž*, Indg. *z*l(h), *z*bh fell together with *ǰ*dh, *ǰ*bh, see §§ 404. 482.

Prim. Ar. *azd(h)* *azd(h)* = Skr. *ēd(h)* *ad(h)*, Iran. *azd* Reduplic. stem Skr. *sēd-* Av. *hazd-* from rt. *sed-* 'sit', 3 sg opt. perf. *sēd-yā-t*, *hazd-yā-ḥ*, Skr. *sēd-ti-ś* 'a weakening': Lat. *sēd-imus sēd-ēs sēd-āre*, Indg. **se-zd-*. Skr. *nēd-īyas-* Av. *nazd-yah-* 'nearer' from prim. Ar. **na-zd-* from the same root *sed-*, properly ἑπίζων, προσήμενο-ς. Skr. *ēdhī* 'be' imper. from prim. Ar. **az-dhi* beside Av. Gāp. *z-dē*, cp. § 313 p. 252. Skr.

mēdas- 'fat': OHG. *mast* 'feeding' (v. Bradke Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVIII 300). 2. pl. of the *s*-aorist Skr. *trādhoam* Av. Gāp. *prā-z-dūm* from Ar. *trā-* 'protect'; in like manner Skr. *ā-rādhoam* beside 3. pl. *ā-rā-s-ata* from Aryan *rā-* 'present, grant'. Skr. 2. pl. *ādhoē* 'ye sit' beside 3. sg. *ās-tē*: Gr. ἤσ-θης ἤσ-ται. *adaghná-* from **az-d* 'reaching up to the mouth' (*ās-*). Cp. Skr. *dēhi* Av. *dazdi* imper. 'give' from Indg. **de-dʰi*, § 476.

Prim. Ar. *īd(h)*, e. g. *īd(h)* = Skr. *īd(h)*, Iran. *īd*. Skr. *nīdā-s* from **nīda-s* prim. Ar. **nīda-s* Indg. **ni-zd-o-s*, see § 590. Skr. *pīdayāmi* 'I press' from **pi-zd-* (sit up): cp. Gr. πιζω 'I press' from **πι-σεί-μι* or **πι-σεί-μι*. Av. Gāp. *ciēdi* from *caēš-* 'make known'. Skr. *dū-dāś-* 'impious' *dū-dhī-* 'having an evil disposition' Av. *duž-dāh-* 'acting badly, villain', cp. Skr. *duṣ-* Gr. *δυσ-*. Skr. 2. pl. mid. of the *s*-aorist *ástōdhvam* from **a-stō-ḡ-dhvam*: 3. sg. *á-stō-ḡ-ta*, pres. 1. sg. *stāu-mi* 'I praise, value'. Cp. Skr. *līdhá-s* 'licked' from prim Ar **līdha-* i. e. **līgda-*, § 404.

Rem. 1. 2 sg imper *dīdhi* (to indic. *dīś-mi* 'I hate') instead of **dīdhi* was a new formation of the same kind as *dīdhi* (to *dīdmi* 'I show'). See § 404 rem. 2.

Prim. Ar. *zhh* = Skr. *dh* (Iran. *zb*, not found). Skr. instr. pl. *uśádbhīḥ*, *vidvádbhīḥ*, *mádbhīḥ* from *uśás-* 'dawn, day-break', *vidvás-* 'knowing', *más-* 'moon, month'.

Rem. 2. The endings of the instr. pl. of stems in *-as-* Skr. *-ō-bhīḥ* Av. *-ē-bīḥ* O.Pers. *-a-bīḥ* were new formations. See the accidence.

Prim. Ar. *ēbh*, e. g. *ēbh* = Skr. *ībh* Av. *ēb*. Skr. instr. pl. *dvīdbhīḥ* from *dvīṣ-* 'hating'. Skr. *vi-prūdbhīḥ* from *vi-prūṣ-* 'crumb, small spot'. Av. dat. du. *snaiṣīzbya* from *snaiṣīḥ* n. 'sword'. Av. instr. pl. *da-d-ūz-bīḥ* from *da-d-ūṣ-* part. perf. act. from *da-* 'give, place'. Cp. Skr. *vidbhīḥ* Av. Gāp. *vīzbiḥ* from Skr. *viṣ-* Av. *vīs-* 'clan, village community', orig. **viḡbhis* § 404, 3.

Rem. 3. The Skr. endings of the instr. pl. of stems in *-tṣ-* and *-uṣ-* *-ir-bhīḥ* and *-ur-bhīḥ* were new formations. See the accidence.

Prim. Ar. *azg* = Skr. *adg* Av. *azg*. Skr. *madgú-ḥ*, a water fowl, Av. *mazga-* 'marrow', rt. *mezg-*, see § 590. But

prim. Ar. *azj* passed through *adi* into *ajj* in Skr. (cp. *újjiti-š* 'victory' from **ud-jiti-š*, § 355). *májjami* 'I duck' *majján-* 'marrow' from the same root *mezg-*. *sajjatē* 'clings to something' from **sa-zj-a-* redupl. (cp. *sa-šc-a-ti* 'follows' from *sac-*) : cp. Lith. *segù* 'I fasten'.

z was dropped between explosives and spirants (cp. § 557, 3). Skr. *ámugdhvam* i. e. **amugzdhvam* 2. pl. mid. of the *s*-aorist (3. pl. *ámukšata*) from *muc-* 'loosen'. In *sá-gdhi-š* 'a common meal' i. e. **sa-gzdhi-* *gzdh* was = *ghst* (*ghas-* 'eat'), and in the 3. du. *babdhām* from **ba-bzdham* *bzdth* was = *bhst* (3. sg. indic. pres. *bá-bhas-ti* 'chews'), cp. § 589, 4. From the fact that we have here *gdh*, not *gđh*, it cannot without further consideration be concluded that the dropping of the sibilant was older than the prim. Ar. transition of *z* to *ž*. *gždh* may have existed in prim. Ar. and have become *gdh* in the Skr. separate development, before prim. Ar. and prim. Skr. *ž* and *š* acquired the cerebral articulation (*ž*, *š*)

§ 592. Armenian. The only sure examples seem to be *nist* 'a lying, nest' and *ost* 'branch', see § 590. On the sound-shifting cp §§ 361. 484.

§ 593. Greek. *z* was retained in combination with mediae; in writing it was not sufficiently distinguished from *s*.

σβέννυμι 'I quench, put out' aor. *ἔσβην*, probably from a weak-grade root form *zg-*, of which the strong-grade *seg-* exists in Lat. *sēgni-s*. *πρῶτον-ος* *πρῶτον-ος* 'old', the origin of which is not quite clear (cp. § 428 c). The voiced pronunciation of the *σ* is vouched for in these words by the appearance of *ζ* (*ζβέννυμι* *πρὸςβέννυς*), which came into use during the Hellenic period.

zd appears as *ζ*, Lesb. *σδ*. *όζο-ς* Lesb. *ίσδο-ς* 'branch': Goth. *asts*, see § 590. *ἵζω* 'I set' Lesb. *παρ-ισδω*: Lat. *sīdō*, Indg. **si-zd-ō*, fr. root *sed-*; for Skr. *sīdāmi*, which cannot be separated from these presents, we should expect **sīdāmi*; this verb probably had *d* for *đ* through association with *sādāmi* *sasāda* etc. It remains doubtful whether *ἱζομαι* arose from **σε-σδ-ο-μαι* or **σιδ-λο-μαι*. Cp. further *Διόςδοτο-ς* *Διόζοτο-ς* 'god given'

(*Διος*- gen. sg.) and *Ἀθήναζε* 'to Athens' = *Ἀθήνας-δε*. Ion. Att. ζ was probably only the graphic representative of *zd*, cp. § 493 rem.

z before mediae became dialectically *ϑ*, as Thess. *Θεοϑ-δότηο-ς* beside Ion. etc., *Θεόςδοτο-ς* (new formation after *Διόςδοτο-ς*); cp. Eretr. *ἠμυνούρῳς* § 489, Cret. *κόρμο-ς* § 565, El. *τίϑ* § 653, 6.

z before mediae asp. became along with these voiceless in prim. Greek (§ 495). *ἐρεβισ-φι*, prim. f. **regez-bhi*, § 590. Aor. *ἔσχη-ο-ν* 'I got, had', prim. f. **e-zgh-o-m*, rt. *segh-*. *ἴσθι* 'be' prim. Gr. **izdhi* with vowel prothesis, caused by *z* (§ 626). Av. *zdi*, § 590. Cp. *ἴσθι* imper. 'know' from Indg. **udʰhi*, rt. *uēd-*, § 494.

§ 594. Italic. Sure examples are found in Latin only.

zg became *rg* (cp. 569). *mergu-s* from rt. *mezg-*, see § 590.

z was dropped before *d*, with 'compensation lengthening' after short vowels. *nīdu-s* fr Indg. **n-zd-o-s*, see § 590. *pēdō pōdex* frdm **pezdō *pozdex*: Gr. *βέω* 'I break wind' from **βzd-έω* (cp. § 334). Sloven *pezdēti* 'to break wind'. With *sīdō* (see § 593) Bucheler connects Umbr. *sistu*, as being *sīdītō*; but this explanation of the form is very doubtful. Cp. further *trēdecim* fr **trēz-decim*, *jūdex* fr. **jouz-dex*, *quīdam* fr **quīz-dam*, *īdem* fr. **iz-dem*. the *s* in *cūjusdam ejusdem eiusdem* etc. and doubtless also the *s* in *īdem* — *īdem* had been introduced by analogy, just as *m* for *n* before *d*, see § 207.

rzd became *rd* in *hordeum*, prim. f. **ghrzdexo-m*: OHG. *gersta* 'barley' (Gr. *καριθή* is to be separated from it), and in *turdu-s turdela*: O.Icel. *þrǫstr* MHG *drostel* Lith. *strāzda-s* 'thrush'. We are not, however, certain whether we have Indg. *zd* or *dʰd* in these words.

Lat. *sp*, *st*, *sc* are to be expected as the regular representatives of original *zlh*, *zdh*, *zgh*, cp. *st* from *dʰdh* § 507. Perhaps here belong also *hasta* (see § 507) and *fastīgiu-m* (see § 595)

nōbīs vōbīs from **nozbtis *vozbtis* or **nōzbtis *vōzbtis* with Indg.

bh-suffix (see page 123 foot note), cp. *nos-ter*, *vos-ter* and O.Bulg. gen. loc. *nasŭ* from **nās-sŭ*; but these forms with *zb* were not the regular continuation of the Indg. original forms, cp. *crēdō*, which had probably taken the place of regular **crestō* (§ 507 rem.).

§ 595. Old Irish. *z* before mediae became *ċ* in Irish and Britannic. Gallo-Lat. *mesga* 'whey', which is to be read *mezga*, became first of all in those branches **međga*, thence O.Ir. *medg* Mod.Ir. *meidhg*, Cymr. *maidd* (from **međja*). **nizdo-s* (§ 590) became Ir. Brit. **neđdo-s*, thence O.Ir. *net* Cymr. *nyth* (from **nyđđ*) Bret. *neiz*. Cp § 521.

In like manner O.Ir. *brot* 'sting, prick' from prim. Kelt. **brozdo-s*, **borzdo-s* (cp. *frass* § 274). The root is *bha^r-s-* (Skr. *bhṛṣ-ṭi-ṣ* 'point, prong'), and OHG. *brort* 'edge' Ags. *brord* 'sting, prick' O.Icel. *broddr* 'point' and O.Bulg. *brazda* 'furrow' show that the Indg. form contained *zdh*. With these is also related Lat. *fastigiu-m* from **farst-*; it cannot however be determined, whether its *st* was Indg. *zdh* or Indg. *st* (cp. Skr. *bhṛṣ-ṭi-ṣ*).

§ 596. Germanic. *z* + media became *s* + tenuis in prim. Germ. (§ 541, 6). OHG. *masca* 'mesh' OHG. *nest* Goth. *asts* (§ 590), OHG. *mast* 'a feeding' (§ 591), OHG. *gersta* MHG. *drostel* (§ 594) have already been mentioned. In addition to these possibly OHG. *nestulo* 'loop of riband' to Lat. *nōdu-s*; OHG. *geist* 'spirit' to Skr. *hēda-s* 'anger' *hūd-* 'be angry' (3. sg. perf. mid. *ji-hūd-ē*), to which perhaps also Av. *zōiždišta-* superlative with the meaning 'very bad' (v. Bradke Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVIII 295 ff.); OHG. *mast* 'ship's mast' to Lat. *mālu-s*, if this arose from **mādo-s* (§ 369).

z + media asp. became *z* + voiced spirant in prim. Germ., further *z* + media (§ 541, 7). The transition of *z* to *r* in West Germ. and Norse was mentioned already under the prim. Germ. *z* which arose from Indg. *s* (§ 581). OHG. OS. *marg* Ags. *mearg* O.Icel. *mergr* 'medulla', Goth. **mazga-*: O.Bulg. *mozgŭ* etc., see § 590. OHG. *brort* 'edge' etc. O.Bulg. *brazda*, see § 595. Goth. *razda* 'pronunciation, language' OHG. *rarta* Ags. *reord* O.Icel. *rōdd* 'voice, language' from original **raz-dh-*, to rt. *rā^r-s-*:

Skr. *rásatē rásati* 'sounds, screams'. Ags. *heord* O.Icel. *haddr* 'hair' beside O.Bulg. *kosa* 'hair' Lith. *kasà* 'braid of hair'. Goth. *miadō* f. 'pay, reward' OHG. *mēta miata* (cp. § 75 rem. 2) OS. *mēda* Ags. *mēd* and *meord* 'pay, rent': Skr. *mīdhá-* 'prize of battle, combat' Av. *mīšda-* 'reward', Gr. *μισθός* O.Bulg. *mīzda* 'pay'; with compensation lengthening in West Germ. comes OS. *līnon* beside OHG. *līrnēn* (§ 582 p 436 § 621).

§ 597. Baltic-Slavonic. *z* + media and *z* + media asp. must have fallen together, as in Iran. and Celtic

Lith. *rezgù* 'I knit': Skr. *rājju-s* 'string, rope'. Lith. *mezgù* 'I knot, knit': OHG. *masca*, see § 590. Sloven *pezdēti* Little Russ. *pezdity bzditý* Czech *bzdliti* 'to break wind': Lat. *pēdō*, see § 594. It is doubtful whether Lith. *strāzda-s* 'thrush' belongs here, see § 594. Cp. further O.Bulg. *noz-dri* 'nostrils' and *mēz-dra* 'fine skin', § 585 rem 3.

O Bulg. *mīzda* 'pay': Goth. *mīzō*, see § 596.

It is doubtful whether O.Bulg. *mozgū* 'marrow' contains Indg *zg* or *zgh*, see § 590

Indg. *j*

§ 598. This spirant can be established as Indg. with most certainty initially before vowels.

Rt. *jeug-* 'yoke': Skr. *yugá-m* Gr. *ζυγός* Lat. *jugu-m* Goth. *juk* Lith. *jūnga-s* O Bulg. *igo* (from *ἵγος*, § 145) 'yoke' Rt. *jōs-* 'gird': Av. *yās-ta-* Gr. *ζωστικός* Lith. *jūs-ta-s* 'girded', O.Bulg. *po-jas-nŭ* 'girdle' Rt. *jes-* Skr. *yās-ān* 'I bubble', Gr. *ζέω* 'I seethe, bubble', OHG. *jesan* 'to ferment, foam' Skr. *yāva-s* 'corn, barley', Gr. *ζῆαι* 'spelt', Lith. *jauai* pl. 'corn'. Skr. *yūṣa-* 'sauce, broth', Gr. *ζῆμα* 'leaven', Lat. *jūs jūsculu-m* *jāreu-s*, O.Bulg. *jucha* 'sauce, soup'.

Greek alone kept initial *j-* and *ɣ-* apart, the former being represented by *ζ*, the latter by the spiritus asper (§ 129). *j-* fell together with Indg. *dɣ-* in prim. Greek, hence *ζυγός* like *Ζεύς*, *δυγός* like *Δεύς*, *τῶν* (*ζῶν*) like *Τῆρα* (*Ζῆρα*), see § 493. In the other Indg languages the two sounds fell together in *ɣ*. But here, too, the original difference can still be

recognised, in so far as an old inherited weak-grade form with *i* or *ī* (as representative of *j* + *a*-vowel) is wanting in roots beginning with *j*-. Cp. e. g. Skr. perf. mid. *yēṣ-ē* from **je-js-*, part. pass. *yas-tā-* from *yas-* = Indg. *jes-* 'bubble' (Gr. ζέω) as contrasted with *īj-ē* *iṣ-tā-* from *yaj-* = Indg. *iaǵ-* 'respect, honour' (Gr. ἄγιο-ς).

It is less certain that *j* stood beside *k* medially also in the period of the prim. Indg. community. The assumption of a rt. *kej-* 'lie' for Skr. *śē-tē* (part. perf. *śa-śay-anā-s*) Gr. κεί-ται and of a rt. *tjeg-* 'leave, withdraw' for Skr. *tyaktā-s* Gr. σεντό-ς (on *σ-* see § 489) is nevertheless not improbable. Cp. § 117.

OTHER COMBINATORY SOUND-CHANGES.

§ 599. In the first Section (§§ 28—598) we considered the history of sounds by taking each of the prim. Indg. sounds, so far as was possible by itself, and following its development through the separate languages. There thus remains a number of change-processes which could hardly be fully and sufficiently discussed, because in these either a great number of different sounds would be concerned in quite the same manner, or because there are more complicated changes which a rather large series of elements underwent at the same time within a phonetic unity (word-unity or sentence-unity).

These processes are as follow:

CONTRACTION (HIATUS, ELISION).

§ 600. By contraction we understand the uniting together under one syllabic accent, of two vowels or sonants generally, which come directly together and are pronounced with a separate expiratory impulse. In this way arise either simple long vowels (Gr. ᾄθλον from ᾗθλον) or diphthongs (Gr. παῖς from πᾰῖς).

We saw in §§ 111—116 that contractions took place even in the period of the prim. Indg. community.

There is sufficient reason for assuming that all cases of hiatus, caused by the addition of stem-forming or flexional elements, were removed already in the Indg. prim. period, so that every historic word-form containing one root only, which exhibits medial hiatus, did not assume this state until the period of the separate developments. Cp. § 111 rem.

Rem No hiatus existed from the very first in the sonantal combinations *ia, ua, ya, za* in the interior of such unitary word forms. *i, u, n, r* were here pronounced as glides from the prim. Indg. period onward, e. g. **pātr-iā-s* = Skr. *pītr-iyā-s* Gr. *pātr-ia-s* Lat. *pātr-u-s*, **is-pro-s* = Skr. *iṣ-irā-s* Gr. *Coreyr. i-urō-s* See § 117.

On the other hand hiatus might still have occurred at the point of junction in compounds at the period of the dissolution of the prim. Indg. community, e. g. **juqto-ekyo-* (**juqto-* 'yoked' **ekyo-* 'horse'). In Vedic we have *yuktāśva-*, in Av. *yuxtaaspa-*, in O.Bulg. *dobrookŭ* 'beautiful-eyed' etc., and though it may be in itself highly possible that all such compound forms with hiatus are due to composition in the individual languages, yet the fact, that the pure compounds in the separate languages go hand in hand with the generally later juxtaposita as regards the treatment of the junction, speaks strongly in favour of the assumption of an open **juqtoekyo-* directly inherited from the Indg. primitive language. In Sanskrit contraction took place: class. Skr. *yuktāśva-s* see above, *prārtha-* 'implements' from *pra+artha-*, *apāṇaga-* 'outer corner of the eye' from *apa+anaga-*, *suktā-* 'beautifully spoken' (Ved. *su-ukta-*) Elision in Greek. *inn'αγωγός* 'carrying horses', *ἀν'άγω* 'I lead away'; beside these *προαγωγός* *προάγω*. Elision in Latin also: *mult'angulu-s*, *ap'eriō* (§ 499), *ab'igō*. Hiatus in O Bulg.: *dobrookŭ* see above, *poorati* 'to plough'.

Opportunity for contractions in the individual developments was given

1. through two originally independent words, the first originally ending in and the second originally beginning with a sonant, entering into a fixed combination;

2. through forms with hiatus having been newly made

after the type of forms without old inherited hiatus (e. g. Hom. *σπόμεν δώμεν*);

3. through a consonant or combination of consonants disappearing between sonants in the body of a simple word or in the junction of two words drawn near together.

§ 601. Aryan. Contraction seems not to have taken place in the old Aryan dialects when a consonant was dropped in the body of a word.

Rem On O Pers. 3. sg. pres. *pāty* beside 3 sg pret *aṇha* see § 558 rem. 1 and on O.Pers. *māhyā* Bartholomae Bezenb. Beitr. IX 309 f.

Contraction however was frequent through the fusion of two stems of a compound or of two words. But, on the one hand, it is difficult here to separate that which has arisen phonetically from that which is merely due to the imitation of older type-forms on the other hand; it can hardly be determined how far the natural language was ruled by the constraint of metre and by grammatical reflexion. In Vedic and Avestic the contracted and uncontracted forms, the latter recognisable as such through the metre, existed side by side without any perceptible differences. In classical Sanskrit the contracted forms with few exceptions became the rule.

Examples. Skr *yuktaśva-* beside *yuktaaśva-*, Av. *yuxtāspa-* beside *yurtaaspa-*, see § 600. Skr. *upāiti* Av. *upāiti* 'draws near', prim. Ar. **upa+aṇti* (simple form Skr. *ēti* Av. *aeiti*). Skr. *avāhanam* O.Pers. *avajanam* 'I slew, killed', prim. Ar. **ava+ajhanam*. Skr. *ehi* imper 'come near' = *a+ih*. O.Pers. *parandiy* imper. 'go to' = *para+idy*, Skr. *parēhi*. Skr. *maharṣi-* 'great wise man' from **mahā+ṛṣi-*. Skr. *sūktā-* (Ved. *suuktā-*) Av. *hūxta-* 'well spoken'. Skr. *adhīśa-* 'supreme lord' from **adhi+īśa-*

§ 602. Armenian. Contraction after the loss of *s* in *kor* 'sister' pl. *kor-k*, see § 561; after loss of *t* in *hair* 'father' pl. *har-k*, see § 483; after loss of *y* in *kea-n-k* 'life', *kea-* (monosyllabic) from **kya-* = **gṃ-* **gṃā-*, see §§ 421, etc.

§ 603. Greek. Very many contractions in consequence of the dropping of intersonantal *z*, *y* (*f*), *s* (§§ 130. 165. 564).

Examples. Att. φορᾶ 'I carry' from φορέω, older *φορεῖω; παῖς 'boy' from πάις, older *παφι-ς; γένους 'generis' from γένεος, older *γενεο-ος; ἵππον 'equi' from ἵππος, older *ἵππο-σχο. Since the loss of consonants took place at different times — partly in prim. Greek (s, x), partly in the course of the individual dialects (μ and λ as remnant of s₁, cp. § 639) —, the contractions took place at various periods. Most of them did not happen until after the dialectical variation was already considerably developed. The uncontracted forms were most completely put aside in Attic, while Ionic preserved the full forms to the greatest extent.

When the components of contraction were qualitatively equal, simple long vowels uniformly arose, e. g. Att. Ἀθηνᾶ from Ἀθηνᾶᾱ, βασιλῆς 'kings' from βασιλῆες Cypr. βασιλῆες, El. and elsewhere Δι from (Att.) Δι, older Διφι. εε and οο gave in Ion-Attic, partly in the Dor. dialects as also in North West Greek, close ε̄ (written ει) and close ο̄, which was further weakened to ū (written ου), e. g. τρεῖς 'tres' from *τρεῖ-ες Skr. *tráy-as*, gen. Hom ἡοῦς from *ἡοο-ος cp. Skr. gen. *uśás-as* Lat. *aurōr-a*. These were no more real diphthongs than the ει and ου (§ 618) which had arisen by compensation lengthening.

If a monophthong arose from two vowels having a different quality, the levelling was sometimes progressive, e. g. Att. ἄκων 'unwilling' from ἀέγων, older *ἀ-φ-κων, Dor. gen. sg. Ἀτρεῖδᾱ from (Hom.) Ἀτρεῖδᾱο, gen. pl. fem. τᾶν 'of the' from (Hom.) τᾶων (Skr. *tāsām*, Lat. *istārum*), Att. Διομήδῃ from (Hom.) Διομήδεα, older *-εσ-α, Att. ἐλάττους Dor. ἐλάσσους pl. 'smaller' from -ο(σ)-ες, cp. Lat. pl. *mā-jōr-ēs* (οε after complete assimilation of the ε to ο was treated like original οο); sometimes regressive, e. g. Att. gen. pl. fem. τῶν = Dor. τᾶν, gen. sg. γένους from γένεος, *-εσ-ος (ε became ο by attraction to the ο which was pronounced close, and this gave rise to ū).

So-called diphthongs arose if the second element was ι or υ, and the first an α-, ε- or ο-vowel, as παῖς from πά(φ)ις, οἶς 'sheep' from ὄ(φ)ι-ς, εἶ 'thou art' from *ἐ(σ)ι, δαυλό-ς 'thick, shaggy' from *δα(σ)υλο-ς cp. δουσύ-ς 'densus'. Furthermore ευ from εο

in Lesb., Ion., Rhod., as *φορεῦνται* from *φορέονται*, gen. *βέλους* 'of an arrow, dart' from *βέλεος*, and *-αν* (*āv*?) from *-āo* in Arcad.-Cypr., as gen. *Ἀπολλωνίδαν*

If the first of the vowels in the contraction was long, it was frequently shortened before the proper contraction, see § 611.

Hiatus rarely arose through new formation in non-compounded words. The treatment was the same as the hiatus which was produced through the loss of consonants. Conj. Hom. *στήμεν*, *δύομεν*, Att. *σῴμεν* *διῴμεν*; *στήμεν* stands in contrast with Arcad. *ἴσταται*, notwithstanding the clearer development of the original elements of the formation, just as later new formations like e. g. Lat. *coagitō* as opposed to *cōgitō* (§ 604). Hom. *ζῶς* was a new formation for older *ζώς*. Such new creations did not come into existence until after hiatus had arisen in many cases in the body of a word through loss of *ī* etc.

Compounds with old inherited hiatus and the union of two words, the one beginning and the other ending in a vowel. Elision is seen e. g. in *ἰππ'αγωγός*, *ἀπ'άγω*, *ἐμ'αυτόν*. Hiatus remained in *προ-άγω* *προ-αγωγός*. It cannot be decided whether in forms like *πολύανδρος* *βιοτιάνειρα* *περίτιμι* there was spoken in prim. Greek and later in the commissure *-uā- iā-* (hiatus) or *-uā- -iā-¹*. Prim. Greek contraction e. g. in *ταῦτα* from **τα ὦ τα*, *οὐ[-τος]* from **ὦ ὦ* = Skr. *sá u*; *ὦ* = Skr. *ú* is a particle. In individual dialects e. g. in Att. *τᾶλλα* = *τὰ ἄλλα*.

§ 604. Italic. Most contractions after the loss of medial *ī* (see § 134). A part of them may be prim. Italic. Lat. *trēs* from **tre(ī)-es*, Umbr. *puntes* (*ē*) 'pontes' from **ponte(ī)-es*, cp. Skr. *tráy-as*. Lat. *monēte* from **mone(ī)e-te*, cp. Skr. *mānáyata*. Lat. *stō* from **stā-īō*, *amō* from **amā-īō*, Umbr. *suboco* 'adoro' (cp. perf. *subocaru*). Lat. *stat* from **stā-īe-t*, Pelign. *incubaf* 'incubat'. Lat. *amēs* from **amā-īēs* (Indg. **-iois*), cp. *cap-īēs*.

The combinations *eō*, *eā*, *aē* remained uncontracted in Latin. *moneō*: Skr. *mānáyāmi*. *eam* 'her': Goth. *ija*. *aēnu-s*: Umbr. *aehnes* 'aēnis', cp. Skr. *āyas-*; on the other hand *aer-is* =

1) Osthoff's remarks (Morph. Unt. IV 383) on forms of this kind, are quite uncertain.

Skr. *áyas-as*¹⁾, after which the nom. acc. *aes* was formed anew (**a(i)os* would have become **ōs* or **as*). Cp. also Umbr. *eam* 'eam', Osc. *fo-k* 'ea'.

Vowel contraction after the loss of *h*. Lat. *nēmō* from **ne-hemō*, *bīmu-s* from **bi-humu-s*, *praebeō* beside *prae-habeō* Umbr. *pro-habia* 'praebeat'. See § 510. Cp. Umbr. *mes-tru* 'maior', Osc. *mais* 'magis': Lat. *magis māior*.

Old inherited hiatus and hiatus which had arisen anew through new compounds. Elision: e.g. *mult'angulu-s*, for which *multiangulu-s* came into existence at a later period after the analogy of *multi-foru-s* etc.; *noenum* (*nōn*) from *ne+oenom* 'not one'; *nāllu-s* from *ne+āllu-s*. Contraction: *dēgō* from **dē-agō*, *cōqō* from **co-aqō*, *cōpula* from **co-apula*, *prēmō* from **pro-emō*, *cōpia* from **co-opia*. Such contraction did not take place however if the second vowel was long and had the principal accent: *co-āctu-s*, *cō-ēgī*, *co-āgulu-m*, thus the same case as *aēnus* beside *aer-is*.

Rem 1 The exception *corpī* beside *coēpī* (Lucretius) I explain with Osthoff (Zur Gesch. d. Perf. 158) by assuming that contraction took place regularly in *co-episti* *co-ēperāmus* etc. and that this form of the stem became generalised. That in the form-system *coēpi* forms like **corpisti* had to give way, was due to the uncompounded form *ēgī*.

Forms like *co-agitō* *co-alēscō* were created at a later period and remained uncontracted; cp. older *cōgō* *cōgītō*.

Rem. 2 I do not venture an opinion on the relation of the dissyllabic *neuter* to the trisyllabic *ne-uter* and of both to *n'āllu-s* etc. A plausible explanation must first be given for the initial sound in *uter* etc., of which we have already spoken in § 431 rem 3.

§ 605. Old Irish. Very many contractions in consequence of the disappearance of intersonantal *p* (§ 339, the loss belongs to the prim. Kelt. period), *q* (§ 138), *u* (§ 174) and *s* (§ 576). *tē* (pl. *tēt*) 'hot' from **te(p)ent-*. *-tau* *-tō* 'am' from **sta-(i)ō*, rt.

1) The contraction of **a(i)er-* to *aer-* did not occur until after the later Lat. accentuation came into being (§ 681). For if it had already taken place in the period of the older, **āesno-s* would in all probability have become **āesno-s*. The accentuation **aēnos* preserved this form from contraction.

stā 'stand'. *biid* and later *bīd*, gen. of *biad* 'nourishment' (prim. Kelt. **biuoto-n*), Gr. *ploro-s*. *ō* from prim. Ir. *ou* underwent fusion with the following vowel, *ōac*, later *ōc* 'youth': Cymr. *ieuanc* (§§ 212. 243); gen. pl. *bō n-* 'boum': Gr. *βo(F)-āv*. *berī* 'fers' from prim. Kelt. **bere(s)i*.

Contraction takes place after the loss of *f*: *tōr- tuar-* from *to-for*, *tō- tū* from *to-fo-*. The same phenomenon also frequently appears where words meet together having prefixes beginning with or ending in a vowel, e. g. *forōcrad* 'indicatus est' = **fo-ro-od-garad*. In this case elision also appears elsewhere, as e. g. *tar-* from *to-ar-*, *tess-* from *to-ess-*, *tind-* from *to-ind-*.

§ 606. Germanic. Processes of contraction from prim. Germanic, Gothic and OHG. are unknown to me.

Rem In Gōth *salbōm* OHG *salbōmēs* 'we anoint' there is no contraction of *-ā(i)a-* to *-ō-*, see the accident. Goth *bairdu* (1 sg opt. to *bairu* 'fero') hardly from **bera(i)u(u)*, see § 142. Phenomena like prim. Germ. **aiz-a-* 'ore, metal' from **aiz-a-*, OHG *enlhesa* 'lizard' from *enlhesa* are rather to be regarded as examples of syncope than of contraction, see § 635.

Hiatus, which had arisen in word-forms through new formations made by analogy and at the point of junction in compounds was partly permitted and partly removed by elision.

Goth *aiáuþ* sg pret. of *aiukan* 'to increase'; *saiðum* (trisyllabic) pl. pret. of *saiwan* 'to sow' *ga-arman* 'to pity', *fra-itan* 'to consume', *ga-unlédjan* 'to make poor', *sa-ei* relat. 'qui'. On the other hand *nist* 'is not' from *n(i)-ist*, *sei* 'quae' from *s(i)-ei*, *karist* 'it troubles' from *kar(a)-ist*, *þammuh* 'to this' from *þam-m(a)-uh*.

OHG. *ka-augan* *ke-auckan* *gi-ougen* 'to bring before one's eyes, show' *be-unwerdēn* 'to appear despicable', MHG. *misse-ahten* 'to despise'. On the other hand *galtiro* (beside *gialtiro*) 'contemporary', *nein* 'no' from *n(i)-ein*, MHG. *binnen* 'within' from *b(i)-innan*.

That hiatus remained at one time, and that at another elision took place, is due to the various influences of sentence accentuation. That elision occurred already in prim. Germ., is

rendered probable by Goth. *frēt* OHG. *frāz* 'ate' (of lower animals); prim. Germ. 3. sg. **frēti* from **fra-rti*. With this cp. OHG. *fr-avli* 'outrageous' to OHG *avalon* 'to trouble oneself' O.Icel. *afl* n. 'power, strength'.

§ 607. Baltic-Slavonic. The commissure of compounds only comes under consideration.

In Lithuanian hiatus is generally permitted or there is elision *pr-i-ĩnti* 'to accept' (*pru-ĩnti* is also heard). *pĩ-ausi-s* 'the part about the ears'. *pa-eiti* 'to go away' *be-aĩsi-s* 'one without ears' *be-urėdi-s* 'one without office'. On the other hand *tateĩt* 'he may come' from *te-at-eĩt* *tumĩ* 'he may take' from *te-imė*. *natĩnk* 'do not take away' from *ne-at-ĩnk*. *neĩk* 'do not go' from *ne-eĩk*. *pasiĩnti* 'to take up' from *pa-si-ĩnti*. Differences of sentence accentuation have been at work also here (cp. § 606).

Older East Lithuanian shows a real contraction, as there *ne* 'not' along with the *a-* of some prepositions appears as *no-*, e g. *notamenu* 'I do not remember' = *ne ata-menu*. In the first instance *ne-* had probably become *na-* by assimilation. See Garbe Lit. und Lett. Drucke des 16. und 17. Jahrh, B. IV. p. XXV.

In Old Bulgarian partly hiatus, partly contraction. *dobro-ohũ* 'εὐόφθαλμος'. *golo-asũ* 'beardless' (*golo-* 'naked, bare'). *mũnogo-učenũ* 'πολυμαθής'. *po-orati* 'to plough' *pro-iti* 'to go through' *pri-iti* 'to go to'. *pra-olĩci* 'grandfather'. Imperf. *želėachũ* to *želėja* 'I wish', *dėlaachũ* to *dėlaja* 'I do'; the second member is **ėchũ* **jachũ* 'eram', see the accidence. Forms of the compounded adjectival inflexion: gen. sg. *novaago* from *nova jego*, loc. sg. *novėmĩ* from *novė+jemĩ*, dat. sg. *novuumu* from *novu+jemu* (*novũ* 'new'. stem *novo-*); beside this loc. sg. *doblĩmĩ* from *doblĩ+jemĩ* (*doblĩ* 'brave', stem *doblje-*, cp. § 84). Beside these also contracted forms already in the oldest monuments: *pri-iti*, *želėchũ*, *dėlachũ*, *novago*, *novėmĩ*, *novumu*, *doblĩmĩ*. Similarly instr. sg. *novymĩ* from *novy-(j)imĩ*.

A very old contraction seems to occur in *nėmĩ* 'am not' *nėsi* 'art not' etc. = **ne-esmĩ* **ne-esi* etc, dating back to the period when initial *e-* had not yet become *je-* (*jesmĩ*), see § 666, 1.

SHORTENING OF LONG VOWELS.

§ 608. Simple long vowels may be shortened under very different relations and from very different causes. We treat here only the most important phenomena of vowel shortening.

Shortenings happened already in the period of the Indg. prim. community under the influence of the chief accent on the following syllable, as **statós*-s (Skr. *sthitá-s* Gr *σταρό-ς*) from **stā-tós*-s. See §§ 310. 316. .

§ 609. Aryan. Shortening in Avestic in final syllables, as *brāta* 'brother' = Skr. *bhrātā*, see § 649, 1.

§ 610. Armenian The long vowels had undergone shortening in most cases (if not in all) in prehistoric times. This can be controlled with the greatest certainty in original final syllables and in those syllables which preceded the penultimate syllable. For the dropping of vowels, which happened here, concerned the original long vowels as much as the short. Thus the former must have been shortened, e. g. *dustēr* 'daughter' from **dustir*, older **dustēr* : Gr. *θυγάτηρ*; *l-nu-m* 'I fill' from **l-nu-m* older *(*p*)*lē-* Lat. *ex-plē-nunt*, O Ir. *lī-naim* 'I fill' Cp §§ 632. 651, 1. 675

§ 611 Greek. Shortening before *u*, *z*, nasal, liquid + explosive or spirant in prim Greek *Ζεύς* from **d̥i̯e̯u-s* · Skr. *d̥yāu-š* 'sky' *βούς* 'bullock' from **g̥ōu-s* · Skr. *gāu-š*. *πλεῖστος* 'plurimus' from **plēis-* + *e* **plē-* + comparative suffix *-is-*, cp. O Icel. *flestr* from **fleistr* and compar. *fleire* § 614; the same **plēis-* also in Hom. *πλείς* *πλείας* Cret *πλίης* *πλίης*; **πλεξ-ες* *-ας* became **πλεξ-ις* *-ας*, and then *πλέξ* *πλείας* Instr. pl *ἵπποις* (*ἵππο-ς* 'horse') from **-ōis* : Skr. *áśvāis* (§ 115). Part. *ἄεντ-* 'blowing' (indic. *ἄημι*) from **áFηντ-* : Skr. *vánt-*; 3. pl. aor. *ἐμίγη-ν* (1. sg. *ἐμίγη-ν* 'I mixed myself') from **ἐμιγη-ντ*. *σπόρον* 'I spread' from **στωρ-νῖμι* beside *στω-τό-ς*, from *stg-* (rt. *ster-*); Lesb. *βόλλομαι* 'I am willing', older **βολνομαι*. from **βωλ-νο-μαι*, from **g̥l-* (rt. *gel-*), see §§ 306. 312. Perhaps also here belong *s*-aorists like *ἔψενσα* *εττεισα* *ἐκερσα*, cp. Skr. *ābhāutsam* etc., see § 314 p. 253.

The operation of this law of shortening was later than the transition of *-ns-* to *-nn-*. This is shown by *μῆν-ός* Lesb. *μῆν-ος* from **μῆνσ-ος* gen. = O.Ir. *mīs* Lat *mēnsi-s* (§ 565); cp. beside this the nom. sg. *μείς* from **μενς* with regular shortening. But it was older than the dropping of final *τ* (§ 652, 5). This is shown by *ἐμμεν* from **ἐμμεγ-ντ*.

Rem Certain exceptions to this sound-law were caused by new formations, e. g. Ion *νῆς* 'ship' formed after *νῆ(τ)-ός* etc. beside regular Att. *ναῦς*; 3 pl conj act *φείωνται* (Dor.), *φείωνται* for **φείοντι*, **φείονται* after *φείωμεν* etc (in order to distinguish the conj from the indic.)

Long vowels remained, if the same sound-combination arose in a later period through regular transformation, e. g. *ἑάστο-ς* (*α* = *ᾱ*) from *ἑάστο-ς* 'easiest', *ὄρωντες* 'videntes' from *ὄραοντες*

Shortening of long vowels before vowels. Hom. *ἥρως* = *ήρωος* 'of the hero', *βέβλει* = *βέβληαι* 'art hit', Herod. *ρέες* from *νῆ(τ)-ες* 'naves', *ζῶη* = *ζωή* 'life', Att *νεῶν* from *νῆ(τ)-ᾶν* 'navium' In such cases it is probably a question to some extent of medium long vowels, which could not be represented as such.

The so-called quantitative metathesis in Ionic and Attic is connected with this latter reduction of quantity, e. g. Ion. part perf. *ἑστειῶτες* 'stantes' from *ἑστει-(τ)ότ-ες*, *τεθνιῶτες* 'mortui' from *τεθνη-(τ)ότ-ες*, Att. gen. *στέατ-ος* 'of standing fat' from **στιγ-(τ)ατ-ος* (§ 165), Att. gen. *ἰππέως* acc. *ἰππέα* (*ἰππεύς* 'horseman') from *ἰππηγ-(τ)ος* *ἰππηγ-(τ)α*. This phenomenon sometimes formed the stage previous to contraction, as Ion gen. *Πακτύω* beside *Φιλιστιδέω* cp. Hom. *Ἰφριδάω*; Att gen. *Πειραιῶς* acc. *Πειραιᾶ* from *-έως* *-έα*.

§ 612. Italic. In Latin (it cannot be determined whether also in the other dialects) shortening before *z*, *u*, nasal, liquid + explosive or sonant. *oloes illīs* from **-ōls*, see § 81 p. 74, § 115; cp. Pelign. *cnatois* 'gnatis, filiis'. *nau-fragu-s* from **nāu-fr.* or **nāu(-i)-fr.*; *claudō* from **clāu(i)dō*, to *clāvi-s* Gr. *κλή(τ)ίς*; *gaudeō* beside *gāvīsu s*, Gr. *γηθέω* from **γᾱF-εθεω*, cp. § 633. *ventu-s* from **uē-nt-o-s*, cp. Gr. *ἄντ-* § 611. *membru-m* from **mēms-ro-*, see § 570. In *mēnsi-s* (Gr. Lesb. gen. *μῆν-ος*, O.Ir. gen. *mīs*) *ē* may have been shortened and then lengthened

again in accordance with § 619. Lat. *ars artis* from **arti*-, prim. fr. **f-ti*-, see § 306.

Rem 1. The nom. *bōs* must be left out of the question, since it is probably not a pure Latin word (§ 432 rem. 1)

Shortening of long vowels before vowels in Latin. *neō* from **nē(ī)ō* : OHG. *nāan* 'to sew'. *reī*, *fideī* from *rēī*, *fideī*, cp. also *dēī*. *illius* from *illius*. Shortening of *dē*-, *sē*- in *deorsu-m* *seorsu-m* etc. The forms with shortening got more and more the upper hand in the poets. We do not know in detail by what laws shortening took place and did not take place in the naive common language.

Long vowels in final syllables were shortened to a great extent in Latin, e. g. *equam* = Skr. *áśvām*, see § 655, 4.

In the same language shortening frequently took place under the influence of the sharply cut tone, in this case the quantity, taken from the vowel, was transferred to the following consonant, hence this was also written double. *cuppa* (and *cupa*). Skr. *kāpa-s* 'hole, hollow'. *Juppiter* (and *Jupiter*) voc, = Gr. Ζεῦ πάτερ (L. Havet *Mém de la soc. de lingu.* V 230 f.). *mittō* from **mītō* : OHG. *mīdan* 'to let go, avoid'. *littera* (and *litera*, inscrip. also *leitera*). *muccu-s* (and *mucu-s*) : Gr. ἀπο-μύσσω 'I blow my nose' from *-μυρ-χιο (§ 489). *allū, inārī* (and *alūcinārī*) : Gr. ἀλύω 'I am troubled, ill at ease' ἡλτός 'bewildered'. *narrāre* from **gnārāre*. *parricīda* (and *paricūda*). There are about 12 more cases which may be regarded as certain or probable. The fluctuation of the orthography in most of the examples met with, seems to be not so much due to a retention of old literary forms after completion of the process, as to the fact that a difference in pronunciation existed between these geminated consonants and other double consonants (cp. e. g. *cuppa* with *suppetō*).

Rem. 2 Analogous cases in other languages. Pāli *khiddā* beside *kīlā* = Skr. *krīdā* 'game', Prākṛ. *pēmna* = Skr. *prēman*- 'love' *ēva* = Skr. *eva* 'straight, even'. Mod.HG. *mutter* = MHG. *muoter*, *jammer* = MHG. *jāmer*. French (16. Cent.) *complete*, now written *complète*, = Lat. *complēta*

§ 613. Old Irish. Shortening took place in all except chief accented syllables, e. g. the form of the feminine suffix *-a-* in pl. nom. *tiatha* dat. *tiathaib* i. e. *tiath^aib* by § 640 (nom. sg. *tuath* 'folk') and in pl. nom. *mná* dat. *mnáib* (nom. sg. *ben* 'woman'); nom. *béo-thu* 'life' gen. *bé-thath*, from **-tū(t)s* **-tāt-os* (Cymr. *-tit*, as *duntit* 'deitas', Zeuss-Ebel G. C. 844): Lat. *-tat-r*, Goth. *-dūþ-i-* (Lat. *vir-tūs*, Goth. *gamán-dūþs* 'community'). These reduced vowels remained, if the syllable in question was the last of the word, as in the examples given above. They generally disappeared altogether, if one or more syllables still followed See § 634.

It is not clear to me how far vowel shortening had happened either in chief accented syllables both before the appearance of the above named reductions or in the other syllables. That no vowel shortening took place before *-ns-*, is shown by *mī mis* 'month', which can only be explained from **mēns-*, not from **mens-*, and *mīr* 'piece of flesh', only from **mēnsr-*, not from **mensr-*.

§ 614. Germanic. Vowels seem to have been shortened in prim Germanic before *n*+explosive or spirant. Goth. *vunds* OHG. *wint* Lat. *ventu-s*, Skr. *vánt-*, see §§ 611. 612 Less certain are Goth. *muns* (stem *mimza-*) 'flesh': Skr. *māśá-* (cp. O.Bulg. *měso*, § 615), and Goth. *juggs* OHG. *jung* O.Icel. *ungr* 'young' from **iūnaga-z*, older **iūmaga-z* (§ 179); whether the latter word belongs here, is uncertain, because we do not the quantity of the Goth. *u*. The same reduction before *ɣ*+explosive or spirant is seen in O.Icel. *fleire fleiri* (compar. to *margr* 'many a') from prim Germ. **flaɣz-r* from **plēɣs-*, cp. Gr. *πλεῖστος*, § 611. Cp. also Goth. *gabái* from **gebōɣ* and other examples in § 659, 3.

Vowel shortening took place in Goth and OHG. in final syllables only, as Goth. *baira* OHG. *biru* 'fero' from prim Germ. **berō*, see §§ 660. 661. But towards the end of the OHG. period the shortening of vowels in syllables without the chief accent began and this became characteristic for MHG. and Mod HG. This shortening gradually spread more and more and in the Mod.HG.

period brought about relations which, in some respects, resemble Irish: e. g. OHG. *salbōn*, MHG. *salben*, Mod.HG. *salby salby*; OHG. *friuntlīch*, MHG. *vruntlīch*, Mod.HG. *freundlich*.

§ 615. Baltic-Slavonic.

Shortening before *z* or Nasal + explosive or spirant. Lith. instr. pl. *vilkaĩs* 'with the wolves' from *-*ōis*: Skr. *vṛkaiṣ*, see § 115. Gerundive *jėszkant* from *-*ōnt*, cp. 2. pl. indic. *jėszko-te* 'ye seek'. Acc. pl. fem. O.Lith. *rankans* 'hands' (the older form for *rankās*) from *-*ōns*, cp. instr. pl. *rañko-mis* (cp. also Pruss. *gennans* 'feminas'). Correspondingly O.Bulg. *raḱy*, which in the first instance is derived from **ronkons* (§ 219 p 187), may also be traced back to an older **ronkāns*, see the accident. Here perhaps also belongs O.Bulg. *měso* 'flesh': Skr. *māśā-* (cp. Goth. *mims* § 614).

The quantity of the vowels in the O.Bulg. period is not determined. *ě*, *a*, *i*, *y* must once have been long in the prim. Slav. period, since they with Lith. *ė*, *ō* *ũ*, *y*, *ū* represent the continuation of Indg. *ē*, *a* *ō*, *ī*, *ū* (*i* also = Indg. *eī*), so too *u*, since it took the place of older *ou* (Lith. *au*). In the modern Slav. developments where we are able to control the relations of quantity, these vowels often appear as short and conversely O.Bulg. *e*, *o* = Indg. *e*, *a* *o* and the representatives of O.Bulg. *ī*, *ū* = Indg. *ī*, *u* as long. These changes were undoubtedly due in a great measure to the relations of accentuation. It has not yet been settled how far the shortenings of the modern dialects had already taken place in the O.Bulg. period or in the period of the Slav. prim. community.

In Lith. the long vowels frequently suffered reduction in the final syllables, e. g. nom. *algà* 'reward' = Gr. *ἀλγή*. See § 664, 3.

LENTHENING OF SHORT VOWELS.

§ 616. Aryan. In Skr. 'compensation lengthening' exists in *ūdhā-* 'licked' from prim. Ar. **ūdhā-* etc. See §§ 404. 591.

Rem. On Av. Gāp. *asti* 'is' = Skr. *āsti*, O.Pers. *akūta* 'he made himself' = Skr. *ākṛta* etc., see § 649, 1.

§ 617. Armenian. 'Compensation lengthening' had in all probability once taken place in the forms in which *m* and *n* disappeared after short vowels before *s*, as *us* 'shoulder' (Goth. *ams*), acc. pl. *eris* 'three' (Goth. *þrins*). Cp. §§ 202 610.

§ 618. Greek. 'Compensation lengthening' is here a very frequent phenomenon Att. *κτείνω* 'I kill' = Lesb. *κτείννω* prim. Gr. **κτενω*, Att. *φθείρω* 'I destroy' = Lesb. *φθέρω* prim. Gr. **φθερω*, see § 131 p. 119. Ion *γόνα* 'knee' = Lesb. *γόνα* prim. Greek **γονα*, Ion. *πίρατα* 'ends' = Lesb. *πίρρατα* prim. Gr. **πιρρατα*, Hom. *ὅλο-ς* 'whole, all' prim. Gr. **όλο-ς*, see § 166. Att. *βούλεται* 'he wishes, is willing' = Lesb. *βόλλεται* prim Gr **πολλεται*, see § 204 Att. *τοῖς* acc pl. masc. 'the' = Cret. prim Gr. *τόνς*, see §§ 205 and 204 rem 2 Ion. *ἄσ-ον* 'nearer': *ἄγχι*, see §§ 489 497. Late Att Dor *γίνομαι* 'I become' from *γίννομαι*, see § 492 Ion. Att *εἰμι* 'am' = Lesb. *εμμι* prim Gr. **εμμι*, Ion Att. *χίλιοι* 'thousand' = Lesb. *χίλλιοι* prim. Gr. **χίσιοι*, see § 565

It may be remarked once more here (§ 205 rem. 3) that the *ει* and *οι*, which arose by 'compensation lengthening', were not diphthongs any more than the *ει* and *οι* which had arisen by contraction from *ειε* and *οο* (§ 603).

§ 619. Italic. Every vowel was pronounced long before *ns*, *nf*, *gn*, *gm* in the Latin classical period, hence vowel lengthening must be assumed for forms like *pīusō cōnusl*, *infēlīx*, *dīgnus benīgnus*, *agmen*, see §§ 208. 500. 506 A similar lengthening and at the same time suppression of consonantal elements had taken place in an older period of the Lat. language in *equōs* fr. **equo-n*s, *pīlum* fr. **pīnslō-m*, *scāla* fr. **scantslā* etc., see § 208; *aēni* s fr. **aes-no-s*, *dīmovenō* fr. **dis-movenō*, *sēnī* fr. **seznī*, *subtēmen* fr. **-termen*, *dīluō* fr. **dis-luō*, *ālā* fr. **arclā* etc., see § 570; *nīdus* fr. **nīdlo-s* etc., see § 594.

Rem. 1. In many cases, where vowel lengthening was formerly assumed in Latin, they are much rather pre-Italic long vowels, or diphthongs, e g. *ēnus* fr. **ēsno-s* 1 e. **ēd+lo-* (§ 501), *rēctus*, *ēemptus* etc. It is immaterial here whether the long vowels in the cases in question had been handed down from the Indg. prim period or whether they had arisen by new formation

Rem. 2. The long vowels in *quinque quintu-s*, *ōrdō* etc. are not clear to me.

§ 620. Old Irish. 'Compensation lengthening' exists in *sēt* 'way' = Cymr. *hynt* Bret. *hent*, *cenēl* 'race' = O.Cymr. *cenetl*, *dēr* 'tear' = O.Bret. *dacr*, *ām* 'manus hostium' fr. **agmen* etc. See §§ 212. 518. 523. 526. The name-forms in *-agni* (*Dalagni*, *Corbagni*) on the Irish Ogam inscriptions, as the predecessors of the later in *-ān* (*Ultān*, gen. of *Ultān*)

§ 621. Germanic. 'Compensation lengthening' exists in prim. Germ. before *ʀχ*, e g. **fāχō* 'I seize, catch' (Goth. *faha*) fr. **fam/ō*, see § 214.

Such lengthenings did not take place in Gothic.

In West Germ OHG. *mēta* OS *mēda* 'hire': Goth. *mizdō*; OS. *līnon* 'to learn'. OHG. *lirnen*. See § 538 p. 394. § 582. p. 436 § 596.

Many lengthenings in High German in the later phases of the language, as Alemanic *sāft* 'soft', *ūeir* 'our'

Cp. further O.Icel. *gās* Ags. *zōs* = OHG. *gans* 'goose', O.Icel. *hūsl* Ags. *hūsl* = Goth. *hunsl* 'offering', Ags. *fif* 'five' = Goth. *fimf*, Ags. *ōðer* 'other' = Goth. *anþar*, O.Icel. *tār* 'tear' from **tahr-* (OHG. *zahar* Goth. *tagr*), Ags. *rīnan* 'to rain' = Goth. *riņjan*.

§ 622. Baltic-Slavonic.

In Lithuanian 'compensation lengthening' exists in *žāsī-s* (written *žasī-s*) 'goose' = OHG. *gans* etc., see § 219.

a and *e*, too, were often lengthened elsewhere in this language, but it remains to be determined by what laws.

dīga 'burns' beside inf. *dēkti*, cp. Skr. *dāhami*. *āria āre* 'he ploughs', 1. sg. *ariū* = O.Bulg. *orja* (cp. § 147). *tāka-s* 'footpath' = O.Bulg. *tokū* 'course, river'. *māra-s* 'pest' = O.Bulg. *morū* 'death' Pl. *sēsers* 'sisters', cp. O.Bulg. *sestra* 'sister'. *kālna-s* 'mountain': Lat. *colli-s* fr. **colm-s* (§ 208). *āugu* 'I grow' = Goth. *auka*. *mēlzu* 'I milk' = Gr. *αμύλω*. *vēida-s* 'face', cp. Gr. *εἶδος*

Rem According to Baranowski and H. Weber Ostlit Texte I p. XXIII sqq. it is here everywhere a question not of real long, but only of medium

long vowels. In *dž-ga ā-ria* the second mora of the medium long vowel has the accent, in *kāl-nas āy-gu* the first. Cp § 691 rem.

in, un became *ī, ū* (O.Bulg. *i, y*) before explosives and spirants in Slavonic in the period of the prim. community, e. g. O.Bulg. acc. *gosti* 'guests' = Goth. *gasti-ns*, *syny* 'sons' cp. Goth. *sunu-us*, see § 219.

O.Bulg. *vlěka* 'I draw' from **velka*, *vlakū* 'draught' from **volkū* etc., show another kind of origin of long vowels.

Vowel lengthening in O.Bulg. through following *ɹ* in *ij* from *īj*, *yj* from *ūj*, see §§ 36 84.

Lengthenings (date still unknown) through the influence of accentual relations can be proved in the modern phases of the language, concerning which see § 615.

ANAPTYXIS FROM CONSONANTS.

§ 623. It is here a question of the development of a short or reduced vowel from a voiced consonant, namely medially before or after another consonant, initially (prothetic anaptyxis, prothesis) and finally

If anaptyxis takes places medially after a consonant preceded by a sonant, the syllable must be pronounced with a double pointed accent. This prepares the way for the development of two syllables from one, e g OHG. *berac* 'mountain' from *beřc*. If the vowel is developed from the second consonant, the latter becomes sonantal in the first instance, e. g. French *canif* from Low Germ. *knif* through the intermediate stage **cɸ(n)if* (*-(n)-* represents the consonantal glide).

How far the development of vowels initially and finally (in the latter case exceedingly rare) was caused by the relations of word-position in the sentence (*sandhi*), is left out of question here.

Rem 1. The transition of **iɸ(n)if* to *canif* is the same process as that by which Indg **iɸnú-* became Skr. *tanú-* Gr. *τανύ-* etc. and Indg. **grrú-* became Skr. *quíú-* Gr *παqu-* etc. (§§ 227 287) The latter cases do not however belong here, because it cannot be proved that these Indg forms originally had a shape, shorter by one syllable, corresponding to *knif*, cp §§ 312 313.

For comparison may also be mentioned here the case where a vowel is developed from a sonant liquid or nasal between consonants or finally after a consonant, thus e. g. Gr. *δεαρό-ς* *δαγρό-ς* 'skinned' from Indg. **d̥r̥to-s*, *οὐθαε* 'udder' from Indg. **oudh̥r̥*, Lat. *tentu-s* fr. Indg. **tp̥to-s*, *decem* fr. Indg. **dek̥m* (§§ 223, 224 284. 285) **agro-s* 'field' became in prim Ital. **ag̥s*, thence **agers* **ager* Lat *ager* Umbr. *ager* Osc *Frunter* (cp §§ 633 655, 9) Nom. sg. **br̥ē-trā* f. 'word' (gen *br̥ēthre*) became **br̥et̥r̥* in Irish, thence *br̥iathar*, cp also *criathar* 'sieve'; here belong also *om̥en* 'fear' *ess-am̥in* 'fearless' Gall *Exobnu-s*, *fu-domain* 'deep' (compar. *fu-dumnu*) Cymr *du* *tu* 'deep', Lith *dub̥s* 'deep', both with *-mn-* from *-bn-* (§ 520) Cp § 634. Lastly OHG. *acchar* 'field', *fogal* 'fowl', *eban* 'even' (Goth *akrs*, *tugls*, *ihns*), concerning which see §§ 215 277 660, 1. 661, 2

Rem. 2. One speaks also of anaptyctic prothesis before voiceless consonants, e g Gr *ῥῥῆς* beside *ῥῥῆς* 'weasel', *ἀνῆλπε* beside *ἀνῆλπε* 'I struggle convulsively', Late Lat. *isperi-u-s* *istatua*, Prāk. *itthi-* (Gāṇ *istr̥i-*) = Skr. *strī-* 'wife' So far as it is here really a question of a pure phonetic product — in many of the cases brought under this head the vowel has an etymological value (remnant of a prefix etc) —, it is always a process of sandhi. The vowel was developed from the close of preceding words.

§ 624. Aryan.

Sanskrit. Medial anaptyxis made its appearance first in the Prākṛit dialects, e g. *harisa-* = Skr *har̥ṣa-* 'joy', *paduma-* = Skr *pādma-* 'water-rose', *sumarāmi* = Skr. *smārāmi* 'I think of', *sin̥cha-* : Skr. *sn̥cha-* 'attachment', while prothesis appears already in Vedic in *irajyati* 'puts in order', *iradhatē* 'seeks to win', *ulaya-* 'resting' (beside *laya-* 'rest'), *ulōkā-* (beside *lokī-*) 'free space, world'. These forms were possibly taken from some vulgar dialect

Anaptyctic vowels were very frequent in Avestic. The orthography fluctuated considerably, and these vowels are almost without exception of no importance for the metre. It is thus not a question of a full vowel. The development of a vowel takes place most frequently before and after *r*, uniformly before initial *r̥*, *r̥ā*, *r̥v* and after final *r*. It is generally represented by *e*, sometimes by *a*, *ē*, *ō* and *i*, *u*, the latter especially initially. Examples for anaptyxis from *r*, as *dādar̥sa* 'rista-antar̥', see §§ 157. 260. From other voiced consonants : *ṛ̥na-* 'murder' : Skr. *ghnā-*; Gāṇ. *dad̥mahī* 'we give' : Skr. *dadmāsi*; Gāṇ. *d̥bitya-* 'the second' : Skr. *dvitya-*.

Only *u*, between *d-r* and *g-d*, can be established with certainty as anaptyxis in Old Persian. The following or preceding syllable contains an *u*-sound in all the examples met with. *dūrājītyāmīy* 'mentior' · Skr. part. *drūhyant-* 'injuring in a cunning manner'. *sugūda-* *suguda-* Sogdiana : Av. *suyḍa-*. *ū* is to be read as *u*, see p 25.

§ 625. Armenian. Prothesis before initial liquids, e. g. *erek* 'evening' · Skr. *rājas-*. See § 263.

§ 626. Greek A vowel between consonants is regarded as anaptyctic in many words (see among others Curtius Grundz. ⁵ 727 ff., G. Meyer Gr. Gr 95 ff., 2 edition p. 109 ff.), but only few cases are certain, ¹⁾ as e. g. Lesb. μέτερο-ς from *μετερο-ς = Att. μέτρο-ς 'within measure' from μέτρο-ν 'measure' (§ 131 p. 119).

On the other hand prothesis is certain in many cases. Most frequently before liquids, as ἔρυθρό-ς 'red' · Lat *ruber*, ἐλαφρό-ς 'nimble' = OHG *lungar*, see § 266. Before *ʃ* in Ionic. Hom. ἔ(ʃ)έρση Cret. ἄρσα 'dew' beside ἔρση ἴρση : Skr. *varṣá-s* 'rain'; Hom. ἔ(ʃ)είρσαι beside (ʃ)είκοσι 'twenty' Lac. βείνατι Boeot. *Flxati*, Lat. *vīginti*. Before nasals probably e. g. in ἀμέλγω 'I milk' · Lith. *mélžu*: ὀμίχλη 'fog' (Att. οὐίχλη through association with ὄμο-ρ, cp. § 564 rem. 3) ὀμίχλειω 'I make water', inf. aor. ἀμῆσαι in Hesych : Lith. *migla* 'fog', Lat *mingo*; ἀνεψιός 'first cousin' O.Bulg *netijǎ*

That prothesis sometimes appears, and sometimes not (cp. ἐρύομαι and ῥύομαι, αἰκίρω and λείπα, ὁμόορνυμι and μόορνυμι, ἀνεψιός and νέποδες) seems partly to be due to difference of dialect, and partly to be explained from various kinds of sandhi-relations.

The development of the *i-* in ἴσθι 'be' imper. = Av. *Gāp. zdī*, Indg. **z-dhī*, see §§ 590 593, is older than the development of the ten. asp from med. asp (§ 495) Prothesis perhaps also in ἰχθύ-ς 'fish' and ἐχθές 'yesterday'.

1) Curtius and Meyer use the term anaptyxis in a wider sense, according to which it includes the phenomena discussed in § 623 rem 1. Many of the forms, brought forward by both these scholars, certainly contain no development of a vowel either in the stricter or wider sense, e. g. ἔρ-ε-τμός in Curtius, ὠλ-ε-νη κολ-ω-νός in Meyer

§ 627. Italic.

Medial anaptyxis in Latin with liquids and nasals, the vowel thus developed usually taking the timbre of the vowel in the following syllable. *pō-colo-m* *pō-culu-m* from *pō-clu-m*, *sta-bulu-m* from **sta-blo-m*, *sta-buli-s* from **sta-bli-s*, *singulu-s* from **sem-clo-s*, see § 269. Acc. *famulu-m* probably from **famlo-m*, *familia* from **fam-līa*.

Rem. 1. In the forms with *-l-* the frequent fluctuation in the orthography (cp also *saeculum* beside *saeculum*, *populus* beside *populus*, *disciplīna* beside *discipulīna* etc.) probably points partly to different influence of the accent in the various cases, and partly to the fact that at first only *[(l)]* or *ʹl* (say *discip̄līna* or *discip̄līna*) was spoken beside *l* and that this sound was written sometimes *l*, sometimes *ul*, the latter at least in the oldest period of historic Latinity. Cp rem 3.

Inscript (ca 218 B C.) *Terebonio* = *Trebōmō*. Late Lat. acc *magistarātu-m* = *magistrātu-m*, *carabrō* = *crabrō* (Italian *calabrone*) etc.

Anaptyxis with nasals can be established with the greatest certainty in loan-words, as *Tecumēssa*, *drachuma*, *mina*, *techina*.

Rem 2 *unus*, *humus*, *homō*, *hūmō*, *umerus* and *numerus* hardly belong here, see § 269 rem 568 rem I come to no decision with regard to *terminus* and similar forms, see § 241.

Anaptyxis seems to have been foreign to Umbrian. We find it all the more frequently in Oscan. Examples for the development of a vowel from liquids as *aragetud* 'argento' see § 271. From nasals *akenci* from **aknei* 'in fundo' or 'in agone'; *Patanaī* dat. sg from **Patnaī*; *Līganak-dīkeī* dat sg from **Līgnak-d*.

From the material brought forward by Thurneysen Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XXVII 181 f, it is probable that anaptyxis only took place regularly in the combinations *tr*, *kr*, *tl*, *kl*, *tn*, *kn*, if the preceding syllable was short. Cp. e. g. *maatreis* 'matris' *Fuutrei* 'Genetrici' with *paterei* 'patri'; *sakarāklūm* 'sacrum' with *Pukalatūī* (to *pūklo*).

Rem. 3 The Osc. leaden tablet (published by F Bücheler, Frankf. a M. 1877) does not contain these inserted vowels, e g *sakrim* 'sacrum' against *saxopo* 'sacrum' *sakarater* 'sacrat' elsewhere. Hence it is probable that at first only the weak glide vowel was spoken or after consonants at first only sonant liquids and nasals, thus *ar^ogetud*, *ak^onei* or *ak^onei*. Cp. rem. 1.

Anaptyxis also in Pelign., as in *Alafis* 'Alfius', see § 271.

§ 628 Germanic. Goth. *miluks* OHG. *miluh* Ags. *meoloc* O.Icel. *mjolk* (fr. **meluk* by so-called 'fracture'), connected with OHG *melchan* Lith. *mélžu* etc., seem to be an example of primitive Germanic anaptyxis. If it be maintained along with Paul that liquid + explosive in final syllables gave rise to anaptyxis in prim. Germ., then OHG. *hiruz* beside *hirz* might also be understood (cp. § 533). Both words must have been consonantal stems.

Goth. Anaptyxis perhaps in *filigrja-* (Luke XIX, 46 *filegrja-*) n. 'a hiding, hole', to *filhan* 'to hide'. Here comes into consideration the inconvenience of the combination *lgrj*, but at the same time also the possibility of a popular association with *lgrs* 'couch'.

Frequent anaptyxis in West Germ., especially in OHG. With *r*+*l*, e. g. *herige* 'to the army': Goth *harja* § 143 p. 129. With cons. + *u*, e. g. *zesawēr zeseuēr* 'dexter' Goth *taihsva*, see § 180 p. 157. With cons. + *nas*, e. g. *wahsamo* m. 'growth' beside *wahsmo*, see § 215. With *liqu* + *h* and other letters, e. g. *ferah* 'soul, life': Goth. *fai rhwu-s* 'world', see § 277

§ 629. Baltic-Slavonic.

In Lithuanian appear frequent attempts at anaptyxis, which may be represented somewhat in this way. *gr̃ĩszti* 'to return' *k̃rūma-s* 'shrub', *suk̃nė* 'dress', *žar̃stýti* 'to scrape', *mar̃gčle* (*mergėlė*) 'girl', *bat̃dóti* 'to knock', *néñdre* 'reed'. In the case of vowel development from liquids and nasals after consonants it is mostly merely a question of the consonants becoming sonants. Observe that the phenomenon has nothing to do with the contrast between slurred and broken accentuation (*néñdre*). Cp. Bezzenberger Z. Gesch. d. lit. Spr. v7 f., Bruckner Litu-slav. Stud. I 49, Leskien-Brugmann Lit Volksl. u. March. 290.

In Slavonic, anaptyxis was connected with the process of transformation of prim. Slav. *or*, *ol*, *er*, *el*, before consonants, cp. Russ. *porosjá* 'sucking-pig': Lith. *pařsza-s* etc., see § 281.

VOWEL ABSORPTION.

§ 630. Vowel absorption often happens in languages with predominantly expiratory accentuation. The stronger the chief accent of the word, the more easily loss of vowel takes place in syllables which have not the chief accent.

If the absorption happens between consonants in such a way that the word loses one of its syllables, the loss of vowel is called syncope, e g. Lat. *caldu-s* fr. *calidu-s*. We have besides loss initially before consonants (aphaeresis) and finally after consonants (apocope); in the latter cases it is often difficult to say whether the changes were caused by the relations of accentuation only of the word in question, or whether they were due to relations of sandhi.

If the absorption happens in such a manner that the syllable retains its value as a syllable, which is only possible, if another sound is able to undertake the part as bearer of the syllabic accent, we call the process samprasāraṇa (after the Indian grammarians).

Vowel absorption took place already in prim. Indg. under the influence of the chief accent of following syllables. Syncope: stem **pt-é-* from **pet-é-*, Gr. *πτ-έ-σθαι* 'to fly'. Aphaeresis: **s-té* from **es-té* 'ye are', Skr. *sthá*. Samprasāraṇa: stem **dṛk-é-* from **derk-é-*, Skr. *dṛś-á t á-dṛś-a-t* 'he saw'. Cp. § 307 ff.

§ 631. Aryan. Samprasāraṇa in Av. acc. sg. *anim* = Skr. *anyá-m* 'ahum', *pouru-m* = Skr. *pūrvá-m* 'primum' etc. Cp. § 125 p. 115, § 159 p. 143.

§ 632. Armenian *i* and *u* only remained in final syllables between consonants, in other syllables they were dropped. *gtanem* 'I find' from **git-ane-m* · aor *e-git*. Gen. *dster* 'of a daughter' from **duster*: nom. *dusti*. See §§ 31. 47.

§ 633. Italic. Syncope frequently occurred in all dialects, and it may be conjectured that it was partly completed during the period of the Ital. prim. community, just as the samprasāraṇa (§§ 33. 623 rem. 1) in the transition of **ágro-s* 'field' to **agrs*

(hist. Lat. *ager*), of **ágro-lo-s* (cp. *porculu-s*, *filiolu-s*) to **aggrlo-s* (hist. Lat. *agellu-s*), of **sácro-dō(t)s* to **sacrdō(t)s* (hist. Lat. *sacerdōs*), of **sē-crinō* to **sēcrynō* (hist. Lat. *sēcernō*) etc.

Syncope shows itself in Latin in the syllable immediately following the one which had the chief accent (according to prim. Lat. accentuation, see § 680), if one or more syllables followed this *reppulī*, *rettulī*, *recculī* from **rē-pepulī*, **rē-tetulī*, **rē-ccidī* Correspondingly *dēcīdī*, *attīgī*, *incurrī* from **dē-ccidī*, **āt-tetīgī*, **in-ccurrī*. *cette* from **cē-dite*, *mattu-s* from **máditō-s*, see § 501 rem. 2 *hospes* from *hostpes* **hosti-pes* (§ 81 p. 73). *claudō* from **clávidō*, cp. § 612 *ūnderm* from **ānu(s)decim*, *quīnderm* from **quīnquedecim*. *prīnceps*, *manceps*, *vīndēmia* from **prīmi-ceps* etc. *surqō* from **sūb-reqō*, *surpuī* from **sūb-rupuī*. *caldū-s*, *soldū-s*, *valdē* beside *calidū-s*, *solidū-s*, *validū-s*. *ardu-s* (Lucil), *arīdē* beside *aridū-s*. It is questionable whether the spelling should be trusted in the case of certain examples of syncope which are found on inscriptions only, as *decumus vicesma* (acc. sg. fem.). *viglias*.

Syncope, so far as we know it, was comparatively more frequent in Umbr.-Samn. than in Latin. Umbr. *co-vertu* 'convertito', *an-dendu* 'intendito' (§ 499), *sestu sistu* 'sistito', *umtu* 'unguito' fr. **umptōd* **umbctōd* (§ 502 rem.), *sumtu* 'sumito'; Osc. *factud* 'facito' = Umbr. *feitu* (§ 502), *actud* 'agito' Umbr. *osatu* 'operato', Osc. *úpsannam* 'operandam' Umbr. *ambī* - Osc. *amfr-* (Lat. *amb-*) fr. **amfer-*, a transformation of **amfi* after *ander* 'inter' etc.; on the Umbr. form cp. also § 209. Osc. *vincter* 'convincitur', *úittiu* 'usio, usus' (§ 501 rem. 2), *minstreis* 'minoris' (cp. Lat. *minister*) Pelign. *af-āed* fr. **af-āāed* 'abdidit'.

Short vowels were also syncopated in final syllables in this Ital. branch (except some cases, where syncopation was prevented by double consonants, as 3 pl. *furent* 'erunt' cp. Lat. *fuērunt*). Nom. sg. Umbr. *pihaz* 'piatus' *fratreks* 'fratricus', Osc. *húrz* 'hortus' *túvtíks* 'tuticus, publicus'. Umbr. Osc. *fust* 'erit' cp. Lat. *fuērit* Cp. § 655, 5.

§ 634. Old Irish. The syllable, immediately following the one with the chief accent, was the least accented in the

word (as in Ital.), and its vowel became reduced and disappeared, if one or more syllables followed, thus having either syncope or samprasāraṇa. On the retention of the vowel in final syllables see § 613.

Syncope. From the stem **fóllessu-* 'clear, manifest' was formed nom. pl. *fólsi* with the derivatives fem *fóilse* 'clearness' and the verb *fóilsigim* 'I show'; the middle syllable of the stem **fóllessu-* had experienced syncope here, while the nom. sg. *fóllus* retained the same syllable, as a syllable, which had become final after the loss of the end syllable. From **béromi*, older **béro-me(s)-i* (1. pl. indic. pres. from *ber-* = Indg. *bher-* 'ferre'), arose *bérne* (-e was caused by the *o* which was dropped; beside this 3. pl. *bérit* from **béront(i)*. *menme*, dat. *menmain*, 'sense' from prim. f. **men-a-men-*, see § 110 p. 104. From the stem **cārēt-* 'friend' (from **cāryt-*, see § 212 and cp. Gall. *Carantonus* *Carantillus*, Cymr pl. *ceraint*) pl. dat. *cáirtib* acc. *cáirtea*, but sg. nom. *cáre* *cára* gen. *cárat* dat. *cárit*. Instructive for this process are also the Lat. loan-words, e g *péccad* 'peccatum' gen. *pécctho*, *ídál* 'idolum' dat. pl. *ídlaib*.

Samprasāraṇa. Beside nom. sg. *só-nirt* *só-naurt* 'strong, brave' (*nert* 'strength') stood dat. pl. *só-nartaib* compar. *só-nortu* 'stronger' and the derived substantive *só-nirte* *só-nairte* 'strength, firmness'. In the latter forms the syllable -*nert-* had become -*nyt-*, the timbre of *yt* was conditioned by the vowel in the following syllable; *y* then generated a reduced vowel. So also *du-fú-tharcair* 'volut' goes back in the first place to **du-fú-thrycair*, this to -*thracair* (cf. *dú-thracht* 'will') Cp. §§ 66. 298. Here belong also cases like *brua-thar*: the course of development was -*trā*, -*ty* (*y* with *a*-timbre), -*tar*, cp. § 623 rem. 1.

Rem On the *ai* in *só-naurt*, *só-naurte* cp. § 640

§ 635. Germanic.

Prim. Germanic syncope. **áiṣ-a-* 'ore, metal' (Goth. *áiṣa-*, OHG. *ēr*) from **áiṣ-a-*, cp. Skr. *áyas-*. So probably also **máiṣ-ō* 'maior' (Goth. *máiṣa* OHG. *mēro*) in the first instance from **máiṣō*. Further **ármēḍ(i)* 'he has compassion on' (Goth. *armáiḗp*

OHG. *armēt*) fr. **armē-ū-āi* and **friūðūð(i)* 'he treats lovingly' (Goth. *frījōþ*) fr. **friūð-ū-āi*, see § 142. This syncope, which did not take place if an *i* directly preceded the *ū*, belongs to the later prim. Germ. changes. For it presupposes the new Germanic accentuation (§ 687).

Syncope in Gothic in final syllables, e. g. *vulfs* 'wolf' fr. prim. Goth **vulfa-z*. See § 660, 1. Whether forms like *ibns* 'even' *akrs* 'acre' were pronounced as monosyllables or dissyllables (*ibys akrs*), is not clear, cp. §§ 215. 277 (p. 221 foot-note 1). 660, 1. Here may also be placed the transition of *ū* to *ɪ* after consonants, as in *satja* 'I set' from prim. Germ. **atūō*, *halrdjōs* nom. pl. 'shepherds' from prim. Germ. **γirðūōz* (nom. sg. *haurdeis* from **γirðūi-z*).

Rem. Some regard this latter process as prim. Germanic. But then the 2 sg. imper. *satei* (Indg. **sati'e*) could not well be explained. For **sati* would certainly also have become **satɪ* in prim. Germ., and this would have led to **sati*.

In West Germanic a law of syncope operated which Paul (Paul-Braune's Beitr. VI 144) has formulated in the following manner: — Short vowels were dropped in open syllables 1. after chief accented syllables, if these were long, 2. after a secondary accented syllable following the one with the chief accent, whether this was long or short. The operations of this law are in many cases not evident and clear, because the secondary tone and the deeptone also changed their position in the same word according to logical principles and many levellings took place by analogy. OHG. *hōrta* 'I heard' for **hōrita* = Goth. *háusida*, *branta* 'I burnt' for **brannuta* = Goth. *brannuda*. OHG. OS. *hērro* 'master', compar. of *hēr* 'high, sublime', from **hērro* (Goth. **hauriza*), OHG. OS. *jungra* 'younger' from **jūngiro*, cp. Goth. *jūhiza*. OHG. *andres* gen. of *ander* 'alius', *unsres* gen. of *unser* 'our'. OHG. *sēula* OS. *sēola* 'soul' = **sēwla*: Goth. *sáwala*. OHG. *isnīn* 'iron' adj. from *isan* 'iron'. OS. *mahtigro* from **māhtigiro* gen. dat. sg. fem. and gen. pl. of *mahtig* 'mighty', cp. Goth. gen. *þizōs*. Forms like OHG. *zimbartā* 'built' (§ 310 rem.) *acchar* 'field' *fogal* 'bird' *eban* 'even' had experienced samprasāraṇa, see §§ 215. 277. 623 rem. 1.

For the activity of the West Germ. law of syncope in final syllables, see § 661, 2.

§ 636. Baltic-Slavonic. *i* experienced syncope in unaccented syllables in Lithuanian. I am not in a position to say how far the phenomenon, which can only be proved for a comparatively small number of words, is dialectical and how far it was dependent on various grades of accent-stress or similar factors. Examples: *szulinys* beside *szulinys* 'well, spring'. *mótina* beside *mótina* 'mother' (also *mótyna*); fut. 2. pl. *ársite* beside *ársite*, 1 du. *ársiva* beside *ársiva*, from *arù* 'I plough'.

Vowels were dropped in final syllables by syncope, e. g. pl. *dùkters* 'daughters' fr. **dùkter-es* (Gr. *θυγατήρες*), gen. sg. *dukterš* fr. **dukter-ès* (O.Bulg. *dùster-e*). Cp. § 664.

ĩ and *ũ*, which were reduced vowels already in the prim. Slav. period, disappeared in Slavonic medially in open syllables. In the O Bulg. monuments e g *vsì* beside *vĩsì* gen. of *vĩsĩ* 'vicus', *rekšu* beside *rekũšu* dat. sg. of the part. perf. of *reka* 'I say'. See §§ 36. 52.

PALATALISATION AND LABIALISATION WITH EPENTHESIS.

§ 637 Consonants are often palatalised by sonant and consonant *ɪ*- and *e*-sounds following them, through the mouth-articulation anticipating the *ɪ* or *e*. In like manner *u*- and *o*-sounds cause labialisation.

If any other vowel but an *i* or *u* precedes a consonant or group of consonants thus palatalised or labialised, this often becomes an *ɪ*-, or *u*-diphthong, e. g. *ai'ɪ*- from *ai'ɪ*- (where ' indicates the palatalisation of the *l*). The *ɪ*- or *u*-articulation thus extends still further than the specific articulation of the consonants. This phenomenon is called epenthesis. It occurs in the older phases of the Indg. languages only in the case where postconsonantal *i* or *u* was consonantal. This *ɪ* and *u* then disappeared in the preceding consonant, a result of the intensity of the process of palatalisation or labialisation.

Rem. The phenomena, which are denoted as umlaut, fracture, vowel-harmony etc., do not differ materially from epenthesis, e. g. OHG. *nerian* = Goth *naŕjan* § 83, O.Ir *fer* 'man' fr. **giro-s* § 34, O.Bulg. *tobojq* instr. beside *tebe* gen., *tebē* dat. loc. of *ty* 'thou'.

§ 638. Aryan. Simple consonants and *nt* appear palatalised in Avestic before *i*, *ē*, *y*, *ē*, *ih* (from Ar. *s*, § 558, 3 p. 415) after *a*, *ā*, *u*, *ū*, *ē*, *o*, *e*, *ae*, *ao*; the palatalisation was indicated by an *i* written before the consonant. *api* 'up, on, in' = O.Pers. *apiy* Skr. *āpi*. *barainti* 'they bear' = O.Pers. *bara(n)tiy* Skr. *bhāraṇti*. *per'santi* 3. sg. conj. of *per'sami* 'I ask' = O.Pers. *parsātiy* Skr. *pṛchāti*. *stāndi* 2. sg. imper. of *staomi* 'I praise': Skr. *stu-hi*. *ker'naoti* 'he makes' = Skr. *kṛ-nō-ti*. *ber'zantūn*, acc sg fem of *ber'zant-* 'great, high', = Skr. *bṛhatīm*. *aṇbiš* instr pl., *aēbyō* dat. pl. to *aem* 'this', = Skr. *ebhiṣ*, *ebhyās*. *dad'murdē*, 1 pl. mid to *dadāmi* 'I place', = Skr. *dādh-mahē*. *ber'zantē*, dat sg. masc. of *ber'zant-*, = Skr. *bṛhatē*. *avnhā*, gen. sg. fem. to *aem*, = Skr. *asyās*.

r appears labialised before *u*, *ū*, *v* after *a*, *ā*, *o*, an *u* written before the *r* marked the labialisation. *auruša-* 'white, glittering' = Skr. *aruśā-*. *dāuru* 'wood, spear' = Skr. *dāru*. *pouru* (also written *paouru-*) 'much' = O.Pers. *paru-* Skr. *purū-* (§ 290) *aurvant-* 'quick, strong' = Skr. *ārvant-*.

Rem. The metre proves that diphthongs were not spoken in forms like *api pouru*. This mode of writing is to be explained from the fact that the transition from the *a*, *ā* etc to the *r*- or *u*-position of the palatalised or labialised consonant gave the impression as if an *i* or *u* was heard before the consonant.

Hence it is quite out of the question to speak of a triphthong in forms like *aṇbiš* etc

Cp. the similar mode of writing in Irish, § 640

In Bartholomae's Handb. d. ir. dial. this *i* and *u*, just as the anaptyctic vowels (§ 624), are placed above the other letters in small type, e. g. *api aṇbiš*, *a^uruša-*

§ 639. Greek. Epenthesis of *i* and probably also of *u* took place in the period of the primitive community.

Epenthesis of *i*. The palatalised consonant was single or double: *ν*, *κν*, *πν*, *φν*, *τν*, *δν*, *χμ*, *ρ*, *σ*, *φ*. *φαίρω* 'I show' from **φαν-ω*. *κοινό-ς* 'common' fr. **κον-ιθ-ς* (§ 204). *τεταίρω* 'I make, fabricate' fr. **τεκταν-ω*, older **τεκτῑ-ω* (§§ 130. 234).

αἰκνο-ν · *δεῖπνον* (Hesych.) fr. **αἰκνο-ν*, to Skr. *aś-nd-ti* 'eats'.
δεῖπνο-ν 'meal' fr. **δεπνχο-ν*, rt. *deg-* (§ 444 c). *ἐξ-αίφνης* 'suddenly'
fr. **-αφνχᾶς*, cp. *ἄφνω* · *ἐξαίφνης* (Hesych.). *τ* and *δ* disappeared
by assimilation before *ν*: *δέσποινα* 'mistress of the house' fr.
**-ποινχα*, *ρᾶινω* 'I besprinkle' fr. **ρᾶονχω*, see §§ 488. 492. *αἰχμή*
'point of a spear' fr. **ἀγμιᾶ*, probably related to *ἔγχος*, *ἄχ-* =
**ἔγχ-*. *μάνασσα* fr. **μακαρ-χα*, fem. to *μάναρ* 'blessed'. *σπαίρω* 'I
struggle convulsively' fr. **σπαρ-χω*, original form **σπρ-χῶ* (§§ 129.
293). Hom. *ταῦο* 'of the' Att. *ταῦ* Dor *τῶ* fr. **τοῖσο*, the latter
fr. **το-σχο*, Hom *κλάιω* 'I weep' fr. **κλαῖχω*, this fr. **νλαῖχ-ω*,
see § 131.

Rem Epenthesis of *ι* has been wrongly assumed in *κρείττων* 'stronger'
beside Ion *κρείσσων*, prim. Gr **καετ-χων*, and in *μεζων* 'greater' beside Ion.
μεζων, prim Gr **μεγ-χων* *εἰ* had taken the place of *ε* here through ana-
logical association with *χέριον* 'inferior in strength etc' *ἀμείνων* 'better'
ὀλιγών 'smaller' Epenthesis of *ι* has also been wrongly sought in *ντρίψω* 'I
kill', *ἀμεινω*, Hom *εἰν* 'in', *σθέρω* 'I destroy', *χέρων*, Hom *ὕπερ* 'over' In
the first instance assimilation took place in these cases (cp *-ελλ-* from *-ελλχ-*
in *οτελλω*), then 'compensation lengthening' See §§ 131. 618.

Cypr *αἰλο-ς* beside Arcad. Att *ἄλλο-ς* 'alius' is very strange.
It stands too isolated to be able to establish with certainty a
process of epenthesis for the period of the separate dialects.
Cp Spitzer Lautl des Arcad. Dial. 34.

Epenthesis of *υ* in Greek is entirely denied by some
scholars, and it is clear that most of the examples brought for-
ward are certainly or probably false. The following are less
doubtful. *ταῦρος* 'bull' beside Gall *tarvo-s* and *Κῆταυρο-ς* =
Skr. *gandhārvā-s* (*Κῆνταυρος* for **Κενθανρο-ς*, which is to be
presupposed by § 496, through popular association with *ταῦρο-ς*,
or *κεντέω*, or both at the same time).

In the transformation, which guttural and dental explosives
experienced through a following *χ* or *ζ* in prim. Greek or in
the period of the separate dialects, as *-σσ-* fr. *-kχ-* *-tχ-*. *-σι-* fr.
-τι- (§§ 131. 489 493), it was in all cases a question of pala-
talisatio*n*.

§ 640. Old Irish. Palatalisation and labialisation took
place extensively. At the end of chief accented syllables, in

which the original vowel-differences were kept apart, the palatal timbre of the consonant was denoted by placing an *i* before it, and in like manner the labial by an *u* or *o*. We have thus no more to do with proper diphthongs or triphthongs here than in Avestic (§ 683). The vowels following the chief accented syllable, which had imparted their timbre to the preceding consonants, were mostly dropped according to the laws for unaccented syllables, so that no trace of their existence was left except in the colouring of the preceding consonants. In Keltic grammars this process is called infection.

For the sake of clearness we give here in small type the vowels which serve only to indicate the timbre of the consonant (cp. § 24 p. 27).

Palatalisation. Gen. *e'ch* 'of a horse' fr. prim. Kelt. **ekyū*, to nom. *ech* *su'de* 'seat' fr. **sod̥io-m*, rt *sed-*. Gen. *ma'cc* 'of a son' fr. *maqi* (Ir Ogam inscript.), to nom sg. *marc*. *a'le* 'alius', stem **al̥io-*. *fa'th* 'poet' fr. **uati(s)*. Lat *vātēs*. Acc. *rū'n* 'secret' fr. **rūmn*, to nom. *rūn* fr. **rūnā* *foi-tē's* thou wilt help' fr. **tēssi(s)* with *ē* == Indg. *e* Cp. §§ 58. 66. 82 98. 106.

Labialisation. Dat. *ne'rt* fr. **nertu* **nertō*, stem *nerto-* 'strength'. Dat. *e'chu* fr. **echu* **ekyō*, st. *erho-* 'horse'. *ad-ga'r* 'I prohibit' fr. **-garu* **-garō*. Cp. § 66. 98.

If the vowel of the syllable which had not the chief accent was still present only as an irrational vowel, its colouring was dependent on the timbre of the following consonant, e. g. (*ni*) *épur* (fr. **éd-bur*) beside *ut-bi'r* 'dico', both from the same original form, but with different accentuation according to the connexion, so, too, nom. *biad* gen. *biud* ('victus') fr. **biyot(o-m)* **biyot(i)* See §§ 66. 82. In like manner the irrational vowel, which was developed in Keltic itself from sonant liquid, assumed the quality of the following consonants, e. g. *só-nurte* beside *nért* 'strength'. See § 634.

Where a diphthong is written in unaccented syllables, the second vowel was properly the syllabic vowel and the first really only shows the timbre of the preceding consonant. Hence

we may write *epiur*, which occurs beside *epur*, as *ép'ur*. Correspondingly *só-n^airte* beside *só-nurte*, *rér^aig* 'direxit', dat. *túath^aib* beside *túathib* 'populis' (cp. *mnā'b* from *ben* 'woman'), 1. sg. *cár^aim* beside *cárim* 'I love'. In general this colouring of the consonant is the quality of the vowel which originally followed the consonant, cp. e. g. *ép'ur* with *at-bí'r* and 3. sg. *ad-cón-d^airc* (Gr. *δέδορκε*) with 1. sg. *ad-cón-darc* (Gr. *δέδορκα*).

Rem. If two consonants with different timbre came together through loss of vowel, the second became assimilated (with certain exceptions) to the first, e g in **f^edlig^eho* 'of persistence' (nom *f^edligud*, to *f^edligim* 'I continue, hold out') a palatal *g* and a dark *th* came together after the loss of the *e* in the last syllable but one. The latter then also became palatal, hence the form *f^edlig^ho*. The timbre of the preceding consonants had influence upon final vowels partly even in O Irish, but especially in Mid Irish. E g *sí'dlig^ho* 'of setting' became *sí'dig^he*, nom. pl *g^uim^a* 'deeds' (also written *g^uim* without indication of the timbre of the *m*, nom sg *g^uim*) became *g^uim^a* or *g^uim^ae* *g^uim^e* (all these spellings exist side by side of each other) — According to Thurneysen Cp also § 657 rem.

§ 641. Germanic. Until recently a prim. Germ. epenthesis of *i* was universally assumed in a series of words, as Goth. *hails* OHG *heil* 'whole', which is said to be related to Skr. *kulya-s* 'healthy, pleasant', Goth. *hráwa-* (in *hráwa dabo*) OHG. *hrēo* (gen *hrēwes*) 'corpse', said to be connected with Skr. *krávyā-m* 'raw flesh'. See Scherer Z. Gesch. d. deutsch. Spr.² 74, J. Schmidt Vocal II 474 ff, Osthoff Kuhn's Ztschr. XXIII 427 f. I am by no means convinced of the correctness of this assumption, on *hails* cp § 439. *

§ 642. Baltic-Slavonic Palatalisation exists largely.

On the palatalisation of consonants in Lithuanian see §§ 26. 147 280

Original *r₂*, *l₂*, *n₂* appear in O.Bulg. as palatalised *r*, *l*, *n*, *z* had been absorbed in the preceding consonant. Palatalisation was also the first stage in the development of *h₂* *he* to *č* *če*, of *ch₂* *che* to *š* *še* etc. See § 147

LOSS OF SYLLABLE BY DISSIMILATION.

§ 643. When two medial syllables with the same or similar initial sound follow each other, one of the two is often

lost. When a person reproduces sounds from impressions on the memory and repeats their order in speaking, the syllables with the same initial sounds run into one another, and thus after the production of the initial sound of the first syllable he at once passes over to the production of the sounds following the second, e. g. Gr. *τέτραχμον* 'four drachmae' = *τετρ[άδρ]αχμον*. Such hurrying over one part of the sounds of the body of a word does not always become chronic and universal, hence the frequent co-existence of the full and the shortened form in languages closely related together.

In languages with preponderating expiratory accentuation it was probably always syllables which had not the chief accent which were affected by this act of dissimilation.

Aryan. Vedic *irádhyā* inf 'to try to gain' = **iradh[a-dh]-yāi*, cp 3. pl. mid *iradhanta*. Avestic *dūraoša-* 'shining far' = **dūr[a-r]aoša-*. *amer^htāt-* beside *amer^hta-tāt-* 'immortality'. *maidyārya-*, name of a feast, fr **maidy[u-y]airyā-* (*maidya-* 'medius', *yār^h* 'year').

Greek. *ἀμφορεύς* beside *ἀμφι-φορεύς* 'jar with two handles'. *ἡμέδιμνο-ν* beside *ἡμι-μέδιμνον* 'half a bushel'. *κωμωιδιάσκαλος* beside *κωμωδο-διδάσκαλος* 'comic poet'. *λιπυρίᾱ* 'intermittant fever' = **λιπ[ο-π]ηρία*. *στόμαργος* 'talkative' = **στομ[ο-μ]αργος* or **στομ[α-μ]αργος*. *ὀπισθέναρ* 'back of the hand' = **ὀπισθ[ο-θ]-εναρ*. *κέντωρ* 'goader' = **κεντ[η-τ]ωρ* from *κεντέω*. *θάροσνος* 'confident' fr **θαροσ[ο-σ]ννο-ς*.

Italic. Latin *sēmōdiu-s* beside *sēm-modiu-s*. *sēmēstri-s* 'semi-monthly' = **sēm[i-m]ēstris*. *trucīdāre* fr. **truc[i-c]īdāre* *antestārī* = **ant[e-t]estārī*. *lūculentātem* acc. beside *lūculenti-tātem*. *dēbilitāre* = *dēbili-t[āt]-are*. *hērēditāriu-s* = **hēredi-t[āt]-āriu-s*. *calamitōsu-s* = **calami-t[āt]-ōsus*. *dentīō* = **dent[ī-t]iō*. *nūtrīx* = **nātr[ī-tr]īx*. Umbrian *suront* beside *sururont* 'item'.

Rem. 1. From what has been said above it is probable that forms like *dēbilitāmus dēbilitāvissem*, *nūtrīcis nūtrīcāmus*, *dentīōnis* were already created in Latin at the time **dēbilitātō* (1 sg), **nūtrītrīx*, **dentītiō* were still spoken. The shortening of the latter forms was due to the analogy of the first through a *dēbilitō* being created to *dēbilitāmus* etc.

Rem. 2. The later stages of development of Latin also show many phenomena which belong here, as Italian *avamo* fr. *avevamo*, *cavalleggieri* fr. *cavalli leggieri*, French *neté* fr. *netteté*. See Car. Michaëlis Stud. zur roman. Wortschöpfung 18.

Keltic. I do not know anything belonging here from Irish¹). In Gallic *Leucamulus* = **Leuc[o-c]amulu-s* (cp. *Leuimāra* etc. and *Camulus*), *Clutamus* = **Clut[o-t]amus* from *Cluto*- and the not unfrequent element *-tamu-s*. See Esser Beitr. zur gallo-kelt. Namenkunde I p. 46.

Germanic. Goth. *avistr* n., OHG. *ewist* m. *awista* f. 'sheep fold' = **av[i-v]istr*, **ew[i-w]ist* **aw[i-w]ista*, the second part to OHG. *wist* 'stay, dwelling place'. In like manner **navistr* = **nav[i-v]istr* 'abode of the dead' which is to be deduced from Goth. *ga-navistrōn* 'bury'.

Possibly also Goth. *ainōhun* 'ullum' = **ain[an]ō-hun*. The spelling *ainnō-hun* is due to an attempt of the writer to take a middle course between the form actually spoken by him and the form dictated to him by his grammatical feeling.

Baltic-Slavonic. Lith. *akū'ta-s* beside *akūtū'ta-s* 'awny' (from *akū'ta-s* 'awn'). Loc. sg. fem. *gerōjoje* = **gero[j(e-j)]oje*, to nom. *geró-jī*, definite form of *gerà* 'bona'. O Bulg. fem. gen. *dobryjč* = **dobry-j[ej]č*, dat *dobrěj* = **dobrě-j[ej]i*, instr. *dobroja* = **dobroja-[a-j]a* and this = **dobroja-j[ej]a*, to nom. *dobraja*, definite form of *dobra* 'bona'. With the last named double shortening cp. Lat *voluntāru-s* = **volunt[at]āru-s* and this = **volunt[i-t]at-āru-s*.

SANDHI (SATZPHONETIK).

§ 644. Words, united together so as to form a single thought, are mostly also spoken in a connected manner, so that the whole sentence, or at least a member of it consisting of several words, forms a complete phonetic unity. The sounds of the

1) The first consonant was dropped in Irish in such cases, and the vowels, thus brought together, were contracted: e. g. **arob-ró-nenasc* became *arob-ró-nasc* 'I have betrothed you' (*nascim* 'I bind'), where *oi* is to be read as a pure diphthong (Thurneysen Rev. Celt VI 323 f.).

word are dependent on the varying position of the word in the sentence. It makes a difference whether a word with this or that set of sounds precedes or follows another, whether the word begins or ends the sentence, whether it has the chief accent of the sentence or not. As a word has generally life in connected speech only, it develops itself phonetically also in connexion, and those variations of position are often at the same time the active cause which produces the change. Thus e. g. in Skr. *tāt phālam* 'this fruit' and *tād dātṛām* 'this gift' the difference of the final sound of the first word was caused by the difference of the initial sound of the second word, in *śūriṣ tvām* 'splendidus tu' and *śubhrás tvám* 'nitidus tu' the difference of the initial sound of the second word was occasioned by that of the final sound of the preceding word. The shortening of prim. Balt. *-a* in the Lith. nom sg fem *gerà* 'bona' was brought about by the position at the end of a sentence (absolute finality, position in pause), and the reduction of *ov-* = Indg. *sr-* to *o-* in Gr. *ῥεῖ* 'flows' (Skr. *śrávati*, cp. *ἔρρε* 'flowed' Skr. *áśravat*) by the position at the beginning of the sentence (absolute initiality). OHG. *mo* 'to him' *nan* 'him' beside *imo man* arose from the fact that they were used unaccented (enclitically) in the sentence as a whole; when preceded by the chief accent they became subject to the law of syncope (§ 635).

Those changes, which absolutely initial and final sounds underwent and which were caused by such positions of the word, may generally be separated as forming a special category of phonology.

But the sound-affectations, which a word suffered through its connexion with a preceding or following word, are not to be separated from those, which were caused through the connexion of the sounds and syllables of the same word as a whole. In many cases no one even thinks of making such a separation. Thus no one treats under the laws of sandhi the Att. η = prim. Gr. \bar{a} in *τιμή* or in *ἡγόν*, which is of the same nature as that in *μητρες*. But e. g. in the acc. pl. like *ρύμφας*, *νόμους* (in several dialects equal to Att. *ρύμφας*, *νόμους*), in

Att. *καὶ* Dor. *κήπι* = *καὶ ἐπὶ*, in *τὸλ λόγον* = *τὸν λόγον*, *ἐρ* 'Ρόδῳ = *ἐν* 'Ρόδῳ, *γὰν νόμον* = *κατ νόμον*, in Hom. *ὅττι* (Att. *ὅτι*) = **ὅδ τι* (§ 363) etc. we can also only speak of such laws as generally held good for the sound-combinations in question. *νύμφᾱς* arose from *νύμφᾱνς* in combinations like *νύμφανςγαλάνς* according to the same law as that by which **κενστός* became *κεστός* (§ 204 p. 171). *καὶ* *κήπι* from **κα(λ)επι* like *τιμᾶτε* *τιμῇτε* from **τιμα(λ)ετε* (§ 603). As regards *τὸλ λόγον* etc. and *ὅττι*, such assimilations, it is true, did not take place at the same time in the body of a word — we take the term word here in its narrowest sense, thus we do not regard compounds like *πάλλεννο-ς παρρησίᾱ* as one word —, but it was only because the sound-groups in question did not occur in the body of the word at the time when the change took place¹). The latter is just as much a secondary consideration for the sound-change itself, as it is immaterial for the changes which take place in a word when isolated, if the sound-group in question at the time of the change occurred in the isolated word only as e. g. in the transition of *-νχ-* to *-σσ-* or of *-γκ-* to *-κ-* in Greek.

The following circumstance also does not occasion an exceptional condition for the laws of sandhi in question. After the ending of a word has assumed a different shape caused by the varying nature of the following initial sound and the activity of the respective sound-law or of the respective sound-laws has become extinct, the different forms are often used promiscuously, irrespective of the conditions by which the difference was brought about, or at least one of the different forms goes beyond its original sphere. Thus in Greek *νύμφᾱς* came to be used also before vowels while *νύμφης*, which had arisen in combinations like *νύμφανςἀτάνας* (cp *πᾶσα* from *πάνσα*) and when absolutely final, appeared before consonants². The same holds good with regard

1) On account of *γὰν νόμον* observe that the syllabic division *κατ|νόμον* was in opposition e g to *γά|ττη*

2) On the newly found inscription of Gortyn the old phonetic division still shows itself in preferring especially the article form *τόνς* before vowels and the sister form *τός* before consonants.

to initial sounds. Double forms like Gr. *στέγος* : *τέγος* 'roof' were originally dependent on the varying form of the end of the preceding word (§ 589, 3). But both forms then became generalised in use. Now this fluctuation did not for the most part stop here. One of the different forms gained the mastery and entirely suppressed the other or the others. Thus in the Attic dialect the accusative forms *νόμῳ*, *τῷ*, *νόμους*, *τούς* came to be the only forms in use, *νόμῳ*, *τῷ*, *νόμος*, *τός* became extinct¹⁾; in Latin *steg-* entirely gave way to *teg-* (*tegō toga*). It is here everywhere merely a question of the effects of analogy, which followed after the regular change had taken place, and the case is essentially the same as if e. g. in OHG. *jungro* had arisen by syncopation beside *bezziro* etc. and *jungiro* had then been formed after the latter and similar forms (§ 635). The latter new formation is parallel to the younger *τὸν παῖδα* (*τὸν παῖδα*) instead of the regular *τὸν παῖδα*.

If, in sandhi-changes, transformations of finals through the following initials are much more frequent than transformations of initials through the preceding finals, it fully corresponds also to what we may observe with regard to the changes in the body of a word, namely that transforming operations are far more frequent in a regressive direction (anticipations) than those in a progressive direction.

In the so-called laws of finals and initials it is not merely a question of the last or the first sound in the body of the word, but often also of the medial sounds. The important part is that the cause of transformation lay outside the body of the word, in the first case in the following, in the second case in the preceding word. The most striking examples

1) The existence side by side of *εἰς* and *ἔς* (older *ἐνς* and *ἐς*, originally *ἐνς* only) is the same as *τά*, and *τῷ*, *τούς* and *τός*. If in Attic the fluctuation between *εἰς* and *ἔς* continued long after the victory of *τά*, *τούς* was decided (see the author *Ber. d. sächs. Ges. der Wiss.* 1883 p. 186 f), this is to be explained from the fact that the accusatives with compensation lengthening were the regular, often used pause-forms, while the preposition was generally pronounced only in close connexion with following words and *εἰς* only occurred rarely as pause-form.

are the Skr. combinations like *prá hanyatē*, *agnēr āvena*, where *ṇ* took the place of *n* through the influence of the *r* in the preceding word (§ 648, 3). The expressions laws of finals and initials are thus too limited. We retain them however in default of a more appropriate short name. —

On the basis of the above explanation we ought, in the discussion of sound change, to separate from all other changes, those which happened in the beginning and end of a sentence and were caused by this position of the sounds. With the present state of our science, this is unfortunately impossible in an exposition of the history of sounds, which everywhere starts from the prim Indg. sounds: the cases are too numerous, in which we do not know whether the word has obtained its present form when absolutely initial or final respectively or conditionally so i. e. in the juxta-position with the sounds of other words. Every thing, which preceded in the prehistoric periods of the separate developments, is known to us by induction only. But processes certainly happened even then, quite as complicated as those we can so often observe in the later phases of language: conflict of the pause-forms and the forms at the beginning of the sentence with the medial forms and of the latter with one another, utter loss, without leaving any trace, of one or several of the different forms which had arisen phonetically, etc. We are mostly not in a position to reconstruct these prehistoric processes in their course with any certainty. And even where we work on the basis of historic records we are often badly off from the fact that the written exposition, as regards the formation of the final and initial parts of words, is generally still less a faithful picture of the living speech than as regards the medial syllables, since they had arisen by sound-laws which operated independently of the connexion in the sentence. In writing one generally recalled to mind the isolated word as an independent whole and either overlooked the sandhi-operations altogether or only imperfectly paid regard to them. In this point, it is true, the exposition of the Sanskrit forms a brilliant exception. But what in the

other languages is too little, is too much here. The sandhi-system of the Hindoos is not free from various pedantic niceties and exaggerated generalisations; it is quite inconceivable that the naive speech, uninfluenced by grammatical theorising should always have moved in the track, which the grammarians prescribe, and which became the normal for the written exposition of the language. The fettered language of the Vedas already furnishes the proof that the sandhi-system of the classical Sanskrit is not a thing of natural growth. —

In face of the overwhelming difficulties we shall therefore not undertake the theoretical division mentioned above. But it seemed to me necessary to point out here at least the aim, which a more searching investigation of details should have specially in view in the future even more than hitherto.

Rom. Cp. among others Schuchardt Romania III 1 ff, Sweet Transact of the Philolog soc, London 1875—76 p 470 ff, Curtius Stud X 205 ff, Sievers Paul-Braune's Beitr V 61 ff Phonet 3 205 ff, Paul Princip, der Sprachgesch p 100 ff. and elsewhere, Neumann Ztschr f roman Phil VIII 243 ff, Holthausen Die Soester Mundart, 1886, § 44 f §§ 204—222.

Prim. Indg. period

§ 645. Only a few changes can be established with probability in conditionally final and initial sounds.

Finally.

1. *-ōu* became *-ō* before certain consonants in the nom. acc. du. of *o*-stems, say **dyō sūnū* 'two sons' beside **dyōu ēkūōu* 'two horses'. This is shown by the fact that the Vedic has mostly *-ā*, rarely *-āu*, before consonants, and *-āu* rather more frequently than *-ā* before vowels.

In classical Sanskrit the forms in *-āu* came to be the only ones in use. Conversely in the European languages the forms in *-ō* almost entirely supplanted those in *-ōu*: Gr. *διό-δεκα*, *ἑπτα*, Lat. *duo*, O Ir *dā*, Lith. *dù* from **dyū*, *gerù* from **gerū* (§§ 184. 664, 3), O.Bulg *dva*, *vlūka* *-ōu* was retained in O.Ir. *dau dō* (older *dāu*) 'two' and Goth *ahhtau* 'eight' (§ 85). Cp. Meringer Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVIII 217 ff.

From this it may be assumed that $-ō$ once interchanged with $-ō$ in the loc. sg. in $-ō$ also as $*sūnō =$ Skr. $sūnā$ etc. (§ 85).

Compare Indg. $*gōm$ acc. sg. 'bullock', which probably arose from $*gōm-m$, § 188.

It is more doubtful whether $-ē$ interchanged with $-ē$ in a similar manner. Vedic loc. sg. $agnā$ of $agnī-$ 'fire' suggests the conjecture that there existed in prim. Indg. a loc. sg. in $-ē$, which had arisen from $-ē$. The latter form is said to be represented by Goth. $anstā$ (stem $ansti-$). Cp. the accidence.

Compare the hypothesis according to which Indg. $*rēs$ 'res' arose from $*rēs-s$, § 150

Rem 1 That nominatives like Gr. $Προή$ and Skr. $sākhā$ (pl $sākhāy-as$) represent an Indg. $-ō$ from $-ō$, as has been maintained, seems to me very doubtful

2. $-i$ and $-u$ were pronounced as consonants before sonants. E. g. $*prōtē$ beside $*prōti$ 'against' (Skr. $prāty$ and $prāti$, Gr. $πρός$ and $πρότι$, cp. $πρόσω$ from $*πρότιω$), the former e. g. in Skr. $praty-abharam =$ Gr. $προς-εφερον$ $*upēri$ beside $*upēri$ 'over' (Skr. $upāry$ and $upāri$, Gr. Hom. $ὑπείρ$ and $*ὑπείρ$, cp. Hom. $εἰν$ and $ἐνί$, § 131 p. 119) $*médhu$ and $*médhu$ 'honey', the latter e. g. in Skr. $mādhv asti$ 'mcl est'. Cp. §§ 122 156.

In like manner $-u$ and $-m$ probably interchanged, e. g. acc. sg. $*bhrātor-u$ (Gr. $φράτορα$) and $*bhrātor-m$ (Goth. $brōpar$). Cp. § 192 231 rem.

Rem 2 On the accusative forms like $*dēm$ (Skr. $dyām$) see § 188. If the conjecture given there is right, there existed between $*dēm$ and $*nēm$ (Hom. $νῆα$ Lat. $nāvem$) the same relation as between $*bhrātor-m$ and $*bhrātor-u$.

3 Voiceless explosives and spirants became voiced before voiced explosives and spirant, say $*édōdbhrātra$ = $*édōt+bhrātra$ 'he gave to the brother' (Skr. $ādāt bhrātrē$); $*tāzguś$ = $*tās+guś$ 'these sinews' (cp. Skr. $tā jyāh$). Cp. $*-bd-$ from $*-pd-$, $*dqbhis$ = $*dyt+bhis$ § 469, 2, $*zdhī$ = $*s+dhī$ § 589, 1. Conversely voiced explosives and spirants became voiceless before voiceless explosives and spirants, say $*ut'tōtplū$ = $*ut'tōd+plū$ 'know thou (let him know) much' (Skr. $vittāt purū$),

**tótsiṣet* = **tód+siṣet* 'that may be' (Skr. *tát syāt*). Cp. **juḡtó-* = **juḡ+tó-*, **petsú* = **ped+sú*, § 469, 1.

Sanskrit and Greek especially point to such assimilations.

4. Bremer (Paul-Braune's Beitr. XI 38 f.) assigns it to this also, that the nom. endings sg. masc. fem. of *n-* and *r-* stems sometimes have *-n* and *-r*, sometimes not, e. g. Gr. *ἄμυν*, *πατήρ*, but Skr. *áśmā*, *pitā* (see § 92). The duality was formerly frequently explained by assuming that the forms without *-n* and *-r* were once the only ones in use and that the final consonant was transferred from the other cases. In the *n-*stems one might also imagine that the forms with *-ōn-* without gradation like Gr. *ὄντων* Goth. *raþjōn-* O.Bulg. *poljan-* (§§ 219 extr. 311. 585, 3) had originally the nominative with *-n*, the others without *-n* and that then intermixture took place. The uncertainty however prevents anything being here definitely arrived at.

Initially.

1. *s-* disappeared before consonants after *-s*, perhaps also after other consonants, hence the double forms like *steg-* and *teg-* 'cover'. See § 589, 3

3. Double forms like **sṛém* and **sṛém* 'sim' **duḡō* and **duḡō* **mriḡetaḡ* and **mriḡetaḡ* 'moritur' were due to a varying construction of the preceding syllable. See § 120 p. 112 § 153 p. 138 f.

3. Indg. **toḡ* from **tuoi*? See § 187.

Aryan.

§ 646. Prim. Aryan.

Finally. 1. Nasals adjusted themselves to the organ of the following consonants, so that e. g. *-n* and *-m* became *-ṇ* before *k-*, and *-ṇ* before *c-*.

2. The ending *-am* attained complete supremacy in the acc. sg. of most consonant stems, the origin of which must apparently be explained from sandhi relations. Analogously *-am* in preterites like *ds-am* 'eram'. See §§ 231 rem. 645 p. 489.

3. The explosives and spirants, which had become voiced before initial voiced explosives and spirants, remained voiced;

correspondingly those, which had become voiceless before initial voiceless sounds, remained voiceless (§ 645 finals 3). *t* and *d* occurred most frequently finally. The aspirates, from of old rare finally, may have then lost the aspiration in this position. *-z* stood beside *-s*, *-ṣ* beside *-ś*; *-ṣ* and *-ś* = Indg. *-g* and *-k* were rare (§ 396).

-as and *-ās*, when absolutely final, passed into *-ah* and *-āh* (Skr.) or groups similar to these, and it seems that these forms, introduced also into the position before voiced explosives and spirants and before vowels, became here *-ō* and *-ā* already in prim. Aryan. See § 556, 3.

Initially. 1. *kt-* became (when absolutely initial?) *t-*: Skr. *tūrya-* Av. *tūrya-* 'quartus' from **ktur-*, cp. Av. *āxtūrya-* 'four times repeated'. See § 471.

2. *s-* became *ś-* after *-i*, *-u* etc (§ 556, 1), whence Skr. *ś-*. Hence such combinations as *hī śāh*, *hī śma*, *divī śha*, *nā śthirām*.

Rem Since we are not justified in assuming that the transition of *s* to *ś* (*ś*) was still active in the Sanskrit separate development, this phenomenon of sandhi must be referred back to the prim Aryan period. It is immaterial whether in individual cases we have to deal with a prim. Ar word-combination or with one which had first come into being in Sanskrit itself. In the latter case it is a question of imitation of older models.

§ 647. Sanskrit. Finals.

1. The *-ē*, which arose from prim. Ar *-a₂* when absolutely final and before consonants, was also introduced if the next word began with a sonant, e g. *-ē a-* for regular *-ay a-*, cp. Av. *zastay-a* O.Pers. *dastay-a* 'into the hand', loc. sg. + *a* 'towards a thing'. Before *a-*, which for its part disappeared, *-ē* remained, before other sonants it was shortened to *-a*. *vānē 'smīn* from *vānē asmīn* loc. 'in this forest'. *vāna āsīt* from *vānē āsīt* 'he was in the forest'. This loss of *a-* was in its first beginnings in the Vedic period.

The *-ō* which had taken the place of *-as* (§ 646) was treated in like manner. *anyō 'nyām* 'one to the other'. *rāmā uoāca* 'Rama spoke'.

-āy became *-ā* before sonants. *stryā adadāt* 'he gave to the woman'.

2. The assimilation of the nasals to following consonants (§ 646), remained e. g. *tān kavīm* 'this sage', *tān dēvām* 'this god'. *-m* passed into the so-called 'Anusvāra' before sibilants, *h* and *r*, e. g. *tā śhām* 'this lion' (cp. § 199 rem. 1).

3. *-r* became *-h* when absolutely final. Voc. *mātah* 'mother' = Av. *mātar*^o Gr. *μητήρ*. 3. pl. perf. *as-ūh* = Av. *āsh-ar*^e from Ar *as-* 'be' (§ 290).

The *r*, which had first become final in Sanskrit (by 7), also underwent this change. *ākah* = *ākar* 'thou madest, he made', when 2. sg. arose from **a-kar-ṣ*, when 3. sg. from **a-kar-t*.

4. Absolutely final explosives and spirants were pronounced voiceless only, hence here e. g. *tāt* 'this' from **ta-d*, Indg. **tú-d*.

The law, inherited from the pre-Aryan period, that explosives and spirants were pronounced voiced before voiced and voiceless before voiceless explosives and spirants (§ 645 finals 3), was followed by an analogical innovation. They said *tāt phūlam* 'this fruit', *tāt datrām* 'this gift' (prim. f. **tód*) and *ābharat phūlam*, *ābharat datrām* (prim. f. **ēbheret* 'he brought'), but *tāt ānnam* ('food'), *tāt vāstram* ('dress'), *tāt mādhu* ('honey') opposed to **ābharat ānnam*, — *vāstram*, — *mādhu*. The latter state was levelled out and *ābharat ānnam* etc. introduced.

ābharat ānnam for regular **ābharat ānnam* after *ābharat datrām* and *tāt ānnam* may be compared with *śaymā-* 'powerful, helpful', for regular **śahmā-* after *śaydhī* and *tigmā-*, see § 472 rem.

-t remained in the old combination *bhārat-u* 'let him bring' (injunctive *bhārat* + particle *u*), because it was felt as a single word. See Osthoff Z. Gesch. des Perf. 42.

5. *-t c-* became *-cc-*, as *ādacca* 'dabatque', *-t ś-* became *-ch-* (*-cch-*), as *ādāchatām* 'dabat centum'. Cp §§ 352. 355. Cp. also § 557, 2 on *tāñchātṛūn* acc. 'these enemies'.

6. The endings *-as* and *-ās* have been treated in § 556, 3. 646. 647, 1.

-h appears in pausa for the *ś* which arose from Indg. *s* prim. Ar. *ś* after *i-* and *u-*vowels (§ 556, 1), e. g. *āvīh* 'sheep', *sūnūh* 'son'. It is uncertain whether the transition to *h* was phonetically developed or whether it is a question of analogy after *āśvāh* = *āśvas* etc. *-ś* was retained in Vedic before *p-* and *k-*, e. g. *dyāuś pitā* (= *Zet's natijō*), but the pause-form in *-h* forced its way in also before these initial sounds, just as there still appears the older ending *-as* (e. g. *yās pātīh* 'qui dominus') in Vedic before *p-* and *k-*, but beside this already also *-ah* *-ś* too is still Vedic before *t-*, where *t-* was pronounced cerebral (§ 352), e. g. *śūcrś tvām* 'splendidus tu'. But beside this also *śūcris tvām*, a new formation after the analogy of *-as* *t-*

-h for *-s* and *-ś* also where these did not become final until after the loss of a following consonant (7.), e. g. *āh* 'he was' = **as(t)*, *ājāh* 'he overcame' = **ajās(t)*, cp. *ākah* = **akart* above 3. Also *-t* = *-št*, e. g. 3. sg. injunct aor. *nāt* = **naš-t* from *naš-* 'to attain' (cp. 3. sg. *vāšti* 'he is willing' from *vaš-*, § 319).

Original *-is*, *-us* had become *-iž*, *-už* in prim. Aryan before voiced explosives and spirants, e. g. **patīž dadāti* 'the master gives'. *-i* (= Skr. *-ž*) already at an early period, perhaps in the Aryan prim community (cp. Av. *duž-ita-* 'difficult of access' *duz-vacah-* 'speaking badly'), came to stand also before vowels, liquids and nasals through generalisation by analogy and here passed into *-i* in Sanskrit, e. g. *śrīr iyām* 'this splendour' from **śrīž*. This *-r* then came to be used by analogy also before voiced explosives and spirants, e. g. *pātīr dadāti* 'the master gives', *sūnūr dadāti* 'the son gives', *pātīr bharati* 'the master brings' the regular forms had been **pātī dadāti*, **sūnū dadāti* (cp. *dū-dūs-* 'impious', § 591) and **pātīd bharati* (cp. *dr̥d̥bhīš* ibid.). *r* was even also transferred to the ending *-us* in Vedic, as *āśvar* 'horse' *śrutīr* 'renowned'

7. Of two or more final consonants (except *ṣ* and *ṣ* as the second components of diphthongs before consonants) the first only was preserved. *ābharan* 'they brought' from **a-bhara-nt*. *ākar* 'he made' from **a-kar-t*: Av. *cor'p* (prim. Ar. **car-t*, Indg.

**ger-t*). *ās* 'he was' from **as-t*. *á-jāiṣ* 'he overcame' from **a-jāi-ṣ-t* : Av. *cōišť* 'he made known' from *caēṣ-*. *āp* 'water' from **ap-s* : Av. *afš*. *dēvā-tāt* 'divine service' from **-tāt-s* : Av. *a-mer'ta-tās* 'immortality'. *dīk* 'region of the sky' from **dikṣ*, prim. f. **dik-s* (§ 401 rem. 2). *vāk* 'speech' from **vakṣ* : Av. *vaxš* Lat. *vōx*, Indg. **uōq-s* (§ 556, 1).

ābhār 'he brought' from **a-bhar-ṣ-t* (*s*-aorist). Nom. sg. *prāns* 'turned forwards' from **prānḥ-ṣ*. Nom. sg. *tudān* 'tundens' from **tudānt-s*.

-nn appears instead of *-n* after short vowels, as *ābharann*, *tudānn*.

The simplification of final consonant groups was older than the origin of short nasal vowels from short vowel + nasal before *s*. This is shown by the gen. sg. *dān* (*dānn*) from **dāns*, 2. sg. *āgan* (*āgann*) from **a-gans*. See § 199.

If a long vowel preceded the nasal + *s*, *-n* stood in only absolute finality, in conditioned finality a long nasal vowel was pronounced and *-s* had the same form as after non-nasalised long vowels. *āśvān* 'equos' in pausa, but *āśvās t-*, *āśvāṣ c-*, *āśvāḥ p-*, *āśvā a-*. *sūnūn* 'filios' in pausa, but *sūnūḥ p-*, *sūnūr a-*. *vidvān* 'knowing' in pause, but *vidvās t-* etc. *ātān* 'he stretched' (*s*-aorist, from **a-tān-s(-t)*, 1. sg. *ātās-am*) in pausa, but *ātā a-*.

Rem From this it seems to follow that *n*, after long vowels before *-s* not ending the sentence, had become with the preceding vowel a nasal vowel earlier than elsewhere. Of course in this question there comes into consideration the fact that the long vowels in the accusative endings *-ān -ūn -īn* have not yet been satisfactorily explained (the last attempt at an explanation by Hanssen in Kuhn's *Ztschr* XXVII 615), and that the nom. *vidrān* was a new formation for **vidvās* (cp Av *vidvā*, Gr. *vidwōs*). Thus the ending long vowel + *n* + *s* is not proved as old inherited in any of the cases here.

§ 648. Sanskrit. Initials.

1. On the loss of *-a* after *-ē, -ō*, see § 647, 1.
2. *-ch-* (*-cch-*) fr. *-t ṣ-*, see § 647, 5.
3. *r* also caused cerebralisation of a following *n*, if the two sounds belonged to different words. In Vedic *pāri nas*,

vdr nāma, prā hanyatē, indra ɛnam, agnēr āvena. Cp. *bhāra-māna-s* in § 199 and the phonetic explanation of its origin given there.

4. -š changed *t-* into *t-*, as *šuciš tvām.* Cp. §§ 352. 647, 6.

Rem. On *ht šáh* etc. see § 646 initials 2.

§ 649. Iranian. Finals.

1. In late Avestic final -ā, -ī, -u were shortened in polysyllabic words. Nom. sg. *haēna* 'army': Skr. *sēnā*. Nom. sg. *brāta* 'brother': Skr. *bhrātā*. Nom. du. *pupra* 'the two sons': Skr. *putrā*. Nom. sg. *ber^ezaiti* 'alta': Skr. *bṛhatī*. Nom. du. *paiti* 'the two masters': Skr. *pāti*. *mainyu* 'the two spirits': Skr. *manyā*. On the other hand e. g. *z^emā* instr. to *zā* 'earth': Skr. *jmd.*

All final vowels are written as long in Gāpā, not only *haēnā mainyū*, but also e. g. *barā* 2. sg. imper. = Skr. *bhāra* Gr. *φῆρε*, *ásti* 3. sg. indic. = Skr. *ásti* Gr. *ἔσται*. It is probably rightly assumed that these longs are due to a later transformation on the part of redactors and that they were pronounced short — perhaps with a few exceptions — in the same manner as elsewhere, at the time of the origin of the hymns. See Bartholomae *Die Gāpā's* p. 67 ff., *Handbuch* p. 3.

In Old Persian the deviations from the quantity, which is to be expected by the prim. Ar. sound-laws, are likewise only of a graphic nature, e. g. 3 sg. *akūtā* 'he made himself': Skr. *ákṛta*; *abara(n)tā*: Skr. *ābharanta* Gr. *ἐπέφοντο*; *amīy* 'I am': Skr. *āsmi* Gr. *εἰμι*; *paīūw* 'let him protect': Skr. *pātu*. Cp. § 21.

2. Late Av. -ē fr. -ia -iā, as *ye-he* = Skr. *yā-sya*. See § 125 p. 115.

Av. -ē from -a_h, as *aspē* = Skr. *āśvē*. See §§ 62 rem. 78. 94.

3. Av. -ā (written -a, -an, -am) from -ām -ān, as *īwāq īwam* = Skr. *tvām*. See § 200.

4. Av. -r^e fr. -r, as *antar^e* = O.Pers. *a(n)tar* Skr. *antár*. See §§ 260. 624. The anaptyctic vowel arose before initial consonants, at the same time perhaps in absolute finality.

5. Final combinations of consonants were mostly permitted. Cp. the Av. forms *cor'p*, *cōšt*, *afš*, *vāxš* in § 647, 7. Exceptions under 6.

6. Prim. Ar. *-t* and *-d* after vowels (also anaptyctic) fell together in Av. in *-p*. This sound or a similar one, in any case a consonantal element, was also spoken in O.Pers., since *-a* appears for prim. Ar. *-at* and *-ad*. If the sound *-a* had ended the word, this vocalic finality would have been expressed by the addition of the *a*-sign (in the transcription *-ā*) See § 21 rem. 3. sg. Av. *abarap* O.Pers. *abara* 'he brought': Skr. *ābharat*. Av. *cip* O.Pers. *cay*, indefinite particle: Skr. *cid*, Lat *quid*.

-t appears unchanged in Av. in *-st* = prim. Ar. *-tst* prim. Indg. *-tst*, as *hīstast*, and in *-št* = prim. Ar. *-št* prim. Indg. *-st*, as *cōšt*. On the other hand *-s* from prim. Ar. prim. Indg. *-st*, as *ās*. See § 474 rem 2

-t was dropped after *n* in prim. Iran. 3. pl. Av. *abaren* O.Pers. *abara* Skr. *ābharan ābharam*, Indg. **ēbheront*, rt. *bher*- 'bear'.

7. On Av. *-as* *-ō* O.Pers. *-a* = prim. Ar. *-as* see §§ 556, 3. 558, 4. 646 finals 3.

Ar. *-ās* appears in Av. as *-ā* nom. pl. fem. *yā* 'quae' = Skr. *yās*, 2. sg. conj. *barā* 'feras' = Skr. *bhārās*. Beside this *-a* (from older *-ā*, see 1): nom. pl. *aspa* 'equi' = Skr. *āśvās*. *-ā* probably corresponds to Skr. *-ah*, and *-a* to Skr. *-ā*. The ending *-ās-ca* (*ca* 'and'), as in *yās-ca*, seems to be a transformation of regular **-ās-ca* after *-ā*. Only *-ā* occurs in O.Pers., e. g. nom. pl. *martiyā* 'men', which may also correspond to Av. *-ā* and *-a*. Cp. § 556, 3.

Opposed to Skr. acc. pl. *tān* (§ 647, 7) and Gr. *τόνς* Goth *pans* stands in Av. *tā* (also written *tān*, *tām*).

Prim. Ar. *-š* = Indg. *-s* (§ 556, 1) was, as it seems, the rule in every connexion in both Iranian languages. Av. *aži-š* 'dragon'. Skr. *āhi-š*, *manyu-š* 'spirit' · Skr. *manyū-š*. O.Pers. *fravartī-š* Phraortes, *kūrū-š* Cyrus Sanskrit relations of sandhi (see 647, 6), which certainly partly represent prim. Ar. differences

of finals, show that the Iran. *-š* did not stand regularly in all word-combinations.

§ 650. Iranian. Initials.

1. The development of anaptyctic vowels in Av., as *'rista-*, and the metathesis of *vr-*, connected with it, as **rvāta-*, may regularly have taken place partly in absolute initiality and partly after certain consonants. See §§ 157. 260. 624.

2. So also the transition of prim. Ar. *sm-* (through the intermediate stage *hm-*) to *m-*, in Av. *mahu* 'sumus' = Skr. *smāsi* etc. See § 558, 3.

Armenian.

§ 651. Finals.

1. The vowels in the originally final syllables of polysyllabic words disappeared, whether they themselves, or consonants following them, ended the word. *em* 'I am': Skr. *ásmi*. *mardoy* 'of man': Skr. *mrtáśya*. Nom. *dustr* 'daughter' fr. **dustir*, older **dustēr*: Gr. *θυγάτηρ*. *asth* 'star': Gr. *ἀστήρ*. Nom. acc. *mard* 'man': Skr. *mrtá-s*, *mrtá-m*. Nom. *akn* 'eye' (gen. *akan*): cp. Gr. *τέκνον*. *haur* 'of a father': Gr. *πατρός*. *dster* 'of a daughter': *θυγατέρος*. Acc. *marts* (*mards*) 'men' from **mardo-ns*: Gr. Cret. *ρόμο-νς*.

Monosyllables retained the vowel. *mi* 'lest': Gr. *μή*. Nom. *šun* 'dog' from **kñōn* (§ 87), but *akn* (see above). Acc. *eris* 'three' from **ris*, **trins* = Goth. *þrins*, but *sirts* from **sirtins* from stem *sirt-* 'heart'.

2. *-m* disappeared: acc. *mard* = Skr. *mrtá-m* (§ 202). *-n* remained: nom. *šun*, *akn*.

Rem Therefore *tasn* 'ten' cannot be derived regularly from Indg. **dekm̥* (Skr. *daśa* Lat *decem*). We must start, as in the case of Goth. *taihun*, from **dekm̥t*. the labial nasal became dental before *-t*, **tasant* became *tasn*. Or did the word receive its *-n* from *inn* 'nine' = **cnup*, as Lat *novem* conversely took the place of **noven* after *decem*?

3. *-s* disappeared after vowels: nom. *mard* = Skr. *mrtá-s*; gen. *haur* = Gr. *πατρός*. It remained, if a nasal preceded it: acc. *marts* (*mards*) = Indg. **mrtō-ns* (cp. § 202).

Initials. *e*, *o* or *a* was prefixed to an initial liquid, as *erek* 'evening' = Skr. *rājas*. See §§ 263. 625.

Greek.

§ 652. Prim. Greek finals.

1. Short vowels often suffered elision before vowels. The elision, e. g., in *ἀπ'αὐτοῦ*, *οἱ δ'ἄλλοι* etc. may be regarded as prim. Greek. See § 603 p. 457.

2. The contrast between *πρὸτι* and **πρῶτι* (*πρός*), *ἐνι* and **ἐνι* (*εἰν*) was inherited from the pre-Greek period. See § 645 final 2.

If a word ended in an *ι*-diphthong and the following word began with a sonant, *ι* was dropped as elsewhere (§ 130), e. g. *κα(ι) ἐπὶ*, *κα(ι) ἀγαθός* = Att. *καπὶ*, *καγαθός*.

3. *-m* became *-n*, as *τό-ν* = Skr. *tá-m*. See § 204 p. 171 f. This occurred in absolute finality and also before dentals. Cp. § 653 rem. 2.

4. *-γ* became *αφ* in absolute finality, as *οὔθαφ* 'udder' from **οὔdhy*. See § 285.

5. All explosives were dropped 3. sg. *ἐφ'αφ'ε*. Skr. *ábharat*. 3. pl. *ἐγρον* from **ἐγρω-ντ* (cp § 611): cp Lat. *era-nt* Dor. *ἦς* 'erat':Skr. Ved *ás*, Indg. **ē-s-t*. *τό*: Skr. *tá-d*. *τί*: Lat. *qui-d*. Voc. *γύραι* from **γύραιτ*, cp. acc *γυναι-α* 3 sg. *ῆ* 'spoke' from **ῆκ-τ* (to Skr. perf. *áh-a*), with which goes the new formation 1. sg. *ῆν*.

The exceptions as Hom. *ᾠττι* from **ᾠφόδ τι*, *ὄπιως* from **ᾠφόδ πῶς*, *ἐκ*, where the consonant remained on account of the close connexion, show that this change belonged entirely or especially to the absolute finality.

6 *-s* and *-z* (e. g. **τίς δέ* 'but who') had come over from the pre-Greek period. See § 645. final 3.

-ss became *-s* before consonants and when absolutely final. *μῦς* 'mouse' *μῆς* 'month' from **mūs-s* **mēns-s*. Dor. *πῶς* 'foot' Att. *νεότης* 'youth' from **pōss* **neyo-tass*, older **pōts* **-tats* (§ 490).

§ 653. Finals in the separate dialects.

1. The prim. Gr. elision (§ 652, 1) was extended further.

With this went contraction (crasis), as Att. *τάλλα* from *τὰ ἄλλα*, to which was joined aphaeresis, a phenomenon differing from the former rather in the written representation than in reality, as Att. *ἑμοῦ ἡάκουσον*.

The tendency to remove hiatus, was intentional in the literary language and in some works it is avoided altogether.

Rem 1 The so-called *ἑφελκυστικόν* has not arisen from an attempt to get rid of hiatus. Its use in antiquity was not at all regulated according to the theory of later grammarians. The consonant rather had an original etymological value in some forms and then became further extended by analogy. See the author's Gr Gr § 64 rem and the literature quoted there and G. Meyer Gr Gr. 2 297 ff

The contractions in cases like Att. *καὶ* Dor. *κη* from *καὶ ἐπὶ* belonged to the period of the separate dialects (§ 652, 2).

2. The loss of the *-j* in *-ηj -ωj -αj* (*-ηj -ωj -αj*) as in Att. *τιθη̃ τιμη̃ ἵππων χόρου* was effected in the same manner as medially. See § 132.

3. *-v* (= Indg. *-u* and *-m*) was assimilated to following guttural and labial sounds, e. g. Att. *γῆγ' καὶ, τῆμι πόλιν, μισθούτωμι μὲν*. The omission of the nasal in writing in Cypr., e. g. *να-ο-το-τε* = *ναὸ(ν) τό(ν)δε*, permits our assuming that here, as medially, a nasal vowel only was spoken. Cp. § 205.

Rem 2 *χθών* and *χώρα*, already discussed in § 204 p 172, show that Indg final *-m* was not retained in *τόμ, τιμ* (cp Skr. *tā-m, tām*) before labials. If Indg *-m* had been preserved before labials to any extent in prim Greek, *χθωρός χωρος* would not then have taken the place of **χθωμ-ος; *χωμ-ος*. *-r* = Indg *-m* had been once generalised in prim. Greek

4. *-p* became assimilated to *δ-* in Cret (Gortyn), as *ἀνῆδ* *δῖ* = *ἀνήρ* *δῖ*

5 The tendency, inherited from the pre-Greek period, to level explosives with different form of articulation (tenuis and media) operated further. *ἐγ Βυζαντίου* Att., *ἐγ Βαρχιδᾶν* Corinth. *ἐγβάλλω* Paros, *ἐγ δέλης* Att., *ἐγ δακτύλων* Att. (*ἐγ* = *εξ*, cp. *ἐκ ποδῶν* Att.), *ἐγδικάζω* Chios, *καδ δέ* Hom., *κάβαλον* Hom.

Assimilation of the position of articulation: Hom. *καπ πεδιόν* from *κατ π.*, *κάππεσον* from **κάτ-πεσον* Thess. *ἀτ τᾶς* from *ἀπ τᾶς*, Hom. *κάββαλον* from **κάδ-βαλον*, Cret. *ἐδδίγηται* from **ἐγδίγηται*.

6. *-s* and *-z* (§ 652, 6) became assimilated in Cret. (Gortyn) to *θ*, *δ*-, *λ*-, as *τᾶθ θυγατέρας* (cp *πρόθθα* from *πρόσθθα*, § 566), *οἰέδ δέ, πατρὸς δόντος* (cp the verbal ending *-άδδω* from **-αζδω*? § 493 rem), *τοῖλ λείονσι*.

-z passed into *-ρ* in El., e g. *τίρ* = *τίς*, *τᾶρ* = *τᾶς*, *πεπολι-τενκῶρ* = *πεπολιτινκῶς* *-s* beside this existed in the older periods. But the old regular spheres of use of *-ρ* and *-ς* were even then no longer kept apart (e. g. *γᾶρ τᾶρ* . . instead of *γᾶς τᾶς* . .) and the forms in *-ς* were gradually driven out by those in *-ρ*

-ρ from *-z* also in the dialects of Laconia and Thera

Cp Thess *Θιορρόττειος* beside Ion. etc *Θρόσδοτος* i e *Θρόζδοτος* and *Διόζωτος*, § 593

§ 654. Initials in prim Greek and later

1. It was remarked in § 626 that doublets like *ὁμόργνημι* and *μόργνημι* (Skr. *marj-*) arose from differences of sandhi.

2. *ῥ*-, *ῑ*-, *ῑ* always appear as *ῥρ*-, *ῑρ*- (before consonants), *ῑλ*- (before consonants), as *ῥρκετο*-ς 'bear', *ῑρθός*-ς 'upright'. This is undoubtedly the form for absolute initials. On the other hand the particle *ῥα* = Lith *ir* Indg. **r* arose after consonants. Cp §§ 292. 306.

3 On differences like *στέγος* and *τέγος* 'roof' from rt. *steg*-, *σμερδαλίος* 'terrible' (OHG *smertzo*) and *μειδῆσαι* 'to smile' (Skr *smáyati*), which mostly seem to go back to the pre-Greek period, see §§ 563, 6 589, 3

4. Where double consonants had arisen by assimilation, they were simplified when absolutely initial, and probably also after consonants. *ῥεῖ* = *srívati*, beside *ῥρεῖ* (§ 565). *νίφα* beside *ἀγά-ννηρος* from rt. *sneigh-* (§ 565). *μειδῆσαι* beside *φιλο-μεινής* (see 3). *σεῦτε* beside *ῥ-σσετε* : Skr. *cyav-* (§ 489). The geminated consonants still appear in : Hom. *τε ρρήξεν* M. 198, as *ῥρρεξα*; *ὅτε σσεύατο* P 463, as *ῥ-σσετε* *ῥ-σσετο*; Ionic *οποῖά σσα*, Att.

ὁποῖά ττα, πηρίκα ττα from *q̥ia, cp. Megar. σά 'quac?' (§ 489). Cp. also Thess. inscript. οἱ πολλοῖαρχοι from οἱ πτ. (as ἀρχι-πολλοῖαρχέντος, Αεττίναος, see § 333).

Rem. In ὁποῖά ττα, σμικρά ττα etc. was developed the feeling for a causal dependence of the ττα on preceding -α, so that those combinations were felt as ὁποῖ' ἄττα, σμικρ' ἄττα. The result was that ἄττα came to be used independently also. Thus in Plato τέτταρα ἐν αὐτοῖς ἄττα. In like manner arose the postposition οὐνεκα = ἔνεκα 'on account of' in combinations like ἐκείνουνεκα, where ἔνεκα had been fused by crasis with final -ον. See Wackernagel in Kuhn's Ztschr XXVIII 109 ff.

5. τράπεζα '(four legged) table' in absolute initiality from *πτραπέζα, Indg. *qtur-. See § 490.

Italic.

§ 655. Finals. Owing to the scantiness of the Umbrian-Samnitic materials, handed down to us, it remains doubtful at what period certain processes of sandhi took place in Latin.

1. Prim. Ital. -i became in Lat partly -e, and was partly dropped. The former: *mare, animale, sedile, ante, loc. rure* see § 33. The latter: *aut*: Osc. *avti avt* Umbr. *ute ote* 'aut'. *tot*: cp. *toti-dem. et*: Gr. ἔτι 'still', again'. *per-* (*per-idōneu-s, per-māgmu-s*): Gr. πέρι. *animal, exemplar*, etc. It is I believe no mere accident that the latter form of the final occurs especially in such words as seldom or never ended the sentence.

Prim. Ital. -e was in Latin partly retained and partly dropped. The former: *egue, legite, quīnque, neque, neve*. The latter: *nec, neu, quī-n, sati-n, dīc dūc* beside older *dīce dūce*. Umbr. *pum-pe* 'quomque' and *nev-p nev-p* 'neque, neve, non' voc *Tefre* Osc. *nei-p nev-p* 'neque, neve'.

Prim. Italic. -o and -a became -e in Latin. *sequere*: Gr. ἔπειο (§ 81). *pede* instr.: Gr. πεδά (§ 97 p. 91). Loss of -o: Lat. *ap-erw* (§ 499) and so *ab ew* etc, Pelign. *af-ded* 'abdidit': Gr. ἄπο; -o was retained in Lat. *po-situs*, where the already prim. Indg. loss of the initial *a-* preserved the -o from disappearing.

Prim. Italic -i, -e, -o, -a had thus fallen together in -e in Latin. This was connected with the position in unaccented

syllables. Loss of the vowel occurred regularly before vowels, partly perhaps also by syncope (before consonants), see §§ 633. 679.

Rem 1. It is doubtful whether the elision of vowels, which became the rule in Lat verso (e g Lucret I 234 *âque ante âcta*, four syllables), is directly connected historically with the loss before vowels. In any case however the custom of the poets, which extended itself to long final vowels also (e g. *spatio âque* in the same verse, four syllables), was founded on a stopping of hiatus in the ordinary language of the people.

2. The Romans began to shorten *-ō -ā* already in the pre-literary period. First of all in iambic words. The rest followed gradually, for the most part probably by form-transference. *duo* : Gr. *δύο*. *ego* : Gr. *ἐγώ*. *modo* instr. sg. : cp. Lith. *gerù*, *gerù-jū*. *fero* : *φέρω*. *homo* : cp. Skr. *áśmā*. *equa* : Skr. *áśvā*. *juga* : Skr. Ved. *yugā*. In the poets the forms with long vowel still occur beside those with the shortened, and it is pretty easy to follow in them the course of development, which the shortening took; e. g. *ambō* beside *ambō* came into existence later than *duō*. Cp. Stadelmann De quantitate vocalium Latinas voces terminantium, Lucerne 1884¹⁾ Especially instructive are the numerals as *trīgintā septuāgintā*, old nom. acc pl neut. *-ā* remained here, because these words were early isolated from the connexion in thought with *juga bona* etc. (cp. *trīgintā viri*). They prove that the shortening of neuters with non-iambic ending, *armenta* etc., was due to the analogy of *juga* etc.

Contemporaneous shortening of *-ē* in locatives from *i*-stems as *peregre*, if it is true that these with Skr. loc. as *agnā* go back to Indg. *-ē*. See p. 489 and the accidentence.

-ā -ē, which arose by contraction, also underwent shortening in iambic word-forms. In the dramatic poets imper. *roga puta mone habe* etc., originally **-ā-ie *-ē-ie *-ē-je*. But no generalisation took place here (not imper. *plantā* etc.). In the classical period it was again (with few exceptions) *rogā* etc.; the long

1) With reference to this treatise and other expositions of the vowel shortening in question, it does not seem superfluous to point out that *equā* cannot be the old vocative form (cp Gr. *ῥύμῃ*) nor *duō* identical with Gr. *δύο*. By 1. we should expect **eque* and **due*, like *pede* and *sequere*.

vowels were thus restored again after the analogy of non-iambic forms like *plantā*.

The relations of quantity cannot for the most part be controlled in Umbrian-Samnitic. We saw in § 105 that *-a* in the nom. sg. fem. and nom. acc. pl. neut. had become an *o*-vowel in Umbr. and Oscan. Since this cannot be separated from the *o* in Umbr. *pihos* 'piatus', and this *o* was certainly long, it must be assumed that the final vowel was still long *-a* at the time the weakening took place.

3. From *-ō₂*, *-ā₂* Lat. *-ō*, *-ā*, c. g. dat. *equō*, *Matūta*. See § 136.

Lat. loc. *āsū*, Umbr. *manuv-e* 'in manu' contained Indg. *-ōu*, if they were locatives like Skr. *sūnāu*. See § 85.

4 Long vowels were shortened in Latin before *-t*, *-m*, *-r*, *-l*. This change belongs to the archaic period, in which poets still often have long vowels. *siet siem* beside *sēs*. *amet amem* *uiner* beside *amēs amēris*. *pater* : Gr. *πατήρ*. *erat eram* beside *erās loquar* beside *loquātur*. *equam* : Skr. *áśvām*. *exemplar animal* beside *exemplāre animāle* (cp. 1). *clāmor* beside *clāmōris*. *vūderim vūderit*, *sim sit* beside *vūderīmus*, *sīnus* The long vowels remained in monosyllabic words in *-r*, *-l* *fār sōl*

Osc. *paam* acc. sg. 'quam'.

5. In Umbr.-Samn. short vowels were syncopated in final syllables ending in a consonant, as Umbr. *pihaz* 'piatus', Osc. *hūrz hortus*. See § 633. The contrast between Umbr. *Ikuvinus* 'Iguvinus' Osc. *Pūmpaiians* 'Pompeianus' on the one hand and Umbr. *abrof* 'apros' Osc. *feihúss* 'fines', whose endings arose from **-ons* (9.), on the other, proves that the former syncope was late; the *-ns* in the nom. sg. must have been restored again through the influence of form-system.

On the samprasāraṇa in Lat. Umbr. *ager* from prim. Ital. **agrs* see 9 p. 506.

6. Final *-m* and *-n* may have been assimilated even in prim. Ital. to succeeding consonants produced by different organs e. g. **k^hon k^he* from **k^hom k^he* (Lat. *quonque*, Umbr. *pumpe*). See § 207. On *-m* in Lat. see § 208 p. 176. *-n*

was assimilated in the same language, as inscript. *im bello* etc. shows. On *-m* and *-n* in Umbr.-Samn. see § 209.

On Umbr. *-r* see § 270.

7. *-t*, so far as it was not dropped, appears in Italic as *-t* and *-d*. Lat. *siet sient, erat erant*; on archaic inscriptions *feced fecid* etc. Osc. *fusid* 'esset' (cf. Lat. conj. perf. *fuert*), *pútiad* 'possit'. I am not satisfied with any of the various explanations of this duality (Bugge Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XXII 385 f., Osthoff Rhein. Mus. XXXVI 487 f., Stadelmann *De quantitate* etc. p. 64 sq., Danielsson in Pauli's *Altit. Stud.* III 148).

-t disappeared in Latin after *c, s, r*. *lac* fr. **lact*; the form *lact* in Varro was formed anew after the analogy of the other cases. *os* fr. **ost*, cp. Av. gen. sg. *ast-ō* 'of a bone'. *sem-per tantis-per* etc. : Osc. *petiro-pert* 'quater', Gr. Pamphyl. *περι-ἑδωκε*; was the cpf. **perti*?

8. *-d* remained in Lat. after short vowels : *id, quid, quod, illud, ad*. It disappeared after long vowels in the archaic period, from which many forms with *-d* are handed down to us : abl. *equō(d) equā(d) mē(d) tē(d)*, imper. *estō(d)*

Umbr. *asam-a* *asam-ař* 'ad aram' (*ř* from *d*, § 369 p. 280). It was dropped everywhere after long vowels : abl. *pihuclu* 'piaculo', imper. *sumtu* 'sumito'.

Osc. *píd* Pelign. *pid* 'quid', Osc. *púd* *pod* 'quod', abl. *dolud* 'dolo' *tovtad* 'civitate' *akrid* 'acri', imper. *estud* 'esto' *actud* 'agito'.

-d disappeared in Lat. or in prim. Italic after *r* : Lat. *cor* fr. **cord*, cp. *cord-is*.

9. *-s* after explosives remained in absolute finality in all dialects. Lat. *ex, vōx, au-sper, pēs novitās* from **pēs *novitās*, *agēns* from **agents*, *con-cors* from **-corts*, *puls* from **pulls*, *nox* from **norts*, *abs* i. e. *aps*. Umbr. *fratreks* *fratrexs* 'fratricus', *pihaz* 'piatus'. Osc. *meddiss meddis* 'meddix' from **-diks*, *húrz* 'hortus', *az* 'ad' i. e. *ad+s*.

-nts in Umbr. forms an exception : *zeřef* 'sedens', like *abrof* 'apros' (see below).

For conditional finality ep. Lat. *ē* Umbr. *eh* (i. e. *ē*) from *eks*, § 570.

-*s* after vowels. Lat. *equo-s*, *genus*. Umbr. *puntes* 'pontes'. Osc. *scriptas* pl. femin. 'scriptae', Lúvkanateís gen. 'Lucanatis'.

-*s* is often wanting on Lat. archaic inscriptions, e. g. *Cornelio* = *Cornēlius*, *locu* = *locus*, *mino* = *minus*. The archaic poets (as also Cicero in his juvenile poems) allowed the sound sometimes to make strong position, sometimes not, e. g. in dactylic hexameters *imāgini(s) fórnam, flúctibu(s) mándet*. The writers of the classical period restored -*s* in all cases. It is frequently left out again on the inscriptions of the later imperial period. The conclusion drawn from these facts, that -*s* after vowels had throughout a weak articulation already several centuries B. C. which was retained in the vulgar language, while the full articulation was restored in the classical period in the language of cultured persons is unsatisfactory from the very fact that the sound has remained in some Romance developments down to modern times. It ought rather to be assumed that just as *s* (like *z*) disappeared medially before nasals, *l* and *d* (§§ 570, 594), it was also dropped before these consonants at the end of words, they said e. g. nom. *manu laevu* gen. *manū laevae* (like *corpulentu-s* from **corpozlento-s*) beside *manus parva* etc.; the different forms were then used promiscuously, especially by the poets, to whom these sentence-doublets, in the case of final syllables with short vowel, afforded considerable ease; grammatical reflexion, regard for clearness of word-form, and regard to Greek (*equos*: ἵππος, *genus*: γένος etc.) procured complete supremacy for the forms in -*s* in the literary language of the classical period.

Just as *s* had become *z* medially between vowels (§ 569), -*z* may also have arisen regularly finally before vowels. The -*r*, which is to be expected as its continuation, exists only in *dir-imo* and similar words.

In Umbr. nom. pl. *Ikuvinus Ikuvinu* and *Iiovinur* 'Iguvini', Indg. -*ōs*; the last form presupposes -*z*. What the sandhi processes were which gave rise to these differences remains

undetermined; it must be taken into account that *s* beside the voiceless sound perhaps represented the voiced sound also.

Rem 2 The question of postvocalic *-s* in the Italic languages requires a thorough investigation, in which the next following initial sound in the texts handed down to us must carefully be taken into account. Our exposition given above is especially intended to suggest such an investigation

-s after liquids had disappeared throughout the Italic branch. Cp. the nom. sg. Lat. *par*, *fūr*, *sōl*, *ager* (st. *agro-*), *acer* (st. *acri-*), *famul* (st. *famulo-*), Umbr. *ager* 'ager' (gen. *agre*), katel 'catulus' (acc. *katlu*), Osc. Fruntor 'Frunter', *famel*, Mutīl 'Mutilus'. We may assume that the changes **agros* **agrs* **agers* *ager* and **akris* **akrys* **akers* *aker* were effected in the period of the prim. Ital. community. Cp. Lat. *sacerdōs* from **sūcro-dōts* and *sēcernō* from **sēcurnō*. See § 33. 623 rem. 1. 633.

-s after nasals Lat. *aprōs* Umbr. *abrof* fr. prim Ital. **apro-ns* (cp. Goth. *vulfu-us* 'wolves'), Osc. *feihúss* 'fines'. See §§ 208. 209.

§ 656. Initials.

1. In the vowel elision mentioned in § 655, 1, the *e-* was lost in *est*, which was attached enclitically: *itast*, *situst* = *itu est*, *sita est*. These forms being felt as *itu'st*, *sita'st*, there were formed after them also *autemst*, *situst*, *situmst*, etc.

2. *q̄-*, *ř-* appear in Latin as *an-*, *ar-*, as *antae*, *arduos*. See §§ 253. 306. They were the forms of absolute initiality.

3. *f* = Indg. *bh dh gh* maintained itself in Lat. only initially, as *ferō fūmu-s formu-s*. See § 509. It was the form of absolute initiality.

4. Lat. *stlis stīs lis* etc., see §§ 503. 570.

Old Irish.¹

§ 657. Finals.

1. Final short vowels were dropped in polysyllabic words,

1) With my insufficient knowledge of the sound-laws of the Britann. dialects I am not in a position everywhere to keep apart properly what

except when *i* preceded. This loss was not effected until after the vowels had imparted their timbre (palatal, labial) to the preceding consonants (§ 640), and thus the quality of the dropped vowels is mostly still recognisable.

Voc. *ā maicc* 'son' from **makye*: cp. Gr. ἄδελφε. Imper. sg. *beir* 'bear' from **bere*: Gr. φέρε. Imper. *berid* 'bear ye' from **berete*: Gr. φέρετε. *ad-cón-dairc* 'conspexit' from *(de-)dorce: Gr. ἔδορκε. *berid* 'he bears' from **bereti*: O.Bulg. *bereti*. *is* 'is' from **esti*: Gr. ἔστι. *berit* 'they bear' from **beronti* (cp. § 212): Gr. Dor. φέροντι. Dat. (loc) *athir* 'patri' from *(p)ater-i or *(p)atr-i (cp. *bruathar* from **brētrā*, § 623 rem. 1): Gr. πατέρι πατρι. Cp. also *imb-* 'around, about': Gall. *ambi-* Gr. ἀμφί.

Pres. secund. 3. sg. *no-bered no-berad* 'feribat, ferret' from **bereto*: Gr. φέρετο Skr. *bhārata*. Also the 3. pl. pres. *do-berat*, which cannot be explained from **beronti*, may be middle: Gr. φέροντο; for another explanation see § 82 p. 76. Loss of Indg. -a in the voc. *ā thuath* 'folk'? cp. Gr. κύμα. *suth* n. 'fetus' fr. **sutu*: Gr. cp. μέθυ.

2. Similarly long vowels disappeared, except when *i* preceded.

Nom. acc. du. *sūil* 'eyes' from **sūli*: cp. Skr. *pāti* 'masters'. Nom. sg. fem. *Brigt* from **brigentī*: Skr. *bṛhatī* femin. 'high'.

as-biur 'I bring forward, say' from **-berō*: Gr. φέρω. Dat. (instr.) sg. *fiur* (to nom. *fer* 'man') from **uirō*: Lith. *gerū gerū-jū*. Nom. *tuath* 'folk' from **tōtā*, **teytā*: Goth. *þiuda*. Nom. acc. pl. neut. *trī chēt* 'three hundreds' from **centā*: Skr. Ved *trī śatā*.

Nom. sg. fem. **brētrā* 'word' became **brēty*, then *bruathar*. Gen. **cēlli*, dat. **cēllō* (stem *cēllo-* 'song' from **can-tlo-*, pl. nom. *cēlla* dat. *cēllaib*) became *cētil*, *cētul* through an intermediate stage with *l*, which in the former case had an *i-* and in the latter an *u-*timbre. See §§ 623 rem. 1. 634.

is to be ascribed to the special Gaelic and what to the prim. Keltic period of development.

3. After *í* (*i*₂) short vowels united with this and formed sonantal vowels (cp. pp. 124. 125) and long vowels were shortened.

Voc. *a chēli* (st. *cēlijo-* 'companion') beside *a maicc*.

no ráidiu 'I speak' beside *as-biur*. Dat. instr. *ailiu*, *cēliu* beside *fiur*. *air-mitiu* 'honour': Lat. *mentio*

Rem. *-iu* further became *-i*. Hence e. g. dat. *dūni* beside *dūniu* 'homini'. This phenomenon is parallel with the transition of *gníma*² to *gníma* (§ 640 rem.).

4. *í*-diphthongs became monophthongic and were then treated like long vowels. Nom. pl. *eich* 'equi' from **ekut* **ekuoí*, see § 82. Nom. acc. du. fem. *tuath* from **tōtí* **teytaí*, see § 98; cp. *dí* 'two' = Skr. *dvē*. Dat. sg. *tuath* from **tōtí* and older probably **teytaí*: Gr. *-α¹*).

5. If a consonant followed a short final vowel in polysyllabic words, the vowel disappeared, where it was not preceded by *í* and had not become long by 'compensation lengthening'.

fer 'man' from **uīro-s* Nom. acc. neutr. *tech* 'house' fr. **tegos*: Gr. *στέγος*. Gen. *bethad* 'of life' from **buo-tūt-os* cp. Gr. *ποδ-ός*. *athir* 'fathers' from **(p)ater-es*: Gr. *πατέρ-ες*. *fāth* 'poet' from **uāti-s*: cp. Lat. *hosti-s*. *fid* 'tree' from **uidu-s*: OHG. *witu*.

fer n-(aile) 'virum' (aliu) from **uiron*: Lat. *viru-m*. *sūl n-(aile)* 'oculum (aliu)' *from **sūlin*: cp. Lat. *siti-m*. *fid n-(aile)* 'arborem (aliu)' from **uidu-n*: cp. Lat. *fructu-m*. *deich m-(bai)* 'ten (cows)' from **decen*, Indg. **dekṃ*. *ainn n-(abstl)* 'nomen (apostoli)' from **an-men*, Indg. **-mṃ*.

no beir 'fert' from **beret*: Gr. *πέρε* Skr. *bhārat*.

In *eter etur* 'between' = Lat. *inter* **-ter* had in the first instance become **-tr*. Cp. *criathar* under 2.

A short vowel combined with preceding *í* (*i*₂) and formed a sonantal vowel (cp 3.). Nom. *aile cēle* acc. *aile n- cēle n-* beside nom. *fer* acc. *fer n-*.

1) If this explanation of the dat. sg. *tuath* be right, the dat. *fiur cēliu*, which we brought under 2 and 3 as instr. in original *-ō*, cannot at the same time be, as has been believed, the Indg. dat. form in *-ō₂* (Gr. *-ο*). For it is not probable that *-ō₂* should have become *-ō*, while *-ā₂* became *-a₂* *-i*.

6. If a consonant (except *-m*, see 7.) still followed an original long final vowel, the vowel was shortened. So, too, were long vowels which had arisen by 'compensation lengthening'.

athir 'father' · Gr. *πατήρ*. *siur* 'sister' from **svi(s)ur* : Lat. *soror*, older *sorōr*.

Nom. *tuatha* 'peoples' from **tōtās *teytās* : Goth. *þiudōs*, Osc. *scriptas*; cp. *mnā* 'women' = Skr. Ved. *gnās*. Voc. *a firu* 'viri' from **yirōs* : Goth *vairōs*, Osc *Núvlanús*. Compar. *laigiu* 'smaller' from **lag-īōs*, see § 139.

Conj *-air-ema* 'suscipiat' from **emāt* : Lat *emat*. Indic. *no chara* 'he loves' from **carāt*, originally **-a-īe-t*; conj. *ro-chara* from **carāt*, orig **-a-īā-t*

Long vowels by compensation lengthening. Acc. pl. *firu* 'men' *fathu* 'poets' *cruthu* 'forms, shapes' from **-ōs *-īs *-ūs*, orig. **-o-ns *-i-ns *-u-ns*. Nom. *care cara* 'friend' (gen. *carat* dat. *carit*) from **carent-s*. *fiche* 'twenty' (gen. *fichet* dat. *fichit*) from **ucent-s*, orig. stem-form **uiknt-* or **uiknt-*. *tricha* 'thirty' (gen. *trichat* dat *trichait trichit*) from **tricont-s* Cp. § 212.

7 Long vowels seem to have been early shortened before nasals (cp. Latin § 655, 4) and then to have been treated by 5. Conj. *do-ber* 'afferam, dem' from **berām* : Lat. *feram* O.Bulg. *bera*, cpf. **bherā-m*. Gen. *ech n-(aile)* 'equorum (aliorum)' from **ekūōn* (Gr *ἵππων*) or from **ekyon* (cp. O.Bulg. *vlūkū*)? cp. the accidence. --

All the vowel shortenings and loss of vowels discussed in 1.—7, were caused by the development of the strongly expiratory accent at the beginning of words. Cp 634. 684. 685.

8. *-m* became *-n* in prim. Keltic This was often retained at the beginning of the following word, before vowel or media. Examples under 5. and 7. and in § 211.

9. *-t* was dropped. *no beir* from **beret*. *for-tē s-fut*. 'he will help' (1. pl. *for-tiasam*) from **-stēkst* i. e. **steigh+s+t*. Did the dental in original *-nt* remain? See § 76.

10. *-s* was dropped everywhere.

Vowel + *s*. *fer* 'man' from **yro-s* (5). *tuatha* 'peoples' from **tōtās*, *mnā* 'women' from **bnās* (6.).

-ns. *fíru* 'viro' from **uiron-s* (6.). *mí* 'month' (gen. *mís*) from **mēns* : Gr. *μῆς*.

-ts -nts. *beothu* 'life' (gen. *bethad*) from **tāt-s*, *cara cara* 'friend' from **carents* (6.).

-ks. *rí* 'king' (gen. *ríg*) from **rīss* **rīks* : Gall. *-rīx*, Lat. *rēx*. *aíl* 'rock, stone' (gen. *aílech* dat. *aílig*) from **aíleks*.

§ 658. Initials.

1. Just as *t* and *c* became *þ* (written *th*) and *χ* (*ch*) in the body of a word after vowels (§ 514), spirants also arose initially after words ending in a vowel. This affection took place, before the final consonants had been dropped (§ 657). For no spirants show themselves where a final consonant did not originally stand. Thus we arrive at the following important conclusion for the investigation of the history of sounds: word-forms, after which spirants generally make their appearance, originally ended in vowels, and those, after which the tenues remained, originally ended in consonants. To these were added various innovations by transference of forms, and the law can still be observed with any consistency in our monuments only in groups of words which are syntactically closely connected. *a thuath* 'O folk', *a chara* 'O friend' : Gr. ὦ Lat. *ō*. *dā charit* 'two friends', *dī thuarth* 'two peoples' : Skr. *dvā*, *dvé* *ro charus* s-pret. 'amavi', *ro* = Gr. *πρό*. Cp. the list of the forms, behind which spirants appear for the tenues, in Windisch's *Ir Gram.* § 92. Compare also the initial sound after the members of compounds. *oénchossid* 'one legged' from **oimo-* *c*., *so-thenga* 'eloquent' from **su-t*.

t became *d* in pre-accentual syllables, when absolutely initial, e. g. *do-gáir* 'he calls', but *tó-gairm* 'a call'; *do-máthur* 'thy mother', but *co-t-máthur* 'with thy mother' *t-és-erge* 'thy resurrection', cp. Skr. *táva* Gr. *τερό-ς*). So also Mid. Cymr. *dy wlat* 'thy land' (*gwlat*), but *yth wlat* 'in thy land'.

In the same positions where the tenues became spirants, *s-* passed into *s-* (*h-*) and *f-* was dropped (the muteness of the *f* is represented by *f̊*). *no sessum* 'or standing' : cp. Lat. *sistō*. *a fír* 'O man'. Compare the transition of medial *s* to *h*, see § 576, and the loss of medial *u*, see § 174.

We saw in § 522 that *b*, *d*, *g* had become *ḃ*, *ḋ*, *ḡ* after vowels, while the letters *b*, *d*, *g* were retained in Old Irish writings. That this change was also effected in conditional initiality, that e. g. *a dē* 'O god' was pronounced *a ḋē*, may be concluded from the modern orthography which also puts *bh*, *dh*, *gh* initially.

A similar relation existed between *siur* and *fiur* 'sister' from **sye(s)ōr* as between *s-* and *ṣ-*. The form with *f-* stands regularly after words ending in a vowel. Cp. § 175.

2. We saw in §§ 212. 513 that *-nt-* and *-nc-* became *-nd-* and *-ng-* and the nasal disappeared, e. g. *cēt* pronounced *cēd* (Mod.Ir. *ceud*) 'hundred' = Cymr. *cant* Lat. *centum*; *ēc* pronounced *ēg* (Mod.Ir. *eug*) 'death' = Bret. *ancou*. Further by § 520, that *-mb-* and *-nd-* became *-mm-* and *-nn-* in O.Irish, e. g. *amm* 'crooked' = Gall. *cambo-*. Both previous stages occur also in the junction of connected words.

From gen. pl. **inna n-cert* 'of the rights', **inna n-tuath* 'of the peoples' (cp. *inna n-anmann* 'of the names' etc. §§ 211. 657, 5. 7. 8) arose *inna gert*, *inna duath*, generally written *inna cert*, *inna tuath* (like *ēc*, *cēt* instead of *ēg*, *cēd*); it was only in few cases in the O.Ir. period that account was taken of the change which had taken place, by the writing of the media. In Mod.Ir. orthography they write *gc-*, *dt-*, e. g. *na gceart* = O.Ir. *(n)na cert*. This phenomenon is called *eclipsis destituens* in Keltic grammar.

Gen. pl. *inna m-bō* 'of the cows' became *inna mmō*, *inna mō*, *inna n-dath* 'of the colours' became *inna nnath*, *inna nath*. The old spelling was however retained, and the spelling *-mb-* and *-nd-* also existed medially in the O.Ir. period beside the phonetic spelling. Cp. also *athconnar* beside *athcondarc* 'I looked' (to Gr. *ῥέδορκα*). This phenomenon is called *eclipsis nasalis* in Keltic grammar.

Gen. pl. *inna sūle* 'of the eyes' from **inna n-sūle*, just as medial *n* disappeared before *s*, e. g. in *gēs* 'swan', see § 212.

3. *s-* disappeared before *t*, e. g. *tiagaim* 'I stride, go': Gr. *στειχω*. See § 575.

Germanic.

§ 659. Finals in Prim. Germanic.

1. Final long and short vowels underwent no reduction at this period.

**fexu* n. 'cattle' Goth. *faihu*: Skr. *páśu*. **berizi* 'thou bearest' **beridi* 'he bears' Goth. *bairis bairip*: Skr. *bhāraṣi bhāraṣi*. **uysin-i* loc. sg. of the st. **uysen-* 'ox' Goth. *aihsin*: cp. Skr. *ukśān-i*. **uaxti*, older **uaxte* 'he knows' Goth. *vāt*: Gr. *oīde*. **uulfi*, older **uulfe* voc. 'wolf' Goth. *vulf*: Gr. *λύκε*. **aba* 'of, from' Goth. *af* (*ab-u*): Gr. *ἀπο*

Rem. Some assume that all short vowels except *-u* were already dropped in prim Germ in unaccented syllables. But then **berizi* *beridi* must necessarily appear in Goth as **bairis* **bairip* and the 2 sg imper **uaxdi* = Skr. *varāya* Indg **uaxti* as **randi* (whereas it is *fīa-randi* 'destroy')

**frijōndi* fem. 'friend' Goth. *frijōndi*: cp. Skr. part. fem. *tundatī* 'tundens'. **gumō* 'homo' Goth. *guma* Lat. *homō*. Nom. acc. pl. neut. **ukō* 'yokes', Goth. *juka* beside *þō*: cp. Lat. *oppida oppida*, Skr. Ved. *yugā*. Nom sg. fem. **uunō* 'una' Goth. *ama* beside *ainō-hun* sō Gr. *οὐν* 'the acc on dice'.

2. In like manner *-a* = Indg. *-o* and *-a* suffered no change. Nom. pl. **blinda* 'blind' Goth. *blindai* OHG. *blinte*: cp. Gr. *καλοί*. Loc. sg. **uulfa* (**uulfa-* 'wolf'), OHG. *wolfe* O.Icel. *ulfe ulfi*: cp. Gr. *οἴκου* 'at home'.

3. *-ō*, *-ōu* became *-a*, *-au*. Dat. sg. fem. **gebō* 'to the gift' became **gebai* Goth. *gibai*: cp. Gr. *χώρα* (cp. also dat sg. Goth. *þizai* and Skr. *tisya*). OHG. *wolfe* (2) was also probably a dat. form, which arose from **uulfo*. Gr. *λόγῳ*. **axtōu* 'eight' became **axtau* Goth. *ahtau* OHG. *ahto*. Loc. sg. **sunōu* (*sunu-* 'son') became **sunau* Goth. *sunau*. It is more uncertain whether Goth. *anstai* (st. *ansti-* 'favour') came from **anstē* (§ 645 finals 1.)

These shortenings were carried out in absolute finality and before initial consonants. Cp. **flaizē* (O.Icel. *fleire*) fr. **flēzē* § 614.

4. Vowels remained unshortened before nasals, liquids, ex-

plosives and spirants, e. g. nom. sg. **uulfaz* nom. pl. **uulfōz* : Skr. *vṛkas vṛkās*.

5. *-m* became *-n* and thus fell together with Indg. *-n*. Acc. sg. **uulfa-n* **sunu-n* Goth. *vulf sunu*, cp. Goth. *þana* 'the' : Skr. *vṛka-m sūnu-m tā-m*. Gen. pl. **ʒebōn* (Goth. *gibō* : cp. Av. *vanqm* 'of trees'. Indg. *-n* e. g. in nom. sg. **raþiðn* 'account' Goth. *raþjō* : cp. Gr. *μῆκων* 'poppy'. Later *-n* dropped out after short vowels, whereas it was only reduced in some way or other after long vowels. **uulfa-n* **sunu-n* became **uulfa* **sunu*, but **ʒebōn* **raþiðn* became **ʒebō* **raþið*. Cp. § 214 p. 182.

-rm (through the intermediate stage *-rn*) probably became *-r* in prim. Germ. For Goth. acc. *brōþar* 'fratrem' probably arose from **bhrdrtorm*. See § 645, finals 2.

6. Explosives dropped out. It cannot be determined whether they had previously undergone all the stages of sound-shifting (§ 527 ff) If we assume that they disappeared after undergoing complete sound-shifting, the prim. Germ. changes are to be exhibited as follow: - 3. sg. opt. pres. **béraz(ð)* 'he may bear' Goth. *bairás* : Skr. *bhárēt* Indg. **bhérozt*. 3. sg. opt. pf. **bērī(þ)* Goth. *bēri* cp. Lat. *velit*, the ending *-i-t* was a new formation for Indg. *-zē-t*, see the accidentence. 3. sg. **iḗð(d)* 'went', Goth. *iddja* : Skr. *á-yāt*. 3. pl. opt. pres. **bérazn(d)*, probably a Germ. new formation, Goth. *bahám-a* (the particle *-ō* may have been first added after the dropping of the dental) : cp. Gr. *φέρων* subsidiary form of *φέρουσιν*. 3. pl. opt. pf. **bērín(þ)*, certainly a Germ. new formation (see the accidentence), Goth. *bērein-a*. 3. pl. indic. pf. **bērín(þ)*, Goth. *bērun*; *-un(þ)* = Indg. *-ñt*, § 226. **téxun(d)* 'ten', Goth. *taihun* : cp. Lith. st. *dėszimt*; the same ending in Goth. *nun* 'nine', but this is probably a Germ. new formation after the word for ten, since judging from the other Indg. languages we should rather expect **niu* (= **newn*) in Goth. (§ 179).

Goth. *þamma* 'to the' may have been ablative, prim. f. **tosmēd* (cp. *hvammē-h*), in which case OHG. *demu* would be fr. **tesmōd* : Skr. *tásmāt*; but the prim. Germ. ending *-ē -ō*

might equally have been an instrumental ending, Indg. *-ē -ō* (Goth. instr. *þē*). The same doubt exists in the case of Goth. *vulfa*, which can be traced back to Indg. **ulqēd -ōd* abl. and to **ulqē -ō* instr. and possibly was a continuation of both Indg. cases at the same time. Cp. the coincidence.

7. Indg. *-s* and *-z* may for the most part have been levelled to *-s*, when Verner's law began to operate. By this law, the double endings like *-ōz* and *-ōs* in the nom. pl. of Indg. *o-* and *a-*stems then arose. See § 583. Was *-z* in the nom. sg. already at that period generalised?

-ts became *-ss -s*, *-ks* became *-xs* according to § 527. One said e. g. **fōss *fōs* 'foot' (Gr. Dor. *πός*, Indg. **pōts*, stem *ped-*, cp. 311 p. 249) and **meluxs* 'milk' fr. **melxs* (§ 628): Goth. *fōtus* and *miluks* were new formations.

§ 660. Finals in Gothic

1. With the exception of *u* all other prim. Indg. final short vowels, or short vowels which became final in prim. Germ. were dropped and also in the final syllables of polysyllabic words when followed by a single consonant other than *i, u* (§ 659, 1. 4. 5. 7).

2. sg. *bairis* fr. **birizi*. 3. sg. *vāit* fr. **vāiti*. Voc. *vulf* fr. **ulfi*. 2. sg. imper. *fra-vardei* fr. **wardi(i)*. *af* fr. **aba*. But *faihu*: § 659, 1.

Acc. *vulf* fr. **ulfa*. Acc. *gast* 'guest' fr. **gasti*. But *sunu*. § 659, 5.

For the different treatment of the *u* in *triu* 'stick, prop' fr. **triu(a-n)* and *lēv* 'opportunity', fr. **lēu(a-n)* cp. § 179 p. 156.

Nom. sg. *vulfs* fr. **ulfa-z*. Nom. sg. *gasts* fr. **gasti-z*. Nom. pl. *gumans* 'homines' fr. **guman-iz*: cp. Gr. *τίκτων-ες*. Nom. pl. *sunjus* fr. **suniu(i)z* (cp. § 179 p. 156). Nom. pl. *gasteis* fr. **gasti(i)z*. Adv. *mins* 'less' fr. **minns*, further **minniz*, cp. adj. *minniz-a* gen. *minniz-ins*. But with *u* nom. sg. *sunu-s*, 3. pl. *bērun*; with double final consonants acc. pl. *vulfa-ns*, *gasti-ns*.

Rem. 1. The acc. *brōþar* would also form an exception, if *-n* was dropped already in prim Germ See § 659, 5

Rem. 2. So far as the vowels in final syllables are concerned the language on Norse runic inscriptions is more archaic than Goth. Acc. sg. Neut. *horna* 'horn' = Goth. *haúrn*. Nom. sg. *dagar* 'day' = Goth. *dags*. Nom. sg. *gastis* 'guest' = Goth. *gasts*. Nom. pl. *dohter-is* 'daughters'.

When Consonant + nas., liquid, *i* or *u* preceded the vowel, the nas., liquid, *i*, *u* became sonantal (Samprasāraṇa):

Nom. **ēbna-z* acc. **ēbna(-n)* 'even', nom. **maīþma-z* acc. **maīþma(-n)* 'present', nom. **akra-z* acc. **akra(-n)* 'acre', nom. **fuzla-z* acc. **fuzla(-n)* 'bird', respectively became *ibys iby*, *māīþms māīþm*, *akrs akr*, *fugls fugl*, in like manner gen. **faðraz* 'father's, loc. *faðri* (= Gr. *πατρός πατρ*) became *fadrs fadr*. We do not know however whether these forms remained disyllabic in Goth. or whether they had become monosyllabic by further reduction (*ibns ibn* etc.). Cp. §§ 215. 277. 635.

2. sg. imper. *hri* 'come hither' fr. **hri-u*, older *-æ* (2. pl. *hriþ*): Gr. *ἔλατε* fr. **ελαF-εε*. Acc. sg. masc. *hari* 'army' fr. **har-za(-n)*. Nom. acc. sg. neut. *kuni* 'race, sex' fr. **kun-ia(-n)*. Nom. *skadu-s* acc. *skadu* 'shadow' fr. **skadūa-z -ua(-n)*, as is to be concluded from the derivatives *ufar-skadujan* 'to overshadow' and from OHG. *scato* gen. *scatawes*.

Rem 3 Nom like *harjis* 'army', *aljis* 'ahus' present difficulties. Forms in *-jo-s* and *-zi-s* had descended from pre-Germanic times, cp. Lath. *naū-ja-s* 'new' and *mēds* 'tree' (fr. **med-zi-s* § 147 p. 131). See § 84 rem 1. I believe that both categories first of all regularly fell together. **alja-z* (Lat *alhu-s*) became **aliz* and **alzi-z* (O.Lat *alis*) became **aliz* (with the latter compare **þunag-* fr. **þunag-* § 180 p 158). Goth. then re-introduced the *i* (*aljis*) after the gen *aljis* on the analogy of the (regular) formal equality of the nom *vilþeis* ('wild') and gen. *vilþeis* etc. Did *mujs* 'new' appear for **muvis*?

2. Prim. Indg. long final vowels, or those which became final in prim. Germ., were shortened in the final syllables of polysyllabic words (§ 659, 1. 6).

Nom. *frijōndi* fr. **friǰōndī*. *guma* fr. **gumō*. *batra* 'I bear' fr. **berō*: Gr. *φέρω*. *aina* fr. **ainō*. Acc. *hvan-a* 'whom?' fr. **χvan-ō*, cp. *hvan-ō-h*; *-ō* particle. *hamma* fr. **χammē*, cp. *hvammē-h*. *bēri* fr. **bērī*.

3. Prim. Germ. *-aǰ* = Indg. *-oǰ -aǰ -ēǰ* (P) *-oǰt* (§ 659, 2. 3. 6) and prim. Germ. *-au* = Indg. *-ōu* (659, 3) remained unchanged: *blindái*, *gibái*, *anstái* (P), *bairái*, *ahtáu*.

4. The reduced nasal (§ 659, 5) disappeared after long vowels, but the long vowel remained unchanged. Nom. sg. fem. *raþjō* fr. **raþjō̃*. Gen. pl. *gibō* fr. **gēbō̃*. Nom. acc. sg. neut. *haiṛtō* 'heart' fr. **xertō̃*, cp. nom. acc. pl. *haiṛtōn-a*. Gen. pl. *vulfē* fr. **uulfē̃*. Nom. sg. fem. *managai* 'multitude' fr. **manaz̃*, cp. gen. sg. *managein-s*.

Rem. 4. Acc. sg. *giba* was the nom. form which supplanted **gibō* (cp. Skr. *āśvā-m*). 1 sg. *tavida* 'did' was the form of the 3. sg. = prim. Germ. **-dēd̃*, which was supplanted by *-dō* fr. **-dō-m* (Norse run *tavido*), in like manner also in Norse the real old 1. sg. in *-dā* later gave way to the form of the 3. sg. in *-de di* (Norseen Aisl. and Anorw. Gramm. § 449).

5. *-b̃, -d̃, -g̃, -z̃* became voiceless (for *-rz̃* see 6.). *af* 'of, from' fr. **aḅ(a)*. *bairiþ* 'bears' from **birid̃(i)*. Acc. sg. *viḡ* 'way', read *viḡ*, fr. **uiz̃(a-n)*. Nom. sg. *vulfs* fr. **uulfa-z̃*, pl. *vulfōs* fr. **uulfōz̃*. *bairis* 'bearest' fr. **biriz̃(i)*. This change regularly took place partly in absolute finality, and partly before voiceless spirants (cp. nomin. sing. *liufs* 'dear' from **liuḅs*). See §§ 531. 539. 583.

We conjectured in these passages that in like manner the voiced explosives became voiceless, even though the writing does not exhibit them as voiceless sounds, e. g. *band* 'he bound'.

6. *-rz̃* became *-rr̃ -r̃*. Nom. *vair* 'man' fr. **uir̃(a)-z̃* (gen *vairis*), correspondingly *bair̃* 'son' *stuir̃* 'bull', *kaisar* 'emperor', *anþar* 'second', *unsar* 'our'. Exceptions are adjectives like *hōrs* 'adulterous' (Eph. V. 5) *skeirs* 'clear' in which the *-s* was restored to distinguish them from the neuter. Cp. footnote on p. 221.

Rem. 5. Compare on the other hand the adv *vairs* 'worse' fr **uir̃s-z̃* (adj. *vairsiz-a*).

§ 601. Finals in West Germ. especially in OHG.

1. Final long vowels, inherited from prim. Germ., were shortened in prim. West Germ. (§ 659, 1. 6). OHG. *biru* 'I bear' fr. prim. Germ. **berō̃*. OHG. instr. sg. *tagu* fr. prim. Germ. **dazō̃*, st. **daza-*. Ags. nom. sg. fem. *ziefu* 'gift' fr. prim. Germ. **zēbō̃* (OHG. *geba* is the acc. form). OS. nom. acc. pl. neut. *fatu* 'vats, vessels' fr. prim. Germ. **fatō̃*. Ags. *ðon-e* OS. *than-a* 'the' (acc.) fr. prim. Germ. **þan-ō̃*. Ags. nom. sg. fem *hæð* 'field, heath', older **haiþi* (2.), fr. prim. Germ. **haiþĩ* (Goth. *háiþi*). OHG. 3. sg.

opt. pf. *zigi* 'he may have accused' (1. sg. indic. pres. *zihu* 'I accuse') fr. prim. Germ. **tiȝr̥* (Goth. *tahis*).

2. After the completion of this process the West Germ. law of syncope operated (§ 635) according to which final short vowels or short vowels followed by a single consonant disappeared in the final syllable of disyllabic words (with the accent on the first syllable), when the first syllable was long; they likewise disappeared in trisyllabic and polysyllabic forms when the penult had the secondary accent. The purely regular relation was often disturbed through new formations made by levelling.

OHG. *sunu* 'son' = Goth. *sunu-s*, *sihu* 'cattle' = Goth. *fathu*, but *fluot* 'tide' = Goth. *flōdu-s*; the forms *sun*, *lid* (Goth. *lithu-s* 'member') etc. were new formations after forms like *fluot*. OHG. *chumi* 'a coming' = Goth. *qums* prim. Germ. **kumi-z*, but *gast* 'guest' = Goth. *gasts* prim. Germ. **gasti-z*; *stat* 'place, stead' = Goth. *staþs* prim. Germ. **staði-z* (OS. still *stedi*) etc. were new formations. Here are also to be compared the compounds like OHG. *situ-lîh* 'moral' (*situ*, Goth. *sidu-s*) *witu-hopfo* 'hoop' i. e. 'wood-hopper' (*witu* 'wood') beside *lust-sam* 'pleasant' = Goth. *lustu-sams* 'wished for'; *steti-got* 'genius loci' *slegi-rind* 'a bullock to be killed' (OS. *slegi* 'a slaying') beside *gast-hûs* 'inn' (cp. Goth. *gasti-gōdei* 'hospitality').

OHG. *wolf* = Goth. *vulfs* prim. Germ. **uulfa-z*, *sceffin* 'sheriff', *drigil* 'servant-boy', *irdin* 'earthy' = Goth. *airþeins* prim. Germ. **irþina-z* etc. were regular, and after them were formed such as *tag* 'day', *weg* 'way'. In like manner also neut. *joh* 'yoke' (prim. Germ. **juka(-n)*) after *wort* 'word' etc. Cp. *tago-lîh* *taga-lîh* 'daily' *wego-wîso* *wega-wîso* 'sign-post' with *wîn-garto* 'vineyard' *himil-rîhhi* 'kingdom of heaven'.

Prim. Germ. **gastiȝ-iz* 'guests' regularly became **gastiz*, through the intermediate stage **gastiȝz*, (after this **þriȝ* 'three') which gave OHG. *gesti* (5. 6.).

After *hîlf* 2. sg. 'help' fr. **hîlfi* were formed such as *bîr* 'bear' for **bîri* (Gr. *φῆρε*); prim. Germ. **naziȝi* 'make whole' (Goth. *nasei*) became **nazi*, thence (by 6.) *neri*. After *bant* 'he bound' (prim. Germ. **bandi*, Skr. *babāndha*) *chôs* 'he chose'

(prim. Germ. **kaysi*) etc. were formed such as *was* 'he was' *nam* 'he took'. 3. sg. indic. pres. *birit* fr. **biridi* (Goth. *bairip*). Instr. pl. *blintēm* 'blind' fr. **blindai-mi* (Goth. *blinddim*). *aba* 'from': Gr. *āno*.

1. sg. *biru* 'I bear'; forms like *hilfu* were either formed after *biru* or had regularly remained unshortened before enclitics and then came to be used in other cases (cp. Paul in Paul-Braune's Beitr. VI 160). Instr. *tagu*; after this and the trisyllabic forms, in which the case endings had a secondary accent and therefore remained (§ 689), arose forms like *sēwu* (nom. *sēo* 'sea'); in this the effort not to leave the form phonetically equal to that of the nom. and acc., might have formed a factor. Ags. preserved the regular double forms in the nom. sg. of the Germ. *ō*-stems: *ziefu* 'gift' (Goth. *giba*), but *sorz* 'sorrow' (Goth. *saúrga*) *firen* 'sin' (Goth. *fairma* 'debt'); OHG. had the regular forms in *buoz* 'improvement' (Goth. *bōta* 'benefit') *kuningin* 'queen' adj. *blint* 'caeca' (Goth. *blinda*) etc., the forms *buoza kuninginna geba* etc. beside these were accusatives. In the nom. acc. pl. neutr. the regular state shows itself in Ags. OS. *fatu* 'vats, vessels' against Ags.OS. *word* 'words' (Goth. *vaúrda*); on the other hand OHG. *faz* a new formation after *wort*. Ags. *ðon-e* OS. *than-a* 'the'. Ags. *hæð* 'heath' = Goth. *háiþi*, beside this OS. *thiui* 'maid' = Goth. *þwi*. OHG. 3. sg. opt. *zigi*, but also *hulfi bāri* etc.; that the regular forms **hulf* **bār* were put aside, was due to the influence of the other persons of the same mood (cp. the 3. sg. opt. of the Alemanic weak preterites like *salbōti neriti mohti*, where the influence of the other persons is still clearer, cp. 2. sg. *salbōtis* 1. pl. *-im(es)*).

In all the cases named it is a question of loss of a vowel by which the word lost one syllable. On the other hand forms like OHG. *eban* 'even' *acchar* 'acre, field' *fogal* 'bird' had experienced samprasāraṇa: the first form e. g. had passed through the stages **ebnaz* **ebnaz* **ebn* *eban*. See §§ 215. 277. 635. 660, 1. Here perhaps also belong forms like nom. sg. masc. *gelo* 'yellow' (gen. *gelawes*) from **gelya-z* (cp. Lat. *helvos*), nom. acc. sg. neut. *melo* 'meal' (gen. *melawes*) from **melya(-n)*.

3. The *-ay*, which arose from *-ōy* in prim. Germ. (659, 3), became *-ō* in West Germ. at the same time with the other *ay* in unaccented inflexional syllables. Hence OHG. OS. *ahto* 'eight' = Goth. *ahtáu*. The shortening of the *-ō* took place according to 6.

4. The weakened nasal of prim. Germ. forms as nom. sg. **ḡanō*, 'cock' (beside **ḡanō* = Goth. *hana*) gen. pl. **ḡagō* 'of days' (beside **ḡagē* = Goth. *dagē*) nom. sg. **managiz* 'multitude' (Goth. *manages*) was dropped in prim. West Germanic: OHG. *hano*, *tago*, *managi menigi*. The shortening according to 6.

5. Of the prim. Germ. postvocalic *-s* and *-z* the former remained in West Germ., e. g. OS. *dagos* = Goth. *dagōs*. The latter was preserved as *-r* when closely connected with a following word, as in OHG. *ir* = Goth. *is*, in other cases it was dropped, e. g. OHG. OS. nom. *sunu* = Goth. *sunus*. See § 583. On the shortening of the long vowels after the loss of the *-z* see 6.

Rem The *-s* of the OHG. 2. sg. opt *beres* (prim. Germ. **ḡerazs*, Goth. *bairáus*) and of the 2. sg. indic *biris* (prim. Germ. **ḡerizi*, Goth. *bairis*) is due to the pronoun *du* prim. West Germ. **pū* being frequently attached enclitically. The sibilant was pronounced voiceless before *p-* and *p-* became *t-* (cp. Goth. 2. sg. perf. *last* from **laspa*, §§ 541, 1. 553, 1). Thus arose OHG. *berēstu*, *biristu*, correspondingly also opt. *bāristu* and Indic. *neriūstu*. From these were then made by false etymological division *birist du* (*thū*) etc., in which process the 2. sg. *bist*, which had already previously come into existence for *bis* after the analogy of the preterite-presents *kanst tarst*, helped to set the model.

But beside these still appear in OHG. *wīlī* = Goth. *vīleis* (Lat. *velis*), *bārs* = Goth. *bēreis* etc., which represent the undisturbed development of the West Germanic ending *-iz* (cp. von Fierlinger Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XXVII 430 ff.).

6. Later than the shortening mentioned under 1. occurred the shortening which was experienced in polysyllabic words by the long vowel, after which *-** (4.) or *-z* (5.) had been dropped, and by *-ē* and *-ō* (§ 83 p. 79) from *-aḡ* and *-ay*, which were either already final in prim. Germ. or had become so after the loss of *-z* (5.), as well as by the *-i* (2.) which had arisen from *-izi*. This shortening also, as it seems, occurred already in the period of the West Germ. prim. community.

OHG. *hano* from **hanō*(ⁿ). *tago* from **dagō*(ⁿ). *managi menigi* from **manazū*(ⁿ); the form *managī* existing beside this had its -ī after the analogy of the other cases (*managīn*).

OHG. 2. sg. *wili* from **wilī*(*z*). *bāri* from **bart*(*z*). Nom. pl. *gesti* 'guests' from **gastī*(*z*) prim. Germ. **gastijaz* (Goth. *gasteis*); cp. beside this *drī* 'three' (Goth. *þreis*). Nom. pl. masc. *taga* 'days' = Goth. *dagōs*. Nom. pl. *geba* 'gifts' = Goth. *gibōs*; I leave it undecided whether the form *gebā* had its long vowel from other cases with long vowel or from once present secondary (originally oxytoned) forms in -ōs (§ 583).

OHG. nom. pl. masc. *blinte* 'blind' = Goth. *blindái*; beside this *dē* 'the' = Goth. *þái*; in *andrē*, which is met with twice, the -ē was transferred from *dē*. Loc. sg. *tage* from prim. Germ. **ðazai* (cp. § 659, 2. 3). 3. sg. opt. *bere* 'he may bear' from prim. Germ. **berai*(ð) = Goth. *batrái* *ed-do* 'or': Goth. *aip-þáu*. *ahto* 'eight' = Goth. *ahtáu* Skr. *aṣṭáu*. *suno* 'of the son' from prim. Germ. **sunayz* = Goth. *sunáus*.

OHG. 2. sg. imper. *neri* 'make whole, heal' from **nazī*, prim. Germ. **naziji* Indg. **noséje*.

§ 662. Initial sounds.

1. Prim. Germ. *χ* from *k* seems to have undergone the transition to *h* first initially before vowels, perhaps already in the prim. Germ. period. **hunda-n* 'hundred' Goth. *hund* OHG. *hunt* etc. See § 529.

2. *wr-*, *wl-* became *r-*, *l-* and *hw-*, *hr-*, *hl-*, *hn-* became *w-*, *r-*, *l-*, *n-* in OHG., e. g. *ruz* 'stroke' = Goth. *writs*; *waz* 'older' *hwaz* 'what' = Goth. *hwa*. See §§ 178. 529.

3. Notker's († 1022) law of initials, the so-called canon Notkerianus. For *d-*, *g-*, *b-* (= prim. Germ. *þ-*, *ǵ-*, *ǵ-*), which remained after vowels, liquids and nasals, were put *t*, *k-* (*c-*), *p-* after tenues, after voiceless -*d*-, -*g*-, -*b* and after voiceless spirants as well as in absolute initiality. *eines tritten*, *dih tritten* beside *demo dritten*. *ih tih* beside *in dih*. *mag ter* beside *dā daz*. *gab cold*, *des coldes*, *daz cold* beside *demo golde*. *sīnes pruoder* beside *mīn bruoder*. *sālig pin*, *ih pin* beside *dū bist*. Since *d*, *g*, *b* were pronounced voiceless and *t*, *k*, *p* without aspi-

ration, it is here merely a question of the various grades of stress with which the sounds were produced¹⁾.

I cannot feel convinced that Nother's law only exhibits an arbitrary orthographical adaptation of fluctuating spelling (cp. Steinmeyer Ztschr. f. deutsch. Altert. XVI 139, Scherer Z. Gesch. d. d. Spr.² 148), but believe that there existed a real observation of an actual difference.

Baltic-Slavonic.

§ 663. Finals in prim. Balt.-Slavonic.

The following changes seem to belong to this period.

1. *-ōm -ōn* became *-ūn* (cp. 2.), whence Lith. *-ū* O.Bulg. *-y*, e. g. Lith. gen. pl. *dėvū* (*dėvū*) 'deorum', O.Bulg. nom. sg. *kamy* 'stone'. See § 92.

2. *-m* became *-n*, e. g. Lith. acc. sg. *tā*, dialectically *tan* *tōn* 'the', Indg. **to-m*, O.Bulg. *sūn-ěsti* 'comedere', Indg. **som*. See §§ 217. 218 219.

3. *-t* and *-d* were dropped. 3. sg. opt. Lith. *te-vežē* O.Bulg. *vezi* (Lith. *vežū* O.Bulg. *veza* 'I drive, ride') = Skr. *vāhet* Indg. **uegho-t* O.Bulg. 3. sg. aor. *veze* = Skr. *vāhat* Indg. **ueghe-t*, 3. pl. aor. *veza* = Skr. *vāhan* Indg. **uegho-nt*. Lith. nom. acc. sg. neut. *vėžė* (see Kurschat Gramm. d. lit. Spr. § 1345) from **vežant*, cp. Gr. *φείρον* from **φειροντ*. O.Bulg. *to* 'the' = Skr. *tād* Indg. **tō-d*. It is less certain that the gen. sg. Lith. *vilko* O.Bulg. *vlīka* 'of a wolf' corresponds to the abl. Skr. *vīkād* Lat. *lupō(d)*, see footnote to page 108

Rem. The assumption of some scholars, that *-r* was dropped in the period of the Balt.-Slav. prim. community, is exceedingly uncertain. Lith. *moš* 'wife' O.Bulg. *mati* 'mother' and Lith. *sesė* 'sister' (Skr. *mātā*

1) With our sound-law is compared a law which obtains in the middle and south Italian dialects as also in Sardinian, according to which we have e. g. *sas cosas*, but *una cosa* (like *connosco . formiga*), *sas poveros*, but *su boveru* (like *ispingo : pobulu*), *sas tempos*, but *su dempu* (like *postu : istadu*) (Schuchardt Verhandl. der Leipz. Philolog.-Versamml. 1872 p. 208 and Romania III 1 ff.). Cp. also French *gras*, which had arisen from *crassus* after vowels (Neumann Ztschr. f. rom. Phil. VIII 255), and O.Ir. *inna gert*, *inna duath* (§ 658, 2).

ovdsā) prove nothing at all, cp. § 645, finals 4. That O.Bulg. nom. *voda* 'water' is identical in the ending with Gr. ὕδωρ and voc. *brate* 'brother' with the ending in Gr. ἀδελφε, and that the loss of -r in the former case caused the transition to the *ā*-declension (acc. *voda* etc.), and in the latter case to the *o*-declension (nom. acc. *bratū* etc.), are mere hypotheses.

§ 664. Finals in Baltic, especially in Lithuanian.

1. Final short vowels, except -u, were dropped under certain conditions which are not clear. Lith. 3. sg. *žesti* and *žst* 'is'. O.Bulg. *jesti* Gr. ἔστι. Instr. sg. *aki-mi* and *aki-m̃* (nom. *akl-s* 'eye'): cp. O.Bulg. *paŭ-mi* (*paŭ* 'way') Skr. *sānē-mi* 'from of old, olim'. *sukū-si* and *sukū-s* 'I turn myself'. 2. pl. *vēja-te* and *vēja-t* 'ye drive, ride': O.Bulg. *veze-te* Gr. φέρε-τε. Voc. sg. *mótyna* and *mótyn* (nom. *mótyna* 'mother'): O.Bulg. *ženo* 'O wife' Gr. γυναῖκα. From *pirmà* adv. 'before' arose the preposition *pirm̃* 'before'. The latter form shows that these shortenings took place in conditional finality.

-u suffered such a loss nowhere, as it seems. Neutr. *gražū* 'beautiful' (masc. *gražū-s*): cp. Gr. ἡδύ. O.Lith. loc. pl. *akisū* (*akl-s*): cp. O.Bulg. *paŭ-ch-ū* Skr. *āvi-šu* (*āvi-š* 'ovis').

Thus disappeared dialectically also by 3. the -i, which had been shortened from -ī, in the feminine forms *tó-ji* 'the same' *āugusi* part. pret. (to *āugu* 'I grow'): *tój āugus*.

2. *e* was dropped in the ending -es in a prehistoric period of Lithuanian. Nom. pl. *ākmens* 'stones', *dūkters* 'daughters' *dėszimts* and *desziimts* 'decades': O.Bulg. *kamen-e* from *-es, Gr. θρυατέρες, O.Bulg. *deset-e*. Gen. sg. *akmeņs*, *dukterš*: O.Bulg. *kamen-e* (§ 665, 4), O.Lat. *salūt-es* class. *salūt-is* (§ 81 rem. 1).

At a later period *a*, *i*, *u* also disappeared before -s.

sēna-s and *sēns* 'old' (on the accentuation cp. § 691 rem.), *dēva-s* and *dēvs* 'god': Skr. *sāna-s* *dēvā-s*. This shortening of the nom. sg. of Indg. *o*-stems is more frequent in some Lith. dialects than in others, but seems nowhere to be entirely wanting. I conjecture that it had its beginning in forms of three or more syllables like *óbūla-s* 'apple' *āvina-s* 'ram' and participles in -*dama-s*.

-i disappeared only in forms of three or more syllables. Instr. pl. *akiņs* beside *akimis*, *mergōms* beside *mergomis* (*mergà* 'girl'): cp. Skr. -*bhuš*.

So also u. Dat. pl. *vilkāms* from O.Lith. *vilkamus* (cp. § 691 rem.). The form may be identical with O.Bulg. *vlūkomū*, see the accidence.

3. Long vowels and also *ē* and *ā* were shortened in final syllables, if they had the broken accent (§ 691); see Leskien Archiv. f. slav. Phil. V 188 ff. Since *a* appears for *ō*, it may be assumed that this shortening took place, when *a* or at least very open *ō* was still pronounced for *ō* (cp. § 108).

Nom. sg. fem. *gerà* 'bona' from **gerā*, cp. the compound form *geró-ji*, so too *tà* 'the' beside *tó-ji*: cp. Gr. *χαίρα*. Instr. sg. fem. *gerà* beside *gerá-ja*, so too *tà* beside *tá* (the latter originally only proclitic); the ending *-ā* from **-ām*. Acc. pl. fem. *geràs* beside *gerás-ias*, so too *tàs* beside *tás* (the latter to be judged like *tá*); *-ās* from **-āns*. Nom. sg. fem. *patī* 'wife, spouse' from **patī*: cp. Skr. *dēvī* 'goddess'. Nom. acc. du. *naktī* (*naktī-s* 'night') *žmogū* (*žmogū-s* 'man') from **naktī* **žmogū*: O.Bulg. *nošti* (*nošti* 'night') *syny* (*synū* 'son'). 3. sg. fut. *būs rīs* beside 1. sg. *būsīu* 'I shall be' *rīsīu* 'I shall swallow'. Nom. pl. masc. *gerī* beside *gerē-ji* (beside this strangely *tē*): cp. Gr. *καλοί, τοί*. Nom. acc. du. fem. *gerī* beside *gerē-ji*, so also *dvī* 'two': Skr. *ásōē*, *dvē*, Indg. *-u₂*. Instr. sg. masc. *gerū* beside *gerū-ju*. cp. Lat. *modo*, Indg. *-ō*. Nom. acc. du. masc. *gerū* beside *gerū-ju*, so also *dū* from **dvū* (§ 184): cp. Gr. *ἕνω, δώ-δεκα*. 1. sg. *sukū* 'I turn' beside the reflex. *sukū-si su-kū-s* (1.).

Rem. Compare the retention of long vowels with slurred accent in gen. sg. *anō* 'illius', gen. pl. *mergū* 'puellarum' gen. sg. *mergās* 'puellae', gen. sg. *naktēs* etc.

Such shortening also before *u*, *i*, *r*, *l+s*. It shows itself here by the broken accentuation passing into the slurred. Compar. *geriaūs* adv. 'better' beside *geriāusiai* 'best'. 3. sg. fut. *gaūs*, *kelaūs*, *pa-lēis*, *geīs*, *keīs* beside 1. sg. *gāusīu* 'I shall get', *kelāusīu* 'I shall travel', *pa-lēisīu* 'I shall let loose', *gērsīu* 'I shall drink', *kēlsīu* 'I shall raise'. Cp. the author Lit. Volksl. u. Märch. p. 315, Bezzenberger in his Beitr. X 202 ff., and § 691 rem. below.

4. Prim. Balt. $-ō_1 -ā_1$ became $-ui -ai$. Dat. sg. masc. *vilkuī*: Gr. *λύκω*. Dat. sg. fem. *rañkai* 'to a hand' *tai* 'to the': Gr. *χώρα, τῇ* (Dor. *τῇ*). With this compare *vilkaīs* § 148.

5. Assimilation of final nasals to explosives and spirants of different organs, as *in kltq* 'in alium' *im pōnq* 'in dominum'. The treatment of $-n$ (= Indg. $-n -m$) in other respects has already been discussed in § 218.

6. $-s$ became assimilated to following sz - and $ž$ -. *vėnaszėvė* 'one shot' = *vėnas szėvė*. *tókiožūvys* 'such fishes' = *tókios žūvys*. So also s - following $-sz$. *asūsiu* 'I shall send' = *asz siūsiu*. *išvėto* 'out of the world' = *isz svėto*.

7. Of the numerous other final changes of the Lithuanian dialects, suffice it here to mention the shortening in certain districts of $ō$, e , y , $ū$ to a , e , i , u , which took place at the end of words and before final single consonants, if the syllable did not bear the chief accent. Gen. sg. *rañkas* 'of a hand' (standard Lith. *rañkos*) beside *mergōs* 'of a girl'. Nom. sg. *mergėle* 'girl' (stand. Lith. *mergėlė*) beside *srovė* 'a flowing'. Nom. pl. *pātis* 'ipsi' (stand. Lith. *pātys*), *sūnus* 'sons' (stand. Lith. *sūnūs*). This shortening was caused by the expiratory accentuation.

§ 665. Finals in Slavonic, especially O.Bulg.

1. In prim. Slav. o became u before nasals in final syllables. **vilku-n* 'the wolf' (O.Bulg. *vlūkū*) from **ulqo-m*: Skr. *vṛka-m* Gr. *λύκο-ν*. **nesu-n* 'I carried away' (O.Bulg. *nestū*) from **neko-m*: Skr. *ābhara-m* Gr. *ἐφερο-ν*. **vilku-ns* acc. 'wolves', whence further by § 219 **vilkūs* (O.Bulg. *vlūkcy*): Gr. Cret. *λύκο-νς* Goth. *vulfa-ns*.

2. Then the $-n$ of the endings $-un$, $-in$, $-ūn$ was dropped, and there arose $-ū$, $-i$, $-y$, the historical endings of O.Bulg. Acc. *synū* 'son': Skr. *sūnū-m*. Acc. *vlūkū*: Skr. *vṛka-m* (1.). Acc. *gostī* 'guest': cp. Skr. *āvi-m* 'ovem'. Nom. *kamy* 'stone': cp. Gr. *ἄμυον* (§ 663, 1).

Rem. The ending of the gen. pl. $-ū$, e. g. *vlūkū* 'of wolves' *mater-ū* 'of mothers', must be explained from $-om$. See the coincidence.

So also prim. Slav. *-en* and *-in* (the latter = Indg. *-n̥, -ŋ*) lost the nasal and there arose *-e*. Nom. acc. sg. neutr. *polje* 'field' from **polje-n*, older **poljo-m*. Acc. sg. *mater-e* from **mater-in*. See § 219 p. 186 f.

On the other hand *-an* and *-en* became nasal vowels. Acc. sg. fem. *ženā* 'wife': cp. Skr. *āśvā-m* Lat. *equa-m*. Nom. acc. sg. neutr. *imē* 'name' from **i-mēn*. See § 219 p. 186 f.

3. Indg. prim. Balt.-Slav. *-a_i* became *-ai* and fell together with Indg. *-a_i-o_i* and *-ē* in *-ē*. In historical times there appears partly *-i*, e. g. O.Bulg. nom. pl. masc. *ti* = Lith. *tė* Gr. *τοί*, *matī* 'mother' = Lith. *motė*, partly *-ē*, e. g. dat. sg. fem. *račē* 'to a hand' = Lith. *rañkai* (§ 664, 4), loc. sg. masc. *vlūcē* (*vlūkū* 'wolf') = OHG. *wolfe* (§ 659, 2). To what this duality *-i* and *-ē* is due, remains undetermined. See §§ 76. 84.

Indg. prim. Balt.-Slav. *-ō_u* became *-ou*, further *-ū*. Loc. sg. *synu* · Skr. *sānāū* Goth. *sunāu* (§ 659, 3).

4. Originally final *-s* and the *-s* which later became final, were dropped. Nom. sg. *synū*: Lith. *sūnū-s*. Nom. pl. *synov-e*: Skr. *sūnāv-as*. Gen. sg. *kamen-e*: Lith. *akmenš-s* (§ 664, 2). Nom. acc. sg. neutr. *nebo* 'sky': Skr. *nābhas* Gr. *νέφος*. 2. sg. *veze* 'thou drovest': Skr. *vāha-s*. 2. sg. opt. *vezi*: Skr. *vāhē-ṣ*. Acc. pl. *syny* from **sūnūs*, older **sūnuns* (§ 219): cp. Goth. *sunu-nis*; *vlūky* (1.): Goth. *vulfa-nis*; *kraje* (*kraji* 'edge') from **kraṇens*, older **kāṇo-nis* (§§ 84. 219). 2. 3. sg. *da* (1. sg. *dachū* 'I gave', 2. pl. *daste*) from **dās*; prim. Balt.-Slav. 2. sg. **dōs-s* 3. sg. **dōs-t*. 2. 3. sg. *ja* (1. sg. *jasū* 'I ate' prim. f. **ēts-o-m* i. e. **ēd+s-o-m*, rt. *ed* 'eat') from **ēs*; prim. Balt.-Slav. 2. sg. **ēts-s* 3. sg. **ēts-t*.

This loss of *-s* was probably brought about in absolute finality and before words beginning with a consonant. See § 281 rem. 3.

5. *-i* and *-ū* disappeared in the O.Bulg. period, after imparting their timbre to the preceding consonants, e. g. *pātem*(*ŷ*), *pātech*(*ū*). See §§ 36. 52. The transition of *-ū* to *o* in combinations like *iz-bavito* i (*jŷ*) 'liberat eum' *iz-bavljeto* i (*jŷ*) 'liberant eum' etc. is to be explained from the fact that the

pronoun, which was attached enclitically, was still only spoken as *j*: from *-tū j(i)* arose *-to j(i)* like *domoch(ū)* from *domūch(ū)*, see § 52.

§ 666. Initials in Baltic-Slavonic.

1. *j* and *u* frequently arose before initial vowels. The phonetic condition was that the preceding word ended in a vowel. *j* and *u* represent the movement of transition.

Lith. *j*. *j-imti* 'to take'. *j-in* 'in'. *j-irkla-s* 'oar'. *j-yra* 'is'. *j-šazkoti* 'to seek': OHG. *eiscōn*. *pri-si-j-esti* 'to gorge oneself'. *su-j-esti* 'comedere'. *lėpe-j-elti* 'he bid go'. Also *j-añt* 'up', *j-asz* 'I' etc. *j-* seems to have been entirely generalised only in *j-šazkoti* and in *j-unkti* 'to become accustomed' (O.Bulg. *v-yknā* 'I learn' Goth. *bi-ūhts* 'accustomed'); association with *junkti* 'to yoke' (rt. *yeug-*) formed a factor in the latter word.

Lith. *u*. *v-ugni-s* 'fire'. *v-ūpė* 'river'. *v-oszkā* 'goat'. *v-ūszvė* 'mother-in-law'. So far as I know *v* became fixed nowhere before *u-* and *o-*, whilst in some dialects it became permanent before *ā-* and entirely supplanted the form with *ū-* (*ūszvė*). Here probably also belongs the *v-* in *v-ėna-s* 'unus', which must be very old, since it occurs permanently in Lettic (*w-ins*) and in the whole of Lithuanian.

Slav. *j*. *j-estī* 'is': Lith. *ėsti*, cp. *nėstī* from **neestī* § 607. *j-eleñt* 'stag': Gr. *ēlaipo-ς*. *jastī* 'eats' from **j-estī* (§ 76): Lith. *ėsti*; but *iz-estī* 'consumes'. *ima* 'I seize' from **j-ima*, inf. *j-eti*: Lith. *imū imti*, *j-imū j-imti*; but *iz-ima iz-eti* 'to take out'. *j-ęza* 'illness' from **inza*, prim. f. **ǵghā*, from rt. *añgh-*. *j-ęzykū* 'tongue': Pruss. *insuwis*. *j-ablūko* and *ablūko* 'apple'. *j-qza* and *qza* 'cord'. *j-utro* and *utro* 'morning'.

Slav. *u*. *v-yknā* 'I learn' from **ūknā* (§ 219 p. 187) beside *učiti* 'to teach': Lith. *j-unktu* 'I become accustomed' (see above). *v-ydra* 'otter': Lith. *ūdra* (§ 257). *v-ym* 'udder' from **ūdmēn*: Skr. *ūdhar* (§ 547). *v-* was fixed in these words as well as in *v-onja* 'smell' beside *qchati* 'to smell'. *v-qšū* beside *qšū* 'moustache'. *v-qza* beside *qza* and *j-qza* 'cord', to which also *v-ęzati* 'to bind' with permanent *v-*¹).

1) Further examples for Slav. *j-* and *v-* in Miklosich's *Vergl. Gramm.* I* 198 f. 234 f

Rem. 1. We must leave it for a more thorough investigation to determine, between what vowel qualities *j-* and *v-* were regularly developed in each single case and how far levelling out has taken place, further, whether anything prevents our assigning the beginning of the development of these glides to the Balto-Slavonic primitive community (cp. Lith. *-j-ėsti* O.Bulg. *justi* etc.).

2. *e-* uniformly became *a-* in certain Lith. districts, e. g. *asù* = *esù* 'I am', *ašiu* = *ėšiu* 'I shall go' (but *at-ėšiu*, *is-ėšiu* etc.). If we remember that every consonant before *e* had a palatalised pronunciation in the dialects in question, this change is easily explained as an affection of absolute initiality.

3. In Slav. *ě-* (from older *oĭ-*) became *i-*. *inŭ* 'one' = Lat. *oīno-s ūnu-s*. See § 84.

Rem. 2. We have probably no right to explain this change by assuming that *ĭ* was first developed before *oĭ-* as a glide and that *ĭoĭ-* then became *ĭĭ-* *ĭi-* (cp. *jichŭ* § 84 p. 82). Such an *ĭ-* before *o* has not yet, so far as I know, been established.

ACCENTUATION.

The nature of accentuation¹⁾ and the accentuation of the Indg. languages in general.

§ 667. 1. Accentuation of syllables, words and sentences.

By accentuation in the widest sense is understood the gradation of a sentence according to the stress and pitch of its members.

In every separate syllable, i. e. in every quantity of sound produced with a single independent expiratory impulse, there is always one element which with respect to accentuation has the precedence of the rest, e. g. *a* in English *man*; this element is called the sonant of the syllable. The form of the tone movement in the whole of the syllable, the relation, in which non-sonant members of the syllable stand in respect of accentuation to one another and to the sonant, may differ, e. g.

1) Cp. among others Sievers Grundzüge der Phonet. § 176 ff., Seelmann Die Ausspr. des Lat. 15 ff.

Lith. *vir-siu* 'I shall cook' and *vir-siu* 'I shall fall', Gr. *oĩ-xoi* loc. sg. and *oĩ-xoi* nom. pl.

In a polysyllabic word there is always one syllable which by its accentuation takes precedence of the rest. This syllable is generally called simply the accented syllable. Syllables which have not the high tone or principal accent can also display different degrees of accentuation, which characterise the word. E. g. in Mod. English *chérishing*, *forǵétfulness* the final syllable is more strongly accented than the penultimate, in Mod.HG. *ábend-dámmerung* 'evening twilight' the antepenultimate more strongly than the other syllables which have not the principal accent and these latter again show gradations among themselves. Word-accent is thus the relative characteristic of all the syllables of a word.

The word seldom stands alone; generally it is the member of a sentence which in phonetic just as in syntactical relations forms a complete unity. Within this whole again there are words with higher, others with lower accent-points Cp. e. g. the accentuation of the sentence *speák trúth and líe nóť*. To the accentuation of the sentence belongs thus everything, which bears upon the different accentuation of the words as members of a sentence.

2. Expiratory and musical (chromatic, tónic) accentuation

If the preeminence of the sonantal element consists in the greater force, with which the breath-current is expelled (voice-stress), we have expiratory accent, if on the other hand in a raising of the voice above its ordinary level (voice-pitch) we have musical accent. The latter may be heard e. g. in the final syllable of our *really*, when spoken in a tone of surprised enquiry.

Rem. 1. For accentuation, particularly expiratory, quantity also requires attention. Languages with considerable differences of accent-stress, as German and English, have generally also more considerable differences in the duration of syllables than languages, which, like Romance, Slavonic and Mod.Gr., form their syllables with less varying stress. The treatment of syllables, which do not bear the principal accent in languages

where the accent is strongly expiratory, often shows very distinctly, how the different quantity of these syllables and the different grades of the secondary accent stand in mutual relation to one another.

None of the Indg. languages had and has exclusively expiratory and none exclusively musical accentuation. But one of the two methods of accentuation always appears in the stages of development accessible to our observation as dominant and typical for the history of sounds. Essentially expiratory accent appears in Old Armenian, in the Old Italic dialects, in Keltic, Germanic and Lithuanian, essentially musical in Sanskrit and Old Greek; we have no satisfactory information concerning the accentuation of the Old Iranian dialects and of the Old Bulgarian.

3. Three accent-grades.

Between the highest imaginable and the lowest imaginable grade of accentuation there are, strictly speaking, innumerable intermediate grades. For all practical purposes it is sufficient to distinguish three grades. The highest grade of the expiratory accent we designate the principal accent, that of the musical accent high tone, the lowest grade absence of accent (also loss of accent) and low tone. Between these lie secondary accent and medium tone.

Rem 2 The grammatical terminology here roughly resembles that for the positions of articulation of the lingual palatals, here as there we have to deal with an unbroken graded series, and the ordinary division into dentals etc. leaves free scope, since such division fails to draw sharply defined limits.

4. The different forms of syllabic accent.

Expiratory accent. An expiration, simply allowed to die away, contains but one point of expiration. If on the other hand fluctuations in the expiratory impulse take place, still other points become perceptible alongside the principal point; these owing to their smaller force are felt as subordinate to the principal point. Where the accentuation has only one point, the sonant, the bearer of the syllabic accent, is separated from the following consonant simply by the change of position in the organs of articulation, it is cut off by the consonant, and such accent is called clear cut accent ('), e. g. English *hát*. Where

the accentuation has two (˘) the second point may still fall upon the sonant of the syllable, e. g. Mod.G. *sð* (in certain cases), or on the consonant immediately following, e. g. *mān* (Thuringian).

Musical accent. Whilst the sonant or the syllable lasts, the voice remains on the same level (level tone), or ascends from its level (rising tone), or descends (falling tone), or within the same syllable both rises and falls, or falls and rises (musical circumflex). The level tone also combines in different ways with the rising and falling tones, e. g. ˊˋ.

These differences of accentuation hold good for all syllables, not merely for principal accented and hightone syllables, in which alone according to the ordinary mode of marking accentuation they are usually indicated. This conclusion is established by the following considerations. In Lithuanian the nom. sg. **vārna* 'crow' became *vārna*, just as **gerā* became *gerā*, and the gen. sg. *tilto* 'of the bridge' retained the length of the *-ō* just like *anō* (§ 664, 3). The final syllables of **vārna* and **tilta* (*tilto*) had thus an accent of the same form as the final syllables of **gerā* and **anā* (*anō*)¹⁾ In Greek lowtone final *-oi* was counted long for the word-accentuation, in case the syllable, if bearing the accent, shows the circumflex, e. g. loc. sg. *οἴκοι* beside *Ἰσθμοῖ*, on the other hand it was treated as short where the syllable, if bearing the high tone, shows the acute, e. g. nom. pl. *οἴκοι* beside *καλοί*; the *-oi* of *οἴκοι* was thus circumflexed, but the *-oi* in *οἴκοι* had the acute.

§ 668. Our means for determining the accentuation in the older periods of the Indg. languages are the works of the native grammarians, metre, the accent marks of the texts handed down to us, the modifying influences, exercised by the accent on the sounds, and the accentuation in those living languages which form the continuation of these older stages of development.

1) Native Lithuanian scholars affirm that the differences of syllabic accent appear also in syllables which do not bear the principal accent, that e. g. in the instr. sg. *kirvū* the same slurred ('geschliffen') accentuation is heard in the first syllable as in the nom. sg. *kirvis* 'axe'.

Notices of grammarians we possess for Sanskrit and the classical languages. They are not precise enough to furnish us with a clear and complete picture of the accentuation.

Metre hardly requires consideration elsewhere than in HG.

For the same languages we have accented texts. The system of indicating accent is however very incomplete. The Hindoos marked with the udatta only the word-accent, without betokening the differences of accentuation between the syllables which had not the high tone and without taking account of the kind of emphasis, the quality of syllabic accentuation. Sentence accent was indicated only in so far, as under certain circumstances words with subordinate tone in the sentence as a whole, remained without mark of accent. In Greek the tone movement, which was worked out within the individual syllable, was expressed by the distinction of acute and circumflex, only however, if the syllable was the most prominent in the word. Both accents thus served at the same time to indicate the position of the high tone in the word. First attempts at indicating sentence-accent were the use of the grave (e. g. βασιλέως ἐγένετο but ἐγένετο βασιλεύς, περὶ τούτου but τούτου πέρι) and the non-accentuation of words

From sound-changes we may often gather what the accentuation was. Reduction and total loss of syllables point to a more strongly developed expiratory accentuation. If the accent-force of several syllables is concentrated upon one, those left without force lessen their duration and firmness. Thus the position of the principal tone is at once recognisable.

Conclusions, drawn from the younger periods of languages, are not to be applied to the older without great care. As the languages, whose course of development we can trace through considerable periods of time, show, the accentuation of a language may undergo complete modification in a comparatively short time. Only where on the whole a coincidence in the accentuation of earlier and later periods seems already probable on other grounds, ought the younger phases of language to be adduced, e.g. in HG., to clear up the phenomena of the older periods.

Primitive Indg. period ¹⁾.

§ 669. The position of the word-accent can be arrived at through comparison of Sanskrit, Greek and prim. Germanic

1) Of the older works on the accentuation of the Indg. languages in general or of single Indg. languages we may mention here: L. Benloew *De l'accentuation dans les langues indo-européennes*, 1847, F Bopp *Vergleichendes Accentuationssystem*, 1854, C. Götting *Allgem Lehre vom Accent der griech. Sprache*, 1835, W Corssen *Über Aussprache, Vokalismus und Betonung der lat. Sprache II* ² (1870) p 794 ff.; cp. the list of literature in F. Misteli's *Über griech. Betonung*, 1875, p. 3 ff

Modern literature. General: L Masing *Die Hauptformen des serbisch-chorwatischen Accents nebst einleitenden Bemerkungen zur Accentlehre insbesondere des Griechischen und des Sanskrit*, 1876. A Hillebrandt *Zur Lehre von den starken und schwachen Casus*, *Bezenb Beitr II* 305 ff. (cp also X 318 ff). — Sanskrit: R Garbe *Das Accentuationssystem des altind Nominalcompositums*, *Kuhn's Ztschr. XXIII* 470 ff. W. D Whitney *Sanskrit Grammar*, 1879 p 29 ff. F Knauer *Über die Betonung der Composita mit a priv. im Sanskrit*, *Kuhn's Ztschr XXVII* 1 ff — Greek: F. Misteli *Über griech. Betonung*, 1875, *Erläuter zur allgem. Theorie der griech. Betonung*, 1877 J. Wackernagel *Der griech. Verbalaccent*, *Kuhn's Ztschr. XXIII* 457 ff L Schroeder *Die Accentgesetze der homer Nominalcomposita*, mit denen des Veda verglichen, *ibid XXIV* 101 ff Th Benfey *Die eigentliche Accentuation des ind praes. von i, und ϕ a sowie einiger griech Präpositionen*, in: *Vedica und Linguistica*, 1880 F Blass *Über die Aussprache des Griech*, 1882, p. 106 ff. M Bloomfield *Historical and critical remarks, introductory to a comparative study of Greek accent*, *Americ. Journ of Philol IV* 21 ff J. Kuhl *Die Bedeutung des Accents im Homer*, *Progr von Jülich*, 1883 R. Meister *Bemerkungen zur dor Accentuation*, in: *Zur griech Dialektologie*, 1883. Brugmann *Griech Gramm in I Müller's Handbuch d klass Altert-Wiss II* 48 ff. F Hanssen *Der griech Circumflex stammt aus der Ursprache*, *Kuhn's Ztschr XXVII* 612 ff B. J. Wheeler *Der griech. Nominalaccent*, 1885. — Latin: F. Scholl *De accentu linguae Latinae*, *Acta soc phil. Lips. VI* 1 ff R Kühner *Ausführl Gramm. der Lat Sprache I* 145 ff F. Hartmann *Ein merkwürdiger Fall von Verbalenklise im Lateinischen*, *Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII* 549 ff F Seelmann *Die Ausspr. des Latein*, 1885, p. 15 ff. F. Stolz *Lat Gramm in I. Müller's Handb d klass Altert-Wiss II* 192 ff, Gibt es wirklich gar keine Spuren einer älteren Betonung des Lat ², in: *Wien Stud VIII* 149 ff. — Keltic: H Zimmer *Über altr. Betonung und Verskunst* = *Kelt Stud. II*, 1884 R Thurneysen *L'accentuation de l'ancien verbe irlandais*, *Rev. Celt VI* 129 ff, *Zur ir. Accent- und Verslehre*, *ibid VI* 309 ff — Germanic: K. Verner *Eine Ausnahme der ersten Lautverschiebung*, *Kuhn's Ztschr XXIII* 97 ff. E Sievers *Zur Accent- und Lautlehre der*

(Verner's law). The word-accent was free, that is, unrestricted either by number of syllables or by questions of quantity. E. g. **patē(r)* 'father': Skr. *pitā*, Gr. *πατήρ*, Goth. *fadar* O.Icel. *faðir* prim. Germ. **faðēr*. **bhrātō(r)* 'brother': Skr. *bhrātā* Gr. *φράτωρ* Goth. *brōþar* prim. Germ. **brōþōr*. **oktō* 'eight': Skr. *aṣṭā*, Gr. *ὀκτώ*. **dykōnt-es* nom. pl. part. act. from *derk-* 'see': Skr. *dyśānt-as* Gr. *δρακόντ-ες*. **i-mi* 'I go' **i-mēs* 'we go': Skr. *ēmi imās*. **lelip-ymé* or **lelip-omé* 1. pl. indic. perf. act. from *leyp-* 'smear, stick to': Skr. *lilipunā* Goth. *bi-libum* prim. Germ. **libumi*. **uortéiþō* causat. from *uert-* 'turn': Skr. *vartáyāmi* Goth. *fra-vardja* prim. Germ. **wardēiþō*. Sanskrit preserved most accurately the word-tone, nevertheless we find even in this language also not a few instances of shifting, see § 672.

For the relation to one another of the syllables of a word which do not bear the high tone (§ 667, 3 p. 529) we have no certain information as regards the time immediately before the breaking up of the Indg. prim. community. From certain fluctuations perceptible in the historical periods and affecting the accentuation of certain classes of genuine nominal compounds, owing to which the accent rested sometimes on the first, sometimes on the second member of the compound, we may conclude that the less accented member had preserved as medium tone the high tone originally belonging to it as an independent word, just as the syllable *-zeh-* in Mod.HG.

germ. Sprachen, 1878. F. Kluge Das germ. Accentgesetz, in: Beitr. zur Gesch. der german. Conjug. p. 131 ff., Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVI 68 ff. W. Scherer Zur Gesch. d. deutsch. Sprache² p. 75 ff. H. Paul Zum Verner'schen Gesetz, Paul-Braune's Beitr. VI 538 ff. and elsewhere. — Lithuanian. F. Kurschat, Gramm. der litau. Sprache, 1876, p. 57 ff. A. Baranowski and H. Weber Ostlitausche Texte, 1882, p. XV sqq. A. Leskien Die Quantitätsverhältnisse im Auslaut des Litaunischen, Arch. f. slav. Philol. V 188 ff. Bezenberger Zur lit. Accentuation, in his Beitr. X 202 ff. — Slavonic. L. Masling Die Hauptformen etc., see above. Nemanic Čakavisch-Kroatische Studien, 1. Accentlehre 1883—85, Sitzungsber. der Wiener Akad. B. 104 105. 108. J. Hanusz Über die Betonung der Substantiva im Kleinrussischen, ein Beitrag zur vergleichenden Accentlehre im Slav., 1883. A. Leskien Untersuchungen über Quantität und Betonung in den slav. Sprachen, I, 1885.

wéchsel-beziehungen still exhibits the word-accent of *beziehungen* or the syllable *-lai-* in Lith. *vaik-palaikis* ('ne'er-do-well') that of *palaikis* (§ 691 end). The misplacing of the high tone in the former case resembles that in the German *únbeschréiblich* beside *únbeschréiblich*, *úngeméin* beside *úngeméin* etc.

So far as sentence-accent is concerned, the enclitic use of certain words and categories of words in Sanskrit, Greek etc. was doubtless inherited from the period of the prim. community.

Thus enclitic were:

Certain particles, as **ge* 'and': Skr. *ca* Gr. *τε* Lat. *que*; **uě* 'or': Skr. *va vā* Gr. **fε* in *η-ε* from **γ-fε* (§ 677) Lat. *ve*.

The interrogative pronouns (st. **go-* and **qi-*: Skr. *ka-* and *ci-*, Gr. *πο-* and *τι-*, Lat. *quo-* and *qui-*), if they had an indefinite meaning, cp. e. g. Gr. *τις* 'who?' and *ἀνής* *τις*.

The personal pronouns, if no contrast of meaning prevailed, as between *I* and *thou* etc., cp. e. g. the enclitic Skr. *mē* Gr. *μου* O.Bulg. *mi* 'to me'¹⁾.

Further, probably in many instances, the vocative, see § 672;

Lastly the finite verb also to a large extent, always if the temporal particle **é*, the augment, immediately preceded it, e. g. **é dyket* 'he looked': Skr. *ádṡat* Gr. *ἔδραξε*; apparently already in the period of the Indg. prim. community an agglutination had taken place here which obliterated the feeling for *é* as an independent word. Further, the verb in the principal sentence was frequently appended with the low tone to those adverbs which appear in the separate languages as prepositions, as **pró bherō* = Skr. *prá bharami*²⁾; more rarely the verb was welded into a unity with living case-forms. But apart from such definite categories of words with which the verb showed a special pre-

1) It is assumed that this enclitic use had occasioned the weakening of a form **tuox* to **tox* 'to thee' (Skr. *iṣ* Gr. *τοι* O.Bulg. *ti*). Cp. § 187.

2) So also the passive participles and verbal abstracts with suffix *-ti-* had the tone on the prefix, e. g. **próbhṡta-s* **próbhṡti-s* (Skr. *prá-bhṡta-s* *prábhṡti-ṡ*) beside **bhṡtó-s* **bhṡti-s* (Skr. *bhṡta-s* *bhṡti-ṡ*) c.

ference for enclitic connexion, the verb in principal sentences had the low tone. In these it preserved its accent in Sanskrit only when the first word of a sentence (§ 672).

§ 670. Did the expiratory or the musical accentuation preponderate at the time of the breaking up of the primitive community?

The reduction and rejection of vowels point to a more strongly developed expiratory accent. This method of accentuation therefore must be referred to that period of the Indg. primitive language in which the syllable preceding the principal tone underwent the weakenings, mentioned in § 310 ff., when e. g. **pet-é-* and **derk-é-* became **pté-* and **dṛkṛé-*. That between these processes and the close of the primitive language a certain time had elapsed, is shown by the fact that the state of the language, phonetically produced by those accentual influences, was altered by a series of new formations which with good reason are referred to prim. Indo-Germanic.

Rem E. g. dat. sg. **bhrā́ti-aḥ* 'to the brother' (Skr. *bhrā́tṛe*) had come in either for older **bhṛā́tor-aḥ* after the analogy **patr-āḥ* 'to the father' (Skr. *pitṛé*) or for older **bhṛtr-āḥ* after the analogy of the stem-form of the strong cases **bhrā́tor-* (e. g. acc. **bhrā́tor-m*) Nom. pl. **mātér-es* 'mothers' (Skr. *mātṛas*) with strong grade radical vowel beside **patér-es* must in like manner have been influenced by analogy. Prim. Indg. is also the levelling of **dérk-i-m* **dṛkṛé-s* **dṛkṛé-t* **dérko-mem* **dṛkṛé-te* **dérko-nt* (rt. *derk-* 'see') on the one hand to **dérko-m* **dérké-s* **dérké-t* etc. (Skr. *dārśa-m* *dārśa-s* etc.), on the other hand to **dṛkṛ-i-m* **dṛkṛé-s* etc. (Skr. *dṛśá-m* *dṛśá-s* etc.)

Towards the end then of the Indg. primitive community the expiratory character of the accent seems to have no longer preponderated. The fact that Sanskrit and Greek with preponderantly musical accent show as separate languages hardly any phonetic changes which could be ascribed to the effects of expiratory accent, points to this conclusion¹). If at the time of the separation of the peoples and accordingly still in the oldest periods of their separate existence the accent had had

1) In Aryan the only difference to be considered is that of *a = ʔ* and *an = ʔ* (§§ 228. 230) and Skr. *yāt-ás* beside *yānt-am* (§ 198).

a strongly marked expiratory character, these two languages would doubtless not have preserved so faithfully and so unabreviated the old inherited condition of the sonants. I am of opinion therefore — without venturing to express a final decision on a question so difficult and still so much requiring a comprehensive and thorough investigation —, that Skr. and Greek accentuation on the whole represent in the point in question the method of accentuation which prevailed at the time of the separation. In the prim. Germanic development the Indg. accent again became more strongly expiratory; for it is to the strengthened breath-current of the syllable bearing the principal accent that we must ascribe the circumstance that the voiceless spirants (**brōþar-* 'brother' **kéusō* 'I test') remained voiceless (see §§ 530 581).

§ 671. The contrast between circumflex and acute in Greek and that of the slurred (*geschliffen*) and broken (*gestossen*) accent in Lithuanian appear to correspond to one another and to stand in historical connexion. Gr. nom. sg. *τῖμά* nom. pl. *τῖμαί* (orig. nom. du., see accidentence) : gen. sg. *τῖμας* = Lith. nom. sg. *geró-ji* nom. du. *gerė-ji* : gen. sg. *gerōs-ios*. Nom. du. *καλοί* nom. pl. *καλοί* : gen. pl. *καλιῶν* loc. sg. *Ἰσθμοῖ* = nom. du. *gerǫ-jū* nom. pl. *gerė-ji* : gen. pl. *gerū-jū* loc. sg. *namė* ('at home'). Cp. further 3. sg. opt. *λείποι* and *te-sukē* with reference to the remarks made on final -*oi* page 530.

Rem. 1 Hansen's attempt (Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVII 612 ff.), to establish this difference of syllabic accent for Germanic also, has, in my opinion, not succeeded.

Further the difference of accentuation in Skr. nom. *dyāuś* and voc. *dyāuṣ* and Gr. nom. *Ζεὺς* and voc. *Ζεῦ* points to an original qualitative difference in Indo-Germanic (§§ 673. 677).

Hence it may be conjectured that already in the time of the Indg. primitive community, there existed different forms of syllabic accent.

Rem. 2. Owing to the incompleteness of the present investigation, I have taken no account in writing the Indg. prim. forms in this work of these different accents. In every case the word-accent has been written with the acute (').

Rēm. 8. In Italic, Keltic and Germanic, a stress accent was developed on the first syllable of the word, which drove out the Indg. free accent. Thurneysen (*Revue Celt.* VI 313) conjectures historical connexion here and sets up 'a general West European regulation of accent'. The assumption of such a connexion is bold. For since in the special Germanic development the prim Indg word-tone still acted as a stress accent (Verner's law), the new Germanic accentuation would be a borrowing from Keltic, the Germanic tribes would through contamination have given up their native accentuation in favour of the Keltic: should not then Keltic influence reveal itself in other directions too in a far larger extent than is actually provable? Moreover Lettic and Czech show by their accentuation on the first syllable that languages can pass through the same revolution in accent quite independently. To the assumption of a connexion between Keltic and Italic accentuation I am less opposed. No other branches show so many special coincidences as Italic and Keltic.

Aryan.

§ 672. With Sanskrit accentuation alone have we a tolerably intimate acquaintance.

It has been already remarked in § 669 that the Hindoos preserved on the whole the prim. Indg. position of the word-accent. Changes were doubtless due only to analogy; in one set of instances however it is impossible to decide whether the variation belonged to the Sanskrit or the prim. Aryan period.

Examples. For **ganvās* 1. du. 'we come' (from **gṇ-uās*, § 229) came *gánvas* after the singular forms like *gánti*; the formal similarity with the forms, accented on the root, which had arisen phonetically, occasioned this innovation, cp. alongside these *ga-thás ga-tás* etc. Presents with original *á* in the root syllable, as *bhárāmi*, caused the accent in those verbs whose root syllable had unaccented *a* to pass over to the root syllable: *gáchāmi* 'I come' for **gachāmi* from **gṇ-skó* (cp. *ichāmi ṛchāmi* etc.), *dášāmi* 'I bite' for **daśāmi* from **dṇkó* (§ 224). The transition from *mati-ṣ* to *máti-ṣ* ('thought'), from *pakti-ṣ* to *pákṭi-ṣ* ('a cooking') etc. is connected with the circumstance that these nouns from the Indg. prim. period had a final and initial accentuation which varied in the different cases. The accentuation *pañcá* (*Atharvaveda* V 15, 5) for *pánca* 'five' follows *saptá* 'seven'; cp. *pañcábhiṣ* : *saptábhiṣ*.

As regards sentence accent Sanskrit appears to have preserved the old position almost invariably. At least the enclitic use of the particles, like *ca vā u ha*, of the forms of the personal pronouns, as *mē mā*, of the vocative and of the verb must be regarded as Indg., as was already remarked p. 534. In independent sentences the verb had no accent unless at the beginning of a sentence, e. g. *agnīm idē purōhitam* 'I praise Agni, the house-priest' (beginning of the Rigveda). The vocative had from the beginning the high tone on the first syllable, e. g. *pitar* 'O father' *mātār* 'O mother' (Gr. *πάτερ*, *μήτηρ*). It had however its independent high tone only at the beginning of a sentence, otherwise it was unaccented, e. g. *idām indra śṛnuhi* 'this, O Indra, hear'. Just as this use appears to be original, so also the law may be old which requires the vocative, if connected with a word which more nearly defines it, to form in respect of accent a unity with that word, e. g. *vāsō sakhē* or *sakhē vasō* 'O good friend', *sāhasah sūnō* or *sūnō sahasah* 'O son of strength'. I conjecture that this practice in Sanskrit as in other languages, if it did not occasion, at any rate helped the formation of improper compounds, cp. e. g. Skr. *jās-puti-ṣ* 'lord of the family', Gr. *δεσ-πότης*, voc. *δέσ-ποτα*, 'house master' (§ 204 p. 171)¹, *Διός-κουροι* 'sons of Zeus', Lat *Juppiter* (see § 612 p. 463), *Dies-piter*.

§ 673. According to the account of the native grammarians the Sanskrit accent was a musical one. It is obvious that there had also existed alongside that accent differences of voice stress. The expiratory accent cannot however have been very strong.

The high tone was called *udātta*, that is, 'raised' ('). Opposed to it was the *anudātta*, that is, 'unraised' (not-high tone).

The *udātta* was a simple rising tone. If the *udātta*-syllable was followed by two or more unaccented syllables, the first of these syllables had the so-called enclitic *svarita* ('). it was

1) The combination **dems-potis* probably dates from the Indg. primitive period; cp. Skr. *pātir dān* and *dāmpatiṣ*, the latter perhaps for **dāp-pati-*, with substitution of the pause-form *dān*.

pronounced with falling tone, and its accent formed the natural transition from the high tone reached in the udātta-syllable to the low tone of the next syllable but one, e. g. *bhr̥dī́dras* 'fratres', *vidū́ṣṣpārēbh̥yas* 'doctioribus'.

There was, besides, the so-called independent svarita (^). It arose, when a high accented vowel was joined in the same syllable with a low accented vowel, e. g. *divī́va* from *diví iva*, *ēvā́śn̄tyāt* from *ēvā́ aśn̄tyāt*, *sōbravīt* from *sṓ (a)bravīt*, *aps̄vuntār* from *aps̄u antār*, *vyāptiṣ̄* from *vi-apti-ṣ̄*. This accent is defined as a compound accent, as a combination of a higher and a lower tone within the limits of a single syllable. It was rising-falling, the combination of the udātta with the enclitic svarita. It may be, accordingly, compared with the Greek circumflex (e. g. *τρεῖς* from **treĩs*).

The contrast in accentuation between nom. *dyāuṣ̄* and voc. *dyāuṣ̄* appears to have descended from the period of the Indg. primitive community, since it corresponds to the contrast between Greek *Ζεύς* and *Ζεῦ*. Cp. § 677.

Rem. Further peculiarities of Sanskrit accentuation in Whitney § 80 ff, L Masing *Die Hauptformen* etc p 37 ff 72 f. and elsewhere.

§ 674. As regards the accentuation of the Old Iranian dialects we have no information

If the sound-law respecting the transition of *r* before *k*, *p*, *t* into a spirant which has been assumed by Bartholomae for Avestic and mentioned above in § 260, is correct, we must conclude that at the time when this sound-change took place, Avestic had in general the same word-accent as Sanskrit.

Armenian.

§ 675. That the accentuation of Old Armenian was once essentially expiratory, is shown by the numerous weakenings of syllables.

Since the vowels of the original final syllables in polysyllabic words disappeared (§ 651, 1), the accent must have been thrown back, cp. e. g. *mard* 'man' from Indg. **mr̥tós* (Skr. *mṛtá-s*). And since *i*, *u*, *ē*, *oi*, *eu* remained unchanged

only in the originally penultimate syllables, while in earlier syllables *i* and *u* were rejected and *ē*, *oi*, *ea* were reduced to *i*, *u*, *e* (§§ 31 47. 63. 79. 632), the accent must have been concentrated on the originally penultimate syllables.

Further conclusions depend upon the answer to be given to the question of the chronological relationship between the weakening in originally final syllables and the weakening in syllables earlier than the original penultimate. I believe we must assume with Hubschmann that the first mentioned weakening was earlier in time. Consequently we must conclude that in the first place a withdrawal of the accent from the final syllables in general took place, but that at the period when gen. **duster* became *dster*, accentuation of the final syllable was the regular principle.

The abandonment of the prim. Indg. word-accent presupposes the development of an expiratory secondary accent, limited by number of syllables. This gradually overpowered and drove out the original accent.

Greek.

§ 676. The prim. Indg. freedom in the position of the word accent and the capability of the prim. language to use enclitically in the sentence words of any number of syllables whatever (particles, pronouns, forms of the finite verb), were materially limited in Greek through the development of a secondary accent, of the accent, which displays itself in the so-called law of three syllables. The chief points are as follow (cp. Wheeler's treatise, cited above p. 532.):

1. Dissyllabic words with a short final syllable were not subject to the action of the secondary accent but generally preserved the old inherited word-tone. πόδα πόδες, ποδός ποδί: Skr. *pādam pādas, padās patsū*. τρεῖς from **τρι(λ)ες, τρισί: tráyas, triṣū*. πέντε δέκα, ἐπτά: *pāñca dāśa, sapṭá*. πῆρι: *pári*. ἄρκτο-ς: *ṛkṣa-s*. γόμφο-ς: *jámbha-s*. ἵππο-ς: *áśva-s*. ἀγύ-ς: *ajá-s*. ὀρθό-ς: *ūrdhvá-s*. μισθό-ς: *mīdhá-m*. θυμό-ς: *dhūmá-s*. ἀγνό-ς: *yajñá-s*. κλυτό-ς: *śrutá-s*. γνωτό-ς: *jñātá-s*. βαρύ-ς:

gurú-ḡ. ἡδύ-ς : svādú-ḡ. μέθυ : mádhu. νέφος : nábhas. ἄνθος : ándhas. εἶμα : váśma. Here belong also word-combinations like ὅς τε : Skr. yás ca.

2. In disyllabic words with long final syllable and in all trisyllabic and polysyllabic words, as also in similar combinations under one accent, there was developed, in the period of the Greek primitive community, a secondary accent on the third mora from the end or, if the word ended in a trochee, on the fourth mora. Accordingly at the end of a word or combination of words not more than two, or in the case of a trochaic ending three morae could remain unaccented. In words with long final syllable the effect of the law was to permit only the acute and not the circumflex to stand on the penultimate. The secondary accent conquered the older accent, situated nearer to the beginning of the word.

Thus arose ἡδίον from *ἡδίον¹⁾ : Skr. svādīyan. φερόμενος φερόμενος -ου from *φέρομινος *φέρομινοιο : bhāramāṇas bhāramānasya. Ἀγάμεμνον from *Ἰγαυμνον : cp. ἀδελφε beside ἀδελφός, etc. ἀπό-τισις from *ἀπο-τισις : Skr. āpa-citiṣ. ἀν-επι-θετος ἀν-επι-θετοιο -ου from *ἄν-επι-θετος *ἄν-επι-θετοιο : án-ari-hitas án-ari-hitasya. ὀππότερος, αὐτὸς πότερον (i. e. *αὐτός πότερον 'ipse utrumvis') from *οἶός ποτερος (cp. Goth. swa), *αὐτός ποτερον ζυγὸν φερόμεθα (i. e. *ζυγὸν φερούμεθα) from *ζυγὸν φερούμεθα : yugám bharēmahe. Ζεὺς ἡμῖν (i. e. *Ζεύς ἡμῖν) from *Ζεύς ἡμῖν.

Rem 1. Almost all the forms of the finite verb had the recessive tone, cp e g ἵμιν δοῶκε with Skr. imás dadārśa. This is probably not to be explained exclusively from the enclitic use in the principal sentence (§ 669 p 534). Nothing prevents our assuming that the accentuation of the subordinate sentence was still in force at the time when the secondary accent was developed. Then many forms of the principal sentence necessarily acquired the same accent as the forms of the subordinate sentence. *⌊ φερούμεν of the principal sentence (Skr. ⌊ bharāmas) became φέρομεν, the form of the subordinate sentence (Skr. bhāīmas), *⌊ φερούμεθα of the principal sentence (Skr. ⌊ bharēmahe) and *φέρομεθα of the subordinate sentence (Skr. bhārēmahe) fell together in φερούμεθα, etc. Such falling together of a part of the forms, led to considerable levellings, after the

1) We give the words as they exist in Ionic or Attic. Strictly speaking we ought to have given the prim. Greek forms.

analogy of the accentuation of the forms of the principal sentence, e. g. **ἰδοῖμεν* of the subordinate sentence (Skr. *vidēma*) gave way to *ἰδοίμεν* of the principal sentence.

The newly developed accent had not suppressed the old one in *ἄνθρωπόν τινα, ἄγγελός που, σῶμά μου* from **ἄνθρωπον τινα, *ἄγγελος που, *σῶμα μου*. The accent, which the first word bore, if it was not burdened with any enclitic, was too strongly fixed in the mind, to have absolutely no value. We have thus to do with the operations of analogy. Such influence shows itself still more clearly in cases like *σῶμά τε*. If the development had not been disturbed we should have had *σῶμα τε* (cp. *σῶμα : σώματος*); the Greek left the circumflex on *σῶμα* and accented after the analogy of *καλός τε* etc.

Irregular, too, is *ἄλγεά τινων* for **ἄλγεα τίνων* (**ἄλγεα-τίνων*), cp. *πατήρ ἡμῶν*; the accentuation here followed the analogy of *ἄλγεά τινος, τιμ* etc. Conversely *ἄλγεα ἡμῶν* for **ἄλγεά ἡμῶν* after *ἄλγεα ἡμῶν*.

3. No changes took place if the position of the original accent and that of the secondary accent coincided. Voc. *θύγατερ* : Skr. *dūtār*. *ὑπέρου* : *ūtara-s*. Neut. *ἴδιον* : *sādītyas*. *ὀκτιώνου* : *aṣṭā-pāt*. *φίλος τις, Σωκράτης τις, πατήρ μου, ποταμοί τινες*.

4. If the original accent stood nearer to the end of the word than the place of the secondary accent, the former partly remained and was partly thrown back.

The old tone had remained e. g. in *γενετήρ* : Skr. *janitā*; *ἰαρό-ς ἰαρό-ς ἰερό-ς* : *īśirās*; *παχυλό-ς* : *bahulā-s*; *πεφνώς* : *babhūvān*; *πατέρες* : *pitaras*; *δρακόντες* : *dṛśāntas*. Further in combination with enclitics : *ἀγαθὰ τε, ἀγαθός τις, πατήρ γε*.

If the accent was thrown back we have to distinguish two cases.

a. Oxytons ending in a dactyl became paroxyton independently of the secondary accent. *ἀγνύλο-ς καμπύλο-ς* from *-*υλό-ς* : cp. *παχυλό-ς*. *ἔρρωμένος ἀκαχμένος λελεμμένος* from *-*μενό-ς* : cp. *Φαμενό-ς Τεσσαμενό-ς* and Skr. *sasṛmānā-s*; the accent of the forms of the perf. part. which ended in a dactyl was

generalised, hence λελυμένοις instead of *λελυμένοις etc. τελευφόρος from *-φορός : cp. φορός and ψυχο-πομπός πομπός; forms in -ου were followed by δημο-βόρος αἰσχρο-λόγος etc. instead of *δημο-βορός etc.

Rem. 2. This law of accent seems to have been the model in the levelling of the accent in the case-forms of the consonantal declension. Following it also appeared e. g. ὄφρ' ὄφρ' ὄφρ' (Skr. *bhráḥ bhrváś* **bhravi*) beside regular πού, ποδος ποδί, and such accentuation may in many cases have been the pattern for the polysyllabic stems

For details see Wheeler loc. cit. pp. 60—104.

b. The secondary accent appears in place of the original. πέλεκυς : Skr. *paraśú-ḥ*. ἑλντρον : *varútra-m*. ἔκτος : *ḥaṣṭhá-s*. Whether in such cases the secondary accent drove out the original in the same way as *ἦδίων became ἡδίων through *ἦδίων, or whether the throwing back of the accent was in the first instance quite independent of secondary accent and the latter afterwards defined how far the accent should be thrown back, is quite uncertain; we might assume, e. g. that the plural *πέλεκεις = Skr. *paraśáv-as* had first become *πέλεκεις from which arose afterwards πέλεκεις πέλεκεις. The second hypothesis seems to me the more probable.

Rem 3. Some cases have been already mentioned in which the effect of analogy had caused a change of the old accent position. Such alterations of accent occurred frequently in other cases also. We may further mention ἐκρός instead of *ἐκρός (Skr. *śvaśira-s*) after ἐκρά; χρυσίου : instead of *χρυσους (from χρύσειον) after χρυσὸν χρυσῶν (from χρυσαῖον χρυσέων); conversely εὐνόν instead of *εὐνόν (from *εὐνόου) after εὐνον; εὐνον (from εὐνοῦς εὐνοῦς)

§ 677. The syllabic accentuation of Greek was down to the christian era essentially musical

Rem. 1. Soon after the beginning of that period, as is shown by certain metrical peculiarities, the expiratory accent became stronger and in the Middle Ages the language had already the same essentially expiratory accentuation which it has at present

The acute (´) was a rising tone. If the sonant element had two morae, the accent continued rising in the second mora. The circumflex (˘), produced by gradual rounding of (´), was a rising-falling tone. That this difference of accentuation existed also in syllables which had not the high tone, is demonstrated by direct proofs, as was shown in § 667, 4 (p. 529).

The acute on long vowels and diphthongs is parallel to the 'broken' tone in Lithuanian, nom *τιμά*: Lith. *geró-ji*, see § 171. The circumflex corresponds to the 'slurred' tone in Lithuanian, e. g. gen. *τιμᾶς*: Lith. *gerós-ios*, loc. cit. The accent in voc. *Ζεῦ* corresponds to the Skr. independent svarita *dyāuṣ*: the whole rising movement fell to the first mora (cp. *πάτερ* beside *πατήρ*), and thus there remained for the second only the falling movement, see §§ 671 673. The new circumflex which arose by vowel contraction (*τρεῖς* from **τρεῖες*, *οἶνους* from *οἰνόεις*, *φοβοῦμεν* from *φοβέομεν*, *τίμηντα* from *τιμήεντα*) teaches us that the second of the sonants which have run together, had the same or a similar tone movement as the Sanskrit enclitic svarita. Thus the svarita in Skr. *divīva* from *divi iva*, may be compared with this circumflex, see § 673.

Besides the acute and the circumflex the old grammarians ascribe to Greek the grave accent (*βαρεῖα προσηγορία*), marked by '. It is alleged for two essentially different cases.

Firstly, for the last syllable of proclitic words, e. g. *τινὰ γάρ*, *περὶ τούτου*, *ἀλλὰ ταῦτα*, *ἢ σὺ*. The accent of these words, when not used proclitically, was *τίνα*, *πέρι*, *ἄλλα*, **ἦ-φε*; the last form is proved by the fact that *-φε* is the old Indg. enclitic **-me* (Lat. *-ve*), § 669 p. 534.

Rem 2. That the Byzantines and we along with them write the proclitic *ἐν*, *ἐξ*, *ἐκ*, *ὅ* *ή* *οἱ* *αἱ* without accent, but *πρός*, *περὶ*, *ἐν*, *τὸν* with the grave, has a purely graphical reason. When in the case of initial vowels the signs for accent and breathing coincided in the same letter, the proclitic monosyllables were relieved of their accent-sign. See Wackernagel Kuhn's Ztschr. XXVIII 137

Secondly, as substitute for a final acute, when the word did not close the sentence (*βασιλεὺς ἐποίησε*), with the exception of *τίς* *τί*, which always retained the acute (*τίς* *ἐποίησε*).

Whether in both cases there was precisely the same tone movement, is not clear. Equally obscure is the character of the modification undergone by the acute in *βασιλεὺς ἐποίησε*.

Rem 3. If we speak of a 'weakened' or 'stified' acute, the matter is as obscure as before (see L. Masing's excellent remarks loc. cit p. 19 ff.)

Only this much is certain, that the explanation of the phenomenon must start from the fact that the grave had its position where a syllable was spoken directly after in which the tension of the voice began to rise or reached a point. In cases like **τέτες* (*τῆς*), *ἄλλος*, *τά-δε*, *ὅς τις*, *παλαιοί τινες* the syllable following the acute had a falling movement, the tension of the voice began to relax in it, and after *ἐποίησε βασιλεύς* came complete absence of tension, the pause. On the other hand in **βασιλεύς Σπάρτης* and in **βασιλεὺς ἔγένετο* a rising tone movement directly followed the rising acute. Compare with **βασιλεύς Σπάρτης* the fact that, in the body of a word, two acutes are not tolerated in two successive morae, whence, e. g., there is no **ἄγγελος τις*, as might be expected (see Wheeler op cit pp. 126 129). We may thus conjecture that the grave was not solely a rising tone

§ 678. In matters of accentuation only trivial differences appear between the different Greek dialects.

The Lesbians alone instituted a more important innovation, by throwing back, as the grammarians tell us, the accent in every case according to the law of three syllables, e. g. *σάφος*, *βασίλεϋς*, *ἄτρικς*, *θῦμος*, *πόταμος*.

Rem When it is said that prepositions and conjunctions as *ἀνὰ*, *διὰ*, *ἀλλὰ* retained their accent on the last in Lesbian too, it is simply a question of the proclitic grave (§ 677), which formed no opposition to baryton accentuation.

The Lesbian accentuation seems, in the main, to have arrived at this position through the great bulk of forms with baryton accent dating from the Greek prim. period having gradually drawn over the forms which were otherwise accented

Italic.

§ 679. While the native grammarians tell us something of the accentuation of Latin, in the investigation of the accentuation of the other Old Italic dialects we are thrown back on what their phonetic form teaches us when compared with that to be presupposed for the period of the Italic and Indg. primitive period.

There is nothing to contradict and much to support the assumption that the prim. Indg. accentuation had already, during the prim. Italic unity, undergone a complete revolution. In polysyllabic words the accent which was expiratory was borne by

the first syllable. Thus a secondary accent had developed on the first syllable and driven out the competing original accent.

Rem. The assumption of F. Stolz (Lat. Gramm. p. 148 and Wiener Stud. VIII 149 f.), that the Indg. final accent in **aiuó-m* (*aeuom*), gen **nāu-ós* (*nāvis*) etc still survived in the separate Lat. development, does not convince me in the slightest.

This accentuation also held good for the compound verb, and it was here certainly not merely caused by the mechanical principle of initial accentuation, but represents the prim. Indg. accentuation of the principal sentence. Such compounds with accentuation of the preposition in the Italic prim. period are e. g. Lat. *prae-hibeō* *praebeō* Umbr. *pre-ha-bia* 'praehibeat', Lit. *pro-hibeō* Osc. *pru-hupid* 'prohibuerit', Lat. *in-eo* Umbr. *en-etu* imp. 'inito', Lat. *con-vertō* Umbr. *co-vortus* 'redierit' To the prim Indg. enclisis of the verb in the principal sentence may also be due Lat. *nē-sciō*, *nōn vīs*, *mā-vīs* etc. So also *igitur* which is the same as the second member of *ad-igitur* and occurred originally only in such combinations as *quid igitur?* = **quid agitur?* etc.; if *igitur* at a later period appeared as the first word in a sentence this is parallel to the similar use of Greek *τοι* in *τοι-γαρ-οὐν*. Here belongs further also the unaccented forms of the indic. of the substantive verb, as Lat. *pōtis-sum* *pōssum*, *situs-est* *situst*, Umbr. *peretom-est* 'peremtum est', Osc. *prúftú-sot* 'probata sunt'.

The enclisis of certain pronouns and particles was also descended from the early period. Lat. *sí quis*, *ním quis* etc., Umb. *sve-pis* Volsc. *se-pis* Osc. *svae-pis* 'si quis', Osc. *pútúrús-píd* pl. 'utrique' Lat. *ne-que*, Umbr. *nei-p* 'nec, non, neu', Osc. *nei-p* *ne-p* 'nec, neu'; Lat. *uter-que*, Umbr. *putres-pe* 'utriusque'. Lat. *sī-c*, *hī-re hī-c*, Umbr. *eso-c* 'sic', Osc. *ion-c* 'eum'. Lat. *alter-re*.

Postpositions too were enclitic in primitive Italic. Lat. *quō-cum*, Umbr. *asa-ku* 'apud aram'. Lat. *tantis-per* *parum-per* *sem-per*, Umbr. *trio-per* 'per tria, ter', Osc. *petiro-pert* 'quater'. It is impossible however to make out if this usage was pre-Italic.

Certain vowel weakenings may have been called into being in the prim. Italic period through the action of initial ac-

centuation. Cp. the nominatives Lat. Umbr. *ager* Osc. *Frunter* against Gr. ἀγρός, Lat. *famul* Osc. *famel* 'famulus', §§ 623 rem. 1. 633. 655, 9. Compare further the loss of the final vowel in some prepositions, as Lat. *ab* = Gr. ἄπο, *sub* = Gr. ὑπο: Lat. *ab-dō*, Pelig. *af-ded* 'abdidit', Lat. *sub-dō* *sub-tendō*, Umbr. *sutentu* 'subtendito'. Here syncope might be suspected (§ 633). Yet it must be remembered that these prepositions often stood before vowels, and thus the form which had lost its final vowel before other vowels, might have become generalised (§ 655, 1).

§ 680. In Latin the initial accentuation, descended from the prim. Ital. period, caused vowel reduction in the next syllable, which had the weakest accent. The method of its action was twofold, the syllable either retained its syllabic value or, as a syllable, entirely disappeared.

pepercī from **péparcī* · *parcō*. *cecīdī* from **cécaidī*: *caedō*. *cōn-scandō* from **cón-scandō*: *scandō*. *an-hēlō* from **án-(h)anslō*: *halō* from *(h)*anslō* (§ 208). *ex-erceō* from **éx-arceō*: *arceō*. *ob-sideō* from **ób-sedeō*: *sedeō*. *cōn-ficiō* *cōn-fectu-s* from **cón-faciō* **cón-factu-s* · *faciō* *factus* *prae-hibeō* from **prái-hibeō*: *habeō*, Umbr. *pre-habia* 'praehibeat'. *cōn-statuō* from **cón-statuō*: *statuō*, Osc. *Anter-statai* dat. **Interstitae*. *er-istumō* from **éx-aistumō* *aestumō* *in-clūdō* from **ín-claudō*: *claudō*, *sē-cernō* *in-certu-s* from **sē-cernō* **ín-crīto-s*: Gr. ἀ-κρίτο-ς. *in-imīcu-s* from **ín-amīco-s*: *amīcu-s*. *con-tubernāli-s* from **cón-tabernāli-s* · *tuberna*. Cp. §§ 33. 65 81. 97. 109 d. That this vowel weakening was not one of the oldest historical characteristics of the prim. Latin period, is shown by the form of the borrowed words *Alixenter*, *Agrigentum*, *Tarentum*; these came by their *e* instead of *a* through the same phonetic law and were at the time accented on the first syllable.

Rem. Historical forms like *ab-arceō* beside *ab-erceō*, *ob-tractō* beside *ob-trectō*, *ex-pandō* do not prove that the law worked irregularly. Such forms depend on a re-composition, just as e. g. Mod H.G. *ur-theil* *drutt-theil* for *urteil* *drittel* show a revival of the second part of the compound after the analogy of *theil*.

ind-uō from **índ-ovō*. *éluācru-s* from **élavācru-s*. See § 172, 1.

reppult from **ré-pepult*. *undecim* from **ūnu(s)-decim*. *sur-puī* from **sūb-rapuī*. See § 633.

Perhaps the fact, that *o* remained unweakened before consonants in final syllables, e. g. *ново-s socio-s (sociu-s)*, but became an irrational vowel in middle syllables, e. g. *novi-tās socie-tās*, is to be explained from a secondary accent carried by the final syllable in polysyllabic words. Cp. § 81 p. 73.

§ 681. In trisyllabic and polysyllabic words an expiratory secondary accent developed itself in pre-literary Latin according to the quantity of the penultimate syllable. If this syllable was long it bore the accent, if short, the accent was carried by the antepenult. Thus **péperci* became *pepérci*, **inimīcu-s inimīcu-s*, **existumamus existumāmus*, and **existumō* passed into *existumō*, **cōficiunt* into *cōficiunt*, gen. **cōntubernālium* into *contubernālium*.

Rem. "The Romance languages, by preserving, as a rule, the first syllable of Latin words while unaccented middle syllables often disappeared show that the first syllable always retained a considerable secondary accent; cp. **mānsiōnāticum* French *maisonage, ménage*" Thurneysen *Revue Celt* VI 313.

Through loss of vowel in final syllables this new word-accent came to stand here and there on the last syllable, as in **illīc(e)*, *tantō-n(e)*, *audīn(e)*, *disturbāt* from *disturbāvī*, *mūnīt* from *mūnīvīt*. Whether the nominatives as *nostrās Arpinās Samnīs Compāns*, usually classified with these forms, were genuine Latin nominative formations, may be doubted.

It is difficult to get a clear idea of the nature of the newly developed expiratory accent as syllabic accent.

According to the native grammarians there were an acute (´) and a circumflex accent (˘). The former stood on all short vowels, e. g. *nūx, bēne, vēterem*, on long vowels in the antepenult, e. g. *dēleō*, and on long vowels in the penultimate, if the final syllable was long, e. g. *rēgēs*. The latter stood on long vowels in monosyllables and on the final syllable of polysyllabic words, e. g. *rēx, illīc*, and on the long vowels of the penultimate, if the end syllable was short, e. g. *rēgis, rēgina*. So far as the accentuation of the long vowels is concerned

(*régēs*, but *régis*), this difference in the forms of the syllabic accent is probably rightly regarded as a pedantic fiction of the grammarians.

Vowel shortening in *Júppiter* (*Júpiter*) etc. points, as we saw in § 612, to a clear cut accent. Nevertheless the reason for the separate treatment of the words in question, while other words apparently similarly formed have no shortening, is quite obscure.

§ 682. Besides the cases of enclisis, mentioned in § 679, there are others whose age we are not in a position to determine. Here may be mentioned especially combinations like *in-vicem*, *dénuō* from *dē novō*, *ilicō* from **in storō*, *profertō* from **prō factō* originally something like 'as good as a fact' (cp. *cōn-fectu-s* § 680).

Compound words with an enclitic as second member were also subjected to this new law of accent (§ 681) **tántō-ne*, **úter-que*, **útrā-que*, **útrōrum-que*, **scéleris-que*, **scélerum-que* passed over into *tántōne*, *úterque*, *utrāque*, *utrōrūmque*, *scelerisque*, *scelerūmque*, here too the accent of the initial syllable was retained as secondary accent. On the analogy of such accentuation people also said *tantāne*, *utrāque*, where the new law had nothing to do with the giving up of the original accentuation, and *scelerā-que*, for which **scelérāque* might have been expected. In the latter case moreover this analogy was not, as it seems, the only influence; the circumstance that the last syllable of polysyllabic words had originally a secondary accent (cp. § 680 p. 548) was also not without effect. In combinations like *scelera-que* which were always felt by the speaker as a combination of two elements, the tone movement of the uncompounded first member (*scélérà*) counteracted the accentuation of the antepenult (**sceléraque*) which formed a sharp contrast to it. This seems to be specially supported by *agútē-dum* which had no form so accentuated as *sceleris-que* alongside it.

The retention of the old accentuation by *ita-que úti-que* etc., is to be explained from the fact that they were no longer felt as

compounds They might be adduced as additional proof that **útră-que*, **ántă-ne* was once the pronunciation.

§ 683. We saw that in prehistoric times Umbrian-Samn. dialects shared the initial accentuation of Latin. Hence the numerous instances of syncope in these dialects, as Umbr. *osatu* 'operato' Osc. *úpsannam* 'operandam' from **ópesā-*, see § 633.

Whether this accentuation still prevailed at the date of our monuments or whether a new system of accentuation had already taken its place, is a subject for further investigation. The extensive rejection of vowels in final syllables, as in Umbr. *pihaz* 'piatus' Osc. *túvtíks* 'publicus' (§§ 633. 655, 5), leads us to conjecture that the initial accentuation was retained.

Old Irish.

§ 684. The effects of accent on the form of words, prove that in the primitive Keltic period the first syllable had come to bear the word-accent owing to the development of an expiratory secondary accent.

This mode of accentuation prevailed in noun forms whether the word was simple or compound. O.Ir. *necht* O.Corn. *nout* 'neptis': Skr. *napti-*§ O.Ir. *cloth* 'renowned' O.Bret. *clot* (f.º) 'renown': Skr. *śrutá-*. Gall. *Tri-casses*; the accentuation of this word is cleared up by its Romance form, French *Troyes* (from **Tricas*). O.Ir. *táus* 'leadership, superiority, beginning', Cymr. *tywys* 'guidance' from **tó-uessu-s* = **to-ued+tu-* (O.Ir. *do-fédm* 'I lead'), with its derivative in *-ako-* **tó-uessako-s* O.Ir. *tóisech* 'guide' Cymr. *tywysog* 'guide, leader, chief' O.Kelt. inscript. (Denbighshire) *tovisac*; the great antiquity of the accentuation of this prefix follows from the *t-* instead of *d-* in the Gaelic and in the Britannic branch.

In the case of the verb there was a difference according as the verbal form was accompanied by a preposition or not. While the uncompounded verb had initial accentuation (e. g. O.Ir. *caram* O.Cymr. *caram* 'I love'), the compound verb was not accented on the first syllable of the word, but on the first syllable of the second member of the combination; the imperative formed

an exception, for in it the preposition bore the word-accent. A peculiarity doubtless to be referred to the prim. Indg. verbal accentuation. The accentuation of the prim. Indg. subordinate sentence was retained and generalised; the imperative alone, which had no place in the subordinate sentence, still represents the accentuation of the principal sentence (cp. Skr. *prá-bhara*, Gr. *πρό-φερε*). Irish has best preserved these relations, e g. *do-mélim* 'vescor', but imper. *tó-mil* 'vescere'; *do-bérid* 'fertis, datis', but imper. *táibrith* 'forte, date'. The prefix form *do-* with *d* shows that the Britannic branch once shared in them (Thurneysen *Revue Celt.* VI 311).

The fact that, in the time of the prim. Keltic unitary period, when the initial syllables received the word-accent, combinations like O.Ir. *do-mélim* did not take the accent on the pre-position, proves that the latter was not yet fused with the verbal form into an indissoluble unity. The *n* of *con-* etc. points also to this as will be seen below.

Thus far the relationships of verbal accentuation allow themselves to be without difficulty connected with those which we must presuppose for the Indg. primitive period. Now Irish still shows a rule of accentuation which also seems to date from prim Keltic, viz. the same accentuation as in the imperative 1. after the negative particles *ní ni* 'non' (*maní* 'si non', *coní* 'ut non' etc.), *ná nád nách* 'non', 2 after the relative (*s*)*a(n)*, if it was suffixed to a preposition, including the particle *in-* 'in which' and the conjunctions *ar-an-* 'ut', *di-un-* 'cum', *co-n-* 'donec, ut'; 3. after the interrogative particle *ind- inn- m-*. E. g. *ní épur* 'non dico' beside *ut-biur*. That this accentuation goes back to prim Keltic, is shown by the double form *con-* and *cóm-* of the preposition, corresponding to Lat. *cum*. Thus *con-écat* 'possunt', but *ní cúmcat* 'non possunt'. The transition from *m* to *n* cannot be comprehended from the difference of accentuation by itself, but only from the prim. Keltic sound-law according to which final *-m* became *-n* (§§ 211. 657, 8); *com* thus became *con* at a time when as yet no closer connexion with immediately succeeding verbal forms had been introduced (cp.

Goth. *and-beita* 'I scold', § 687). The retention of the *m* in *nī cumcat* will then have been due to the same cause as in the imperative, that is, the firm connexion of the preposition with the verb and the accentuation of *cóm-* in *nī cūmcat* were prim. Keltic. It has not yet been satisfactorily explained how this method of accentuation in the case of preceding negative particles etc., was arrived at in prim. Keltic.

Enclisis, inherited from the prim. Indg. period, probably appears in O.Ir. *cā-ch* O.Cymr. *pau-p* 'everybody', O.Ir. *ne-ch* Cymr. *ne-p* 'quisquam, ullus' (scarcely to be connected directly with Gr. *-τε*, since we should expect **cāich* **neich*).

§ 685. The accentuation, characterised in the last paragraph as primitive Keltic, appears to have experienced no material alteration in the special Irish development down to the Old Irish period.

How the strongly expiratory word-accent occasioned in many cases sound-weakening and loss of syllables, has been remarked in §§ 66. 82. 90. 98. 106. 613. 623 rem. 1. 634. 657. Consequently the Indg. vowels retained their qualitative and quantitative differences with comparative purity only in syllables under the principal accent.

We have seen in § 634 that in a certain prehistoric period of Irish the syllable immediately following the accented syllable in trisyllabic and polysyllabic words had the weakest accent, cp. e. g. dat. *cáirt-ib* beside gen. sg. *cárat*, to nom. *cára* 'friend'.

The prim. Keltic accentuation suffered greater changes in Britannic. Cymric accents almost all polysyllables on the penult. Matters are more complicated in Bas Breton.

Germanic.

§ 686. Verner's law, treated in §§ 530. 581, shows that the prim. Indg. free accentuation had still long existed in the special primitive Germanic period. On the chronology of this sound-law cp. also § 541. The word-accent had at that

time, as has been remarked in § 670 p. 536, an expiratory character.

§ 687. During the prim. Germanic period a new expiratory accentuation came into being, which in all material points was similar to that of Keltic.

The first syllable became the bearer of the accent in nominal forms, both simple and compound. Goth. *fádar* OHG. *fáter* etc. 'father' from prim. Germ. **fáder-*, older **fadēr-*: Skr. *pitár-*. Goth. *háidu-s* OHG. *hét* 'manner': Skr. *kētú-ṣ*. Goth. *anda-vaurdi* OHG. *ánt-wurti* 'answer'.

The simple verb likewise took initial accentuation. Goth. *vítum* OHG. *uīzzum* 'we know' from prim. Germ. **uitumi*, older **uitumi*: Skr. *vidmá*. Goth. *sátja* OHG. *sézzu* 'I set' from prim. Germ. **sātuō*, older **satiō*: Skr. *sadáyāmi*.

On the other hand in the compound verb¹⁾ the first syllable of the second member received the accent. Goth. *fra-llusa* OHG. *far-llusu* 'I lose'. OHG. *fir-tuom* 'I extirpate, destroy, execrate', cp. *frá-tāt* 'scelus'; *ir-loubōm* 'I permit' cp. *úr-loub* 'permission'; *ob-lāzzu* 'I forgive', cp. *áb-lāz* 'pardon'; *zir-gángu* 'deficio', cp. *zúr-gang* 'defectio', also Ags. *zea-twe* pl. 'equipment' = Goth. **gá-tēvōs*. The different forms, which the prefix assumes in Goth. *and-beita* 'I chide' *and-hafja* 'I answer' and *andu-beit* 'blame' *anda-hafts* 'answer' show that this accentuation of compounded verbs was due to the fact that the preposition did not form a word-unity with the following verb. The pre-Germanic form of the prefix was **antí* (cp. Gr. *ἄντι*), and if the prim. Germ. **anda* in *and-beita* etc. had lost its final *-a*, this loss can only be explained by the law of finals (§ 660, 1), thus *anda* must at that time have been still an independent word. Cp. O.Ir. *con-* in *con-écat* § 684 p. 551.

Rem The tmesis in Gothic, as *ga-u-láubjats* 'do ye two believe?', *ga-u-hva-sēhs* 'if he saw aught'; *bi-u-gitán* 'shall he find?', *diz-uh-þan-sat* 'and he then seized' (see Bernhardt on I Corinth. XV, 15) seems, at first sight, yet more distinctly to point to this slack connexion of the pre-

1) Denominatives like OHG. *ántwurtēn* 'to answer' from *ántwurti*, *úrchunden* 'to testify' from *úrchundi* 'testimony' do not of course belong to this class.

position with the verb in the prim. Germ. period. But Kluge (Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XXVI 80) assumes with good reason that the prefix was not proclitic here, but had the full accent and that the verbal form was enclitic, just as in Skr. *āpa ca tīṣṭhatai* etc. If this is right, this tmesis does not prove anything for cases like *fra-llusa*.

In Germanic, so far as we can see, the imperative of compounds does not, as in Keltic § 684, form an exception. For Gothic cp. *andbindiþ* John XI, 44 'loose ye', *andhaffiþ* Mark XI, 30 'answer ye' not *anda-*. It had thus no doubt the accentuation of the subordinate sentence on the analogy of other verbal forms. An extension of this accentuation beyond its original sphere may be observed in the noun formations which attach themselves closely to the verb. That the passive participles had originally, in agreement with Skr. *prá-bhṛta-s* etc., the nominal accentuation, is still shown by e. g. Goth. *ánda-pálts* 'discreet' beside *and-págkjan* 'to deliberate', OHG. *úntar-tan* Mod.HG. *únter-than* 'subject', *dúruh-noht* 'perfect' (to *duruh-mágan*), *missi-lungen* 'miscarried' (to *missi-lingen*), Ags. *frá-coð* 'despised' = Goth. *fra-kunþs*. But beside these already Goth. *and-húliþs* and *bitans*, OHG. *far-hólan* etc. Cp. Kluge loc. cit., p. 68 ff.

Enclitics descended from pre-Germanic. *-h* in Goth. *ni-h* 'and not' = Lat. *ne-que*, *hvō-h* fem. 'each', cp. Lat. *quae-que*. *-k* in Goth. *mi-k* (OHG. *mi-h*) 'me', cp. Gr. *ἐμέ-γε*.

The new accentuation of Germanic had probably occasioned to some degree vowel absorption in the prim. unitary period. See § 635.

The question is, did the new accentuation arise through the development of an expiratory accent on the first syllable of the word, which struggled for a long time with the old word-accent and finally overpowered it, or is Verner right in saying (Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XXIII 129): "The transition to the fixed accentuation (root accentuation) is an analogical formation, completely carried out. The cases, in which the accent rested upon the root-syllable, were already under the old principle of accentuation in the majority, and this mode of accentuation then spread itself in the Germanic primitive language, since the word-forms,

which had the accent on the ending, gradually threw it back on to the root syllable". That in certain cases the analogy of forms, accented on the first syllable from of old, had influence, is not to be denied, but I do not think that we can rid ourselves of the assumption of a free development of the recessive accent. I do not see e. g. how the effect of analogy helps us in the case of the numerous polysyllabic adverbs and prepositions whose initial syllable, as has been established by Verner's law, had originally no accent.

§ 688. In Gothic there are a number of sound-weakenings which show that the new Germanic accentuation remained for a certain time in this dialect on the whole unchanged, e. g. *sátja* 'I set' from **sátiqō*, *súnjus* 'sons' from **súniyiz* (cp. with this *qtus* from **qiya-z*, § 179 p. 156), *bairis* 'bearest' from **birizi*. See § 635. 660.

It cannot be decided with certainty whether this system of accentuation existed still at the period of our monuments. The alterations in Gothic, which appear in the period after Ulfilas, do not prevent us from assuming that the traditional accentuation had remained, and so we may believe that it did remain.

§ 689. In West Germanic, especially in High German, the new accentuation has persisted in the main down to the present day.

The West Germanic law of syncope (§ 635) shows us the position of the word accent, and at the same time the relation of stress, which the accents of syllables without the principal accent, had to one another. If e. g. in OHG. *hōrta* (Goth. *háusida*) the *i* was dropped, but remained in *nérta* (Goth. *násida*), the second syllable must have had a weaker accent in the first case than in the second; and *hōrta* shows further that the last syllable in the older form **hōritu* had a secondary accent. According to Paul (Paul-Braune's Beitr. VI 136 ff.) the secondary accent in polysyllables did not merely follow mechanical routine, but was guided also by logical principles. The logical character of the secondary accents is shown by their varying with the flexion in the same word. Thus

e. g. the ending of the nom. and acc. sg. and probably also of the plural had a weaker grade of accent than the endings of the other cases, so that in the nom. and acc. of trisyllabic nouns the penult had stronger accent-stress than the last, while in the other cases the reverse held true. Paul conjectures that these functional differences of accent were already in existence in the primitive Germanic period.

In a number of cases vowel loss is to be explained from frequent enclitic or proclitic use of the word. Thus OHG. *monan* from *imo inan*, see p. 484; *mih* 'me' *daz* 'that' with final vowel loss in contrast with such forms as *chumi*, see p. 517. Cp. Paul loc. cit. pp. 125. 132. 144 and elsewhere.

Baltic-Slavonic.

§ 690. Lithuanian and a part of the Slavonic languages show freedom of accentuation, and there can be no doubt that this method of accentuation extends back to prim. Baltic and prim. Slavonic. But the two branches go in details only partially hand in hand, and neither of the two systems quite agrees with the system which must be presupposed for the prim. Indg. period.

There are here two possibilities — either new principles of accentuation came into being as in other Indg. languages, which caused a new word-accent but which are still concealed from us, or the innovations in accent were the affects of analogy only, the old inherited word-accent having been generalised differently in different categories of forms. The latter, so far as we can see at present, is the more probable hypothesis and two examples may be given to show how in this way deviations from the prim. Indg. word-accent could have arisen. The accent falls on the ending in the 1. and 2. sg. in Lithuanian, and in Slavonic (i. e. in the dialects which retained the original Slavonic accentuation) in all the persons of the pres. indic. corresponding to the Skr. *vāhami* (Indg. **uégghō*): Lith. *vežù vežù*, Russ. *vezú vezés' vezét* etc., Bulg. *vezú vezés vezé* etc.

Servian *vežem vežēs vežē* etc. (for older **vežem* etc., see § 692). We may assume that in the period of the Balt.-Slav. prim. community, the accent was already at any rate on the 1. sg ¹) pushed from the root syllable towards the end of the word (cp. Leskien Archiv. f. slav. Phil. V 509 f.). If we consider now that the final accentuation in present forms composing the Skr. 6. class (*tuddm*) comes from prim. Indg., that this accentuation therefore in such forms as Lith. *sukù* Russ. *skú* 'I turn', may be treated as original, it is not hard to conjecture that in prim. Baltic-Slavonic **uēžō* was modified into **uežō* after the analogy of **sukō*. In Lith. and Slav. the masculine noun stems in *o* never have the accent on the final syllable in the nom and acc. sg. If then e. g. Lith. *dūma-s dūmą* and Russ. *dym* (O.Bulg. *dymū*) correspond to Skr. *dhāmā-s dhānmā-m* and Greek *θῦμός-ς θῦμός-ν*, this may depend on a generalisation of the accentuation of such nouns as Lith. *vīlka-s vīlką* Russ. *vólk* (Skr. *vṛka-s, vṛka-m*). Whether the whole of the deviation in Baltic-Slav. accent from the prim. Indg., may be thus explained, rests with more accurate investigation to show.

It seems to me to be highly probable that the Balt.-Slav. innovations, as regards the position of the word-accent, were brought about in this latter manner, owing to the fact that the twofold quality of the Lith. syllabic accent is historically connected with that of Greek (§ 671), although this duality of the syllabic accentuation has directly nothing to do with the contrast between syllables with and syllables without the high tone (see p. 530).

It may be further mentioned that Baltic-Slavonic, like all other branches of languages, possesses old inherited enclitics. Lith. *nè-gi* 'not surely' *kàs-gi* 'who surely? who then?', O.Bulg.

1) The prim Slav. and O Bulg. form *veza* was not in any case, it is true, the Indg form **ueghō*, but a conjunctive form **ueghām* = Lat. *veham* (see § 219), which suppressed the indic. form. But this conj. form too had the accent originally on the root syllable and we may assume that the accentuation of the indic. and conj. forms was identical at that time of the prim. Slavonic period when the two forms were used indifferently i e. shortly before the suppression of the indic. form.

ne-go ne-že, the strengthened comparative particle *ne* (cp. Skr. *ná* 'not' and 'even as'): Skr. *gha* in *ná gha* etc. O.Bulg. *mi* 'mihi' enclitic beside *mīnē*, like Skr. *mē* beside *māhyam*. Indefinite pronouns Lith. *ka-s* O.Bulg. stem *ko-* (nom. *kū-to*), e. g. Lith. *nē-kas* O.Bulg. *ni-kūto* (dat. *ni-komu*) 'nobody'.

§ 691. Baltic.

The accentuation of Prussian is not known.

Lettic always accents the first syllable, and it is clear that this accentuation is younger than the Lith. free accentuation. The syllabic accent is of a twofold character. We have to distinguish between broken ('gestossen') and lengthened ('gedehnt') tone; for further information see Bielenstein *Die lett. Sprache* I 32 ff.

Lithuanian accentuation seems on the whole to be the unchanged continuation of that of prim. Baltic.

It is essentially expiratory throughout, as it seems, the whole sphere of the language. The musical accent does not however play a subordinate part

In certain Lithuanian districts the word-accent is thrown back on to the initial syllable. This phenomenon is apparently most widely spread in the Memel dialect, and in this case it might perhaps be due to the influence of the Lettic dialect (des *kurischen Dialektes*). In the other dialects, e. g. that of Godlewa (see Brugmann *Lit. Volksl. u. March.* p. 295), such influence cannot be assumed, except in case that the eastern, little known dialects similarly share in the change, and thus a geographical communication with the area of the Lettic language be established.

Frequent elaborate attempts have been made to explain the differences of syllabic accentuation, which is either broken ('gestossen') or slurred ('geschliffen' better 'schleifend'). But the descriptions of these differences differ materially from one another, so that it is not easy to form a correct picture from them. The chief points are as follow :

1. Short syllables have always the same single-pointed accent, e. g. *bū-tas* ('house'). Syllables, in which a tautosyllabic liquid or nasal follows the short vowel, form an exception to this

rule; these sound-combinations stand on the same level as the diphthongs (*ai* etc.).

2. In long syllables, that is, in such as contain a long vowel or short vowel + *i*, *u*, nasal, liquid, it makes a difference whether the moment of the greatest intensity of expiration falls on the first or last mora. In the former case we have the broken ('gestossen') accent, e. g. *bū|ti* ('to be'), *lāu|kiu* ('I abide'), *vār|na* ('crow'), in the latter the slurred ('geschliffen'), e. g. *kū|das* ('thin, lean'), *vā|nas* ('an overflowing'), *lāu|kas* ('field') *vi|kas* ('wolf'). No fluctuation seems to take place with broken accentuation, the voice-stress slackens steadily. On the other hand a secondary point seems to exist with slurred accentuation. Kurschat says of the latter accent, that a leap is made to a higher step, "so that such a vowel appears, as it were, compounded of two vowels of which the first is unaccented, the second accented", and that also a "falling" takes place between the first and the second step. The secondary point — which in any case is insignificant — is thus situated before the chief point. Sievers *Phonet* 3 203. also indicates this accent as double pointed. Musically speaking the broken tone is a simple falling, the slurred either a simple rising (/) or a combination of a rising and a level tone (/ —).

Rem. The quantity of syllables was taken too little into account in the older investigations on Lith. accentuation. Baranowski and H. Weber in the *East Lith. texts* p. XV sqq. throw light on the relation of this to the accent. That which is published here is unfortunately only the beginning of a systematic exposition of the Lith. accentuation, so that in a work like ours it is only possible to take account of it incidentally. The chief points are as follow.

In Lith. a distinction is to be made between short, medium long and long vowels and syllables (*u*, *uu*, *uuu*). Liquids and nasals, which follow a vowel, can form one or two morae. The varieties of accentuation are caused by these differences of quantity, not conversely.

If no tautosyllabic liquid¹⁾ follows a middle long vowel, the accent always falls on the second mora of the vowel (*uu*), e. g. *vā|nas*. Medium long syllables always have the slurred tone.

If a tautosyllabic short liquid follows a medium long vowel, the accent falls on the first mora of the syllable (*u* *u*), e. g. *vār-na*, as if *vā|na*.

1) That which we have said here and in the following exposition of the liquids, also holds good of the nasals in all cases.

But if the vowel is short and the tautosyllabic liquid medium long, the second mora of it, that is, the third of the syllable, has the accent (◡◡), e. g. *varf|das* ('name'), as if *varf|das*. In the latter case a shifting of quantity took place in certain dialects, the vowel becoming medium long and the liquid short, *varf|das* became *vaarf|das*.

Long vowels (◡◡◡) can be accented on the first (◡◡◡) and on the last mora (◡◡◡), e. g. *bū|ti* = *būuu|ti*, *sū|das* 'justice' = *suuu|das*.

If we apply these laws to the law of vowel shortening in final syllables, treated in § 664, 3 (p. 523), we have the following results. As **gerd* became *gerā*, the final syllable was deprived of two morae, ◡◡ became ◡. *and* had a medium long vowel (◡◡) and retained it. In the transition of *gers* to *gerš* ◡◡ (*éer*) first became ◡◡ (*ér*); but the medium long syllable did not tolerate this accentuation, ◡◡ necessarily arose, thus *gerš*.

We saw in § 664, 2 that *sēnas* 'old' *gēras* 'good' became *sēns gērs*. The second syllable being abolished as such and in the former case the *n*, in the latter the *r*, adding a mora to the preceding medium long vowel (◡◡), the result was first of all ◡◡◡. This accent position was not tolerated, there arose ◡◡◡, thus *sēns, gērs*. Has not also the dat. pl. *vilkāms* from *vilkāmus* been brought about in the same manner (cp. § 664, 2)?

If a short vowel was dropped in the last syllable which had the word-tone (§ 664, 1. 2), the syllable immediately preceding it received the word-accent in the shape of a slurred tone. This modification cannot have taken place in absolute finality. Loc. sg. *tojē* passed into *tōj*, instr. pl. *tomis* into *tōms*, instr. sg. *akimī* into *akim̃*, instr. pl. *akimīs* into *akim̃s*, *pirnā* into *pirñ*. According to this the gen. sg. *akmeņš dukteš* had arisen from **akmen-ēs* **dukter-ēs*.

It may be mentioned lastly that in nominal compounds, if the first member has the word-accent of the whole compound, the second member exhibits its own word-tone as secondary accent, e. g. *vaik-palaikis* 'a worthless young fellow' *isz-kekszinis* 'bastard child', and that likewise verbal forms, if they had the prefix *pér-* 'over, through', retain their own word-accent as secondary accent, e. g. *pér-lēkti* 'to fly over' *pér-važiūti* 'to ride through'.

§ 692. Slavonic. Since the accentuation of Old Bulgarian is not recorded and the phonetic changes of the prim. Slav. and O.Bulg. periods offer insufficient help for the determination of the accentuation (cp. § 281 rem. 3 extr.), we are obliged to

have recourse in the first instance to the Modern Slavonic dialects.

Of these Polish, Sorabian and Czech have given up the free word-accent. They accent all words in the same position; Polish has the accent on the penult, Sorabian and Czech on the first syllable.

Among the West Slav. languages Polabian preserved the movable accent, the material is here however of a limited nature. The languages of special importance are the South Slavonic languages (Servian-Croatian-Slovenian and Bulgarian) and the Russian dialects. These represent on the whole the prim. Slavonic accentuation. But it must be noticed that in the greatest part of the Servian-Croatian dialects, in the so-called Štokavian dialect (i. e. in the dialect, in which the neut. interrogative pronoun is *što*, in contrast to Čakavian, where this pronoun is *čā*), a shifting of the principal accent has taken place in such a manner that it was thrown back from its original position near a syllable from the beginning of the word, so that it only preserved its old position when it originally rested on the first syllable.

Thus e. g. on account of Russ. *nesú* Bulg. *nesŭ* Ser.-Štokav. *nešēm* (from **nesēm*) Rezan. *nesā* we can deduce a final syllabic accentuation for O.Bulg. *nesā* and further for prim. Slav. **nesā*.

Rem Many excellent treatises have been made on the accentuation of single Slav languages and dialects. But a treatment on the whole Slavonic accentuation in general is still wanting, and since my knowledge of the modern Slavonic dialects is insufficient to undertake such a treatment and to be able to draw conclusions for the prim. Slav. period, I leave off with the above hints.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

- P. 10 l. 6 read **Manx** for **Many**
 p. 15 l. 6 read **m** for **im**.
 p. 31 l. 8 read **Germanic** for **Teutonic**.
 p. 78 last line read *drōz* for *droz*
 p. 94 l. 18 and p. 406 l. 19 (cp. also p. 95 l. 22, p. 274 § 354, l. 8, p. 350 l. 7 from the bottom) occurs the root *syhaxl-*, *syhaxl-* 'scindere' Since Av. *scindayfizi*, which has been assigned to this root, belongs rather to *skenda-* 'blow' from **skandu-* (on the *i* in the root-syllable *scind-* cp. § 94 p. 89), while Av. *sīd-* in the 3. sing. opt. perf. *hi-sīd-yā* 'might have torn, destroyed' corresponds to Skr. *chid-* (see Hübschmann's *Ztschr. d. deutsch. morgenl. Gesellsch.* XXXVIII 424 f., Burg Kuhn's *Ztschr.* XXIX 358 ff.), the root must probably be put down with a palatal sound as *shaxl-*, *shaxl-* (cf. § 400) and Lath. *skedi* & *skaidis* be explained according to § 467 (cp. also § 414 rem.)
 p. 223 § 280 l. 2 read **bordering** for **boarding**
 p. 224 last line but 4 read **Low Sorab** for **Low Sorab**
 p. 288 l. 3 read **syekrū-* for **suekrū-*
 p. 325 § 437 l. 1 read **Ir. Brit.** *b* initially and in the combination *æg*, and add **O Ir.** *imb* 'butter' which by mistake has been put as an example to § 438^b) at the end of *a*) in § 437
 p. 326 ll. 10–11 omit **On what** I cannot say.

ABBREVIATIONS.

- AgS** = Anglo-Saxon
opf = common primitive form
fr. = from
MHG = Middle High German
OHG = Old High German
OS = Old Saxon
prim. f. = primitive form.

